**Task 1 Eliza**

1. Research the “ELIZA Computer Therapist Program”. Summarize your answers to the following:
   1. What does the program do?
   2. When and why was the program created?
   3. How does the program work?
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?
4. In what ways could you tell that it was not a real person? What were some of the weaknesses of the program?
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.

**Task 2 Turing Test**

1. Research the “Turing Test”. Summarize your answers to the following:
   1. What is the Turing Test?
   2. Who was Alan Turing?
   3. How does the Turning Test work?
   4. How is the Turing Test different from other Artificial Intelligence tests?
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.
4. Do you think that you have ever been fooled by an on-line computer AI program? Explain your answer.

**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?

Bots, in general, are estimated to make up roughly 37.9 percent of all Internet traffic.

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

Bots sometimes referred to as chatbots or smart bots, are simply software applications designed to perform automated tasks based on a pre-programmed set of rules. In more advanced cases, bots employ artificial intelligence and machine-learning technology to interact with users on a chat interface

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

It is estimated that 9-15% of active Twitter accounts may be social bots and that 15% of the total Twitter population active in the US Presidential election discussion were bots. At least 400,000 bots were responsible for about 3.8 million tweets, roughly 19% of the total volume.

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

n social media, bots collect information by crawling the internet for specific keywords and hashtags and sharing them on sites like Facebook and Twitter. Some social bots were developed to behave like a human--using emoji in their posts, only posting at reasonable hours of the day, or limiting the amount of information they share. They have become increasingly sophisticated, making it difficult to distinguish a bot-generated internet persona from a live human.

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?

At least 400,000 **bots** were responsible for about 3.8 million tweets, roughly 19% of the total volume

1. What is the purpose / objective of these AI bots?

The purpose of chat bots is to support and scale business teams in their relations with customers. ... Chatbots may sound like a futuristic notion, but according to Global Web Index statistics, it is said that 75% of internet users are adopting one or more messenger platforms

1. How could a bot be used to increase the number of people vaping or smoking?

"If you're a smoker looking to quit and you see messages fill your timeline or you go online and see these posts, does that have an influence on how you choose to stop smoking?" Allem says. "With the case of vaccinations, with millions of messages perpetuating this idea that vaccinations are harmful, that could have pretty serious implications going forward."

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](https://www.facebook.com/AmericanPublicHealthAssociation/photos/a.190674431802.156872.110414461802/10156227793116803/?type=3&theater) 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”?

A sockpuppet is an online identity used for purposes of deception. The term, a reference to the manipulation of a simple hand puppet made from a sock, originally referred to a false identity assumed by a member of an Internet community who spoke to, or about, themselves while pretending to be another person

**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?

[**Robot writes LA Times breaking news**](https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-26614051) [**Earthquake alarm sounded - 92 years late**](https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-40366816)

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?

Human journalist can do phone interviews which robo-journalists can’t. **The risk of fake news proliferation and Loss of editorial identity**

1. What happened when the LA Times used a robo-journalist to report on an earthquake?

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.

1. What are some of the “easier” tasks that robo-journalists are used to produce articles for?

**Limit errors in articles and Combine speed and efficiency**

1. Do you think this article was written by a robo-journalist? Explain your answer by giving examples of both why and why not.

I think it is not written by a robo-journalist because if it was written by the robots they would be saying the pros and not the cons. While by an actual person would speak the pros and cons also how does it affect the environment.

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?

It’s been a year since The Washington Post started using its homegrown artificial intelligence technology, Heliograf, to spit out around 300 short reports and alerts on the Rio Olympics. Since then, it’s used Heliograf to cover congressional and gubernatorial races on Election Day and D.C.-area [high school football games](https://www.washingtonpost.com/pr/wp/2017/09/01/the-washington-post-leverages-heliograf-to-cover-high-school-football/?utm_term=.2effaededac9), producing [stories like this one](https://www.washingtonpost.com/allmetsports/2017-fall/games/football/87055/?utm_term=.4ff0d5a83eb6) and tweets like this

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 2016.

1. How can robo-reporting help human journalists?

Media outlets using AI say it’s meant to enable journalists to do more high-value work, not take their jobs. 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. “In the case of automated financial news coverage by AP, the error rate in the copy decreased even as the volume of the output increased more than tenfold,” said Francesco Marconi, AP’s strategy manager and AI co-lead.

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

 The Post has had conversations about what AI could do that has a business-to-business application, but hasn’t taken the idea further, Gilbert said. “It has widespread utility that goes beyond individual news consumers. [The target] can also be people interested in very specific things,” he said.

Right now, the Post can count the stories and page views that Heliograf generated. Quantifying its impact on how much time it gives reporters to do other work and the value of that work is harder. It’s also hard to quantify how much engagement, ad revenue and subscriptions can be attributed to those robo-reported stories.

1. Do you think this article was written by a robo-reporter? Explain your answer by giving examples of both why and why not.

Yes, I think this article was written by a robo-reporter because it only talks about the pros and how it helps the economy.