**Level 1 Eliza**

The Eliza program is supposed to imitate the feeling that you’re talking to a therapist.

The program was created by the MIT Artificial Intelligence Laboratory by Joseph Weizenbaum. During 1964 to 1966.

The program works by looking at specific words in the sentenced that is replied in the box, using specific words, it will determine the right response sentence or whether to append what you wrote to something like “oh… <your response>”

The program was always trying to keep it on a specific topic, more specifically the first thing it ask you what you want to talk about at the beginning. When I try to make the conversation about the AI it replies and immediately tries to stop that conversation about it. Then when you put an `non-English` response it will most likely ask you what you what you’d like to talk about as it doesn’t know how to reply. I noticed this because I put some JavaScript into the reply box and pressed enter and it wasn’t all that sure how the hell to reply to that.

The program cannot adapt to very complicated questions or notice when you’re trying to troll by putting in nonsense. When I inserted some JavaScript code into the reply box it didn’t know how to handle it properly so it defaulted back to the first question asking me what I would like to talk about. Sometimes it will ask a question in the wrong context to what I wrote, causing it not to make sense, that’s when I really noticed that the program has some flaws.

They would probably find out quite quickly, knowing them they’ll immediately start writing complicated questions and topic replies of which the program cannot simply understand. If it took me around 2 minutes to notice it had flaws, by just writing something that isn’t a question or proper reply (JavaScript Code) If they are taking it seriously then it might take a bit longer, otherwise if they’re fooling around they will notice that it really isn’t a human quite quickly.

**Level 2 Turing Test**

The Turing Test is a test that is performed to determine whether or not a computer can have a conversation with a user without them noticing a computer.

Alan Turing was a British scientist and pioneer in computer science. During World War II, he developed the machine that was used to help break the German Enigma code. He theorized about artificial intelligence.

They would have people have conversations with real people then they would replace some of them with a computer and if the computer can portray themselves as a human throughout the conversation it would pass the Turing Test.

Technically no computer has genuinely passed the Turing Test, but they come extremely close according to the sources. Google Duplex is the latest variation in artificial intelligence when it comes to live speech, during the developer conference <https://www.extremetech.com/computing/269030-did-google-duplexs-ai-demonstration-just-pass-the-turing-test> the example’s that they show was very good, it’s so good that you couldn’t tell that you were literally talking to a computer. This is much more advanced than a normal text response. The computer program called Eugene Goostman that simulates a 13 year old Ukrainian boy is said to have passed the Turing test at an event organized by the University. Although it’s said that the results were more weighted towards the chat bot’s side.

Yes, definitely. When I was younger around grade 5 when I received a message on Facebook, so I assumed that this was a real person, because every time I sent a message it seemed to reply with an appropriate answer. It kept going on for a while until a noticed a hiccup, it always replied instantly, not matter the time which made no sense. The other thing that led me to figure out this was a bot was when I said ‘ttyl’ which means `talk to you later` in short form, it replied with the same question when we first started the conversation, like `they` forgot everything we just talked about.

**Level 3 Article reviews**

Article 1: Social Media Bots

1. Roughly 30% of the internet traffic is estimated to be malicious bots.
2. Bots have been developed to behave like a human – using emoji’s in their posts, only posting a reasonable hours of the day, or limiting the amount of information they share. Some bots may even have some sort of neural network in the background that it’s learning from to improve responses / actions.
3. 15% of users were bots on Twitter in 2017 in 2014 it was only 8.5%
4. Well to start if they have a large friend group, most people will simply accept the request without taking a deeper look into the profile. When you do decide to talk to the person, you may notice that they don’t know much information your so call friend would know.

Article 2: Social Media Bots

1. According to the article there could be tens of millions of bots.
2. 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. (usnews.com)
3. If they can promote certain products, such as e-cigarettes, diet pills and other supplements, with millions of them, it could be quite easy to change a certain individual’s mind.
4. People are already not vaccinating kids of stuff because of articles made by real people, with millions of bots spreading false information, people will definitely stop vaccinating.
5. 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.

Article 4: Automated Journalism

1. It was called Heliograf I think and it’s job was initially posting about sports.
2. It can make the production much more quick as they can pretty much “write” anything almost instantly after they find the data. They can report of almost any topic at a consistent rate.
3. They can find information at much faster rates than humans, they can compare evidence or any article that they find quickly, they can check for spelling I would assume on the fly. Pretty much do everything at a much more efficient speed.
4. It’s probably cheaper to buy a single bot to create articles instead of having to hire a bunch workers to take time and cover stories, when a bot can report on multiple things at a time.
5. Nah, it said it was written by a real person, Lucia Moses, I feel like if it was written by a bot it would be stated in the author field or somewhere else.