**ask 1 Eliza**

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

This programs tries to talk like to a human being to the computer user. The program tries to fool the user with AI conversations that seem realistic and natural.

* 1. When and why was the program created?

In 1966 the Eliza computer therapist was created, which aimed at tricking it users by making them believe that they were having a conversation with a real human being. Eliza was designed to imitate a therapist who would ask open-ended questions and even respond with follow-ups

* 1. How does the program work?

The program uses the script of a physiatrist in realistic ways to fool the users into thinking the program is a real human being.

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?

When I was guiding the conversation and talking about myself, the program was talking like a real human being. The program kept asking me questions about my life and every thing I already said.

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

When I asked the program questions, the program was not responding like a real person. The program was not good at answering questions about herself and the world.

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.

It would take them about 2 minutes. This is because in every conversation people start by explain things about themselves and my friend would do that. But when my friend askes questions about Eliza the program would not seem realistic. This is why it would take my friend 2 minutes to realize that he is talking to a program

**Task 2 Turing Test**

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

The Turing test is method of determining if an AI program is strong enough to fool a human by talking like a human.

* 1. Who was Alan Turing?

Alan Turing was computer scientist is the 20th century. He was born in Britain and he helped break the German code during WW2 to help the allies. He is known for being the AI pioneer in the Computer Science industry.

* 1. How does the Turning Test work?

During the test, one of the humans functions as the questioner, while the second human and the computer function as respondents. The questioner interrogates the respondents within a certain subject area, using a specified format and context. After a pre-set length of time or number of questions, the questioner is then asked to decide which respondent was human and which was a computer. If the computer is able to fool the questioners than that AI passes the test.

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

This test was different as other tests measured intelligence of the AI but the Turing test measured the human likeness of the AI and how realistic it was.

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.

Many computer AI’s have passed this test such as Eugene Goostman who convinces 33% of judges thinking it was a human boy. Cleverbot passed the test as well.

1. 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’ve been fooled by on-line computer AI program because I don’t spend time on social media and not much time on the internet besides for school working. During then I don’t click on sites that I don’t know and I won’t talk to anyone online that I don’t know.

**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?
2. How can robo-reporting expand the audience for newspapers?
3. How can robo-reporting help human journalists?
4. Are smaller news organizations using robo-reporting? What are the benefits to smaller organizations?
5. Do you think this article was written by a robo-reporter? Explain your answer by giving examples of both why and why not.