**Task 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?

AI bots produce 30% of internet traffic.

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

They search for specific keywords, hashtags and use emojis during reasonable times of the day. They also limit the information they share which mimic human behavior.

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

Twitter revealed to have 8.5% of its users being AI bots and know Twitter suspects that the number may have increased to 15%.

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

It’s not easy for people to recognize that they’ve been friended buy a social media bot because they usually have big friend groups and won’t even bother if the person is a stranger. This makes it easy for bots to get into social media groups just by friending a person who has a lot of followers.

**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?

Some articles produced by the robo-journalists were about smoking during pregnancy, recycling rates, or cancelled operations which are non more than 7 paragraphs in length.

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?

Robo-journalists can only put out information about data which normally takes a lot more time for a human to do by themselves. Journalists put out balanced and contextualised stories which robots struggle to do so because they work by patterns.

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

The robo-journalist reported about an error that was made. It reported that a 1925 earthquake had hit california which was wrong.

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

They are used to produce interesting dat quickly to the public like election results or official figures on social issues. Other uses modify the algorithms to make news stories easier for children to read.

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

This article wasn’t written by a robo-journalist because it can only manage data based stories that show statistics. Furthermore this article was written using a personal voice. In the article there’ll be questions which makes the reader think in depth which a robot can’t imitate because it doesn’t have enough common knowledge to ask such a question. Therefore this article was written by a human because it has a personal voice and it also involves using common knowledge in order to ask and answer the question which a robo journalist can’t do

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.