**TTask 1 Eliza**

1. Research the “ELIZA Computer Therapist Program”. Summarize your answers to the following:

a. What does the program do?

-The aim is to trick humans as if they are talking to a real person. ELIZA was designed to imitate a therapist who asks open ended questions.

b. When and why was the program created?

- It was developed in 1996.

c. How does the program work?

The program works through a link that asks you questions and forms personalized questions from prior information that you have shared.

2. Use an on-line version of the ELIZA program to see what it is like.

a. Open the URL :<http://psych.fullerton.edu/mbirnbaum/psych101/Eliza.htm>

b. Begin by talking about your feelings (just like if you were talking to a guidance councillor).

c. 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?

The program tends to ask how your doing and asks what you want to talk about with ELIZA

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

The program keeps asking “Tell me more…” when you do not share enough information with the program it asks you multiple times.

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.

I think my friends could talk with ELIZA for approximately 5 minutes. I say this because our generation is very technology efficient and good at fast thinking

**Task 2 Turing Test**

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

a. What is the Turing Test?

The turing test has 3 components which include a computer respondent, human questioner and a human respondent.

b. Who was Alan Turing?

He was an English Mathematician

c. How does the Turning Test work?

The human questioner asks the two respondents a series of questions and after a certain amount of time the questioner has to guess which is the computer and which is the human.

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

2. Visit the Ted Ed website to learn more about the Turing Test.

a. Watch the video at:<https://ed.ted.com/lessons/the-turing-test-can-a-computer-pass-for-a-human-alex-gendler>

b. 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.

The 65 year old turing test was passed for the very first time by computer programmer Eugene Goostman during the Turing Test 2014 held at the renowned Royal Security in London on Saturday. ‘Eugene simulates a 13 year old boy and was developed in Saint Petersburg, Russia.

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

 No, because computers smart enough to fool a human 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**](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?**

-       Tens of millions of bots as estimated to be automated accounts that pretend to be real people, on platforms like Facebook and Twitter.

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

-       The AI bots are usually used to spread misleading/ false information to try to influence people to think or act a certain way. AI bots can also be used as to increase an individual’s follower counts (to buy fake followers). These bots are generally easy to make or buy.

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

-       Bots post about e-cigarettes and vaping on social media platforms. Bots are more likely to post hashtags vaping. Even without knowing the long term health effects of e-cigarettes, bots will claim they are safer than traditional tobacco cigarettes.

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

-       Bots influence social media users to believe vaccinations are harmful. On many occasions’ bots comment anti-vaccination misinformation under post about vaccinations (like flu shots).

**5.**    **What is a “sockpuppet”?**

-       “sockpuppets” are fake accounts managed by real people, also known as trolls. They usually 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?

2.    “At this stage” what are the limitations of robo-journalists? What jobs do human journalists do that cannot yet be done by robo-journalists?

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

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

5.    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/**](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?**

-       The real name of the Washington Post’s robo-journalist is Heliograf. It’s first assignment was to write short reports and alerts on the Rio Olympics (It made a total of 300 short reports and alerts)

**2.**    **How can robo-reporting expand the audience for newspapers?**

-       Robo-reporting can expand the audience for the newspapers because more articles will be created with the help of a robot. Heliograf generated more than 500,000 clicks.

**3.**    **How can robo-reporting help human journalists?**

-       Rebo-reporting can help human journalists, because it allows humans to do more high-value work. For example, the robot freed up 20 percent of reporters’ time spent covering corporate earnings.

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

-       Most smaller news organizations are not using rebo-reporting. If they did the benefits would be it could be used to digest data and used for many jobs that are too time consuming for humans to do.

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

-        No, because it talks about the pros and cons of itself, which it’s not able to do. It would not be possible for the robot to asses itself.