Playing the Turing Game (Nag -21-266)

Final report

Submitted for the BSc in

Computer Science

April 2022

by

Callum Oliver Thomson Gray

Word count:

Abstract

*The Turing game is a thought experiment created by Alan Turing to test whether a computer or Artificial intelligence (AI) is capable of thinking or exhibiting intelligent behaviour comparable to that of a human. This is done by having a human, the Questioner, ask questions to an unknown third party, the Subject, this third party is either another human or it could be an AI. The job of the Questioner is to determine whether they are talking to an AI or to another human. If the Questioner cannot correctly identify the Subject or is not certain of their identity then the Subject is said to have passed the Turing Test. The developer has investigated creating a proof-of-concept application to implement the Turing game concepts into an educational tool for use in a classroom environment.*

*This Paper aims to show via a working-proof-of-concept network-based application how an educational tool may be implemented that allows the students to be paired with either a human or AI and have a conversation which can be monitored remotely by the teacher.*

**Keywords:**  *Turing, AI, Artificial Intelligence, networking, client, server, chatbot*

Contents

[Abstract i](#_Toc99546106)

[1 Introduction 2](#_Toc99546107)

[1.1 Background to the project 2](#_Toc99546108)

[1.2 Aims and objectives 2](#_Toc99546109)

[1.2.1 Objective 1 – Design and create an application that would act as the client connecting to the server application remotely 2](#_Toc99546110)

[1.3 Research question 2](#_Toc99546111)

[2 Literature review 3](#_Toc99546112)

[3 Requirements 4](#_Toc99546113)

[3.1 Product requirements 4](#_Toc99546114)

[3.2 Functional requirements 4](#_Toc99546115)

[3.2.1 Interfaces 4](#_Toc99546116)

[3.2.2 Functional Capabilities 4](#_Toc99546117)

[3.2.3 Performance Levels 4](#_Toc99546118)

[3.2.4 Data Structures/Elements 4](#_Toc99546119)

[3.2.5 Safety 4](#_Toc99546120)

[3.2.6 Reliability 4](#_Toc99546121)

[3.2.7 Security/Privacy 4](#_Toc99546122)

[3.2.8 Quality 4](#_Toc99546123)

[3.2.9 Constraints and Limitations 4](#_Toc99546124)

[3.2.10 Performance requirements 4](#_Toc99546125)

[3.3 Design constraints 4](#_Toc99546126)

[4 Design 5](#_Toc99546127)

[4.1 Software design 5](#_Toc99546128)

[4.2 Hardware design 5](#_Toc99546129)

[4.3 Experimental design 5](#_Toc99546130)

[5 Implementation and testing 6](#_Toc99546131)

[5.1 Implementation 6](#_Toc99546132)

[5.2 Testing 6](#_Toc99546133)

[6 Evaluation and discussion of results 7](#_Toc99546134)

[7 Conclusion 8](#_Toc99546135)

[References 9](#_Toc99546136)

[Appendix A – Interesting but not vital material 10](#_Toc99546137)

[Appendix B – Other things which may be useful 11](#_Toc99546138)

# Introduction

## Background to the project

The use of AI (Artificial Intelligence) In recent years has grown vastly and the chances are that most people will be using and interacting with AI without ever realising it. With this in mind teaching people about the concepts of AI is vitally important for them to understand this technology as it becomes more and more prevalent in everyday applications.

The Turing game is the name given to a thought experiment created by and named after Allan Turing. He devised this test as a means of evaluating whether an artificial intelligence (AI) could be considered conscious, or to be able to exhibit sufficient intelligence in order to compete with a human being. The Game involves a human known as the Questioner and one or more unknown third parties known as Subjects. The aim of the Questioner is to identify what the Subject is by asking questions and reviewing the responses. Based on the conversation that has occurred the Questioner now has to determine whether they are talking to a human or a computer. If the Questioner cannot say for certain or reliably identify the computer than the computer is said to have passed the Turing test.

In order to aid in teaching people about AI a network-based application could be used that allows students to connect with another random student or a chatbot. The student and partner would have a conversation at the end of which they would have to determine what they were talking to. The Teacher would be able to monitor the conversations that were happening remotely.

