**Task 1 Eliza**

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

ELIZA computer therapist program is a Rogerian psychotherapist.

* 1. When and why was the program created?

The program was created in the 60’s. It was created to show AI and its power. It was also created to interact with humans with real life situations.

* 1. How does the program work?

Just type your text either it is a question or concern and hit return. Then the program will answer back with a great response.

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 always wanted me to explain and talk more, and most importantly asked for my feelings which will help people that are in need a therapist. It was sometimes feels bad for you and gives sympathy. Overall it was decent but it has some flaws.

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

I can tell the program is not a real person as it asked me to repeat myself many times and explain more to what I said. Also the sentence structure was really basic as it was an automated response which is not the best.

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.

If my friend talked to ELIZA I don’t personally think he was realize that it is an program as the sentences are really basic and it is also different from a human’s type of speech.

**Task 2 Turing Test**

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

A test for intelligence in a computer, requiring that a human should be unable to tell the difference from a machine and another person, by using the replies to questions put to both.

* 1. Who was Alan Turing?

Alan Turing was an English mathematician, computer scientist, logician, cryptanalyst, philosopher and theoretical biologist. He is known to be the father of theoretical computer science as well as Artificial Intelligence.

* 1. How does the Turning Test work?

Turing said that a computer can said to possess AI if it can mimic human responses under specific conditions. The original Turing Test required three terminals, each of them physically separated from the other two. One terminal is operated by a computer, while the other two are operated by humans.

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

There are other alternatives to the Turing Test, such as the Marcus Test- in which the program can “watch” TV and is asked questions about the show’s contents. There was also The Lovelace Test 2.0- where a test is made to detect AI from examining its ability to make art.

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.  
   No AI has been able to pass the Turing Test since it was introduced, although two computer programs claim to have passed it. Turing himself thought that by the year 2000, computer systems would be able to easily pass the test.
3. 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 ever have been fooled by an online computer. It is easy to tell whether a program is a bot or a real person. Therefore, since I easily knew the AI was a computer, I did not fall for it.

**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?

Around 30% of the internet’s traffic is produced by malicious bots.

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

They use genuine first and last names, as well as a profile photo of a human. They also have “bios” on their social medias with fake personal information about them.

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

In 2014, Twitter’s percentage of bots was 8.5 of all of its users. In 2017, the number of bots on Twitter was 15% of its whole platform. Bots make up a very large percentage of every social media’s platform.

1. How easy is it for a user to detect that they have been “friended” buy a social media AI bot?

Depending on how genuine and real the bot appears to be on social media, it varies. Usually, if the account has no profile photo and a very obscure name, with no bio, it is easy to be identified as a bot. Whereas, if the bot has a profile photo of a real person or something else which seems genuine (like an artist), with a real name and a bio, it can be harder to identify. Although, usually it is easy to tell whether an account is a bot or not.

**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 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.

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?

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.