## Aims and objectives

### Objective 1 – Design and create an application that would act as the client connecting to the server application remotely

* Understand the concepts behind network-based applications and distributed systems
* Design a system that would allow for the sending and receiving of messages across a TCP connection asynchronously.
* Design a graphical user interface to be utilised by the application
* Implement an MVVM architecture pattern into the design for the User interface
* Implement the design and test

The first part of Objective 1 was to research and understand how a network-based application could be produced which would allow multiple end users to be connected and send messages to each other.

The second part was to take what had been learnt in the research component in order to design a framework that incorporated these principles

The third and fourth parts involved researching how to implement a graphical user interface (GUI) into the design and implementing the MVVM structure to achieve this.

The final part is to build a solution based on the design produced and test it using a simple console application that it can connect to in order simulate the connection to a server.

### Objective 2 – design and create an application to act as the server / Teacher’s application

* Design a system that would be able to allow the pairing up of two clients
* Expand the design to allow the system to receive and redirect connected clients to the available rooms
* Expand the design further in order to dynamically create rooms as required
* Implement an MVVM architecture pattern for the GUI
* Build and test the designed solution

The first part of Objective 2 is to design a concept for pairing the clients together in a “Room” and allowing messages to pass between them. The second part it to implement a design with a single room and a primary connection that could be used to receive the initial connection request and then redirect It to a room.

The third part involves expanding the solution design so that it can dynamically create and manage the “Rooms”

The fourth parts involved implementing the MVVM structure to the solution to create a GUI for the end user to work with.

The final part is to build a solution based on the design produced and test the application using the client application from Objective 1

### Objective 3 - design and create an application that can host a chatbot to act as the AI in the Turing game scenario

* Research chatbots and find some off the shelf solutions which could provide the chatbot functionality
* Design a program that can be used to wrap the chatbot and extract the functionality but allow it to connect to the server/Controller in the same manner as any other client
* Implement the design and test using the client and controller applications from the previous objectives.

## Report Structure

This Report will be structured in the following way. Section 2 Is made up of the Literature Review which discusses the background and current state of the fields with particular focus son Artificial intelligence, the inception and validity of the Turing game as the field has advanced and network-based communication. Section 3 will cover the Requirements for the project which will lead on to section 4 of the document that shall cover the design and conception of the project solution. Section 5 shall cover the Implementation and testing of the project. Section 6 is the conclusion and critical evaluation of this report. Section 6 will also aim to identify any short coming in the project and areas that can be improved upon in future if the development process was allowed a greater time period.

# Literature review

The literature review is a survey of the history and state of the art in the domain of your project. It will summarize the work that has already been done in the field; this may be scientific literature, known techniques, and even previous student projects. It will provide a historical perspective on how the subject area has arrived at its current state by looking at important developments over time. If appropriate, it may examine existing software in the domain, especially in terms of the technology used and the features offered. The focus of the literature review is to summarise the existing arguments and ideas of others, identifying which are important.

A good literature review could be a project on its own, and form a very useful guide to anyone new to the particular field. It would identify the important work, authors and publications which would be a good place to begin research activity. Open questions and areas where new work is required would be discussed. Really good reviews are often published in scientific journals. Your literature review is not expected to be quite so substantial, but should still provide a comprehensive summary which will allow the reader to understand the field.

Images can be very useful here. Remember to attribute them properly to avoid accusations of plagiarism. Your literature review will naturally refer to lots of existing work, which must all be properly cited and referenced – see the ‘References’ section towards the end of this document.

Delete the red paragraphs and replace this one with your content (use the “Normal” paragraph style).

# Requirements

This project will use network sockets and an internet connection for communication between the various applications. This section of the document will cover the design decisions that were made and the rational behind those choices over potential alternatives.

## Product requirements

What will your software or hardware do? Who requires it? You might want to refer back to your aims and objectives to inform this section, and perhaps consider if they are still appropriate. UML use case diagrams are very helpful here (even for hardware).

The software produced as a result of this project is aimed at providing a teaching aid for teachers who wish to teach their students about AI and the Turing game. The idea behind this is that it would be being used in a computer room at a school or college with multiple machines accessing the same network in order to allow

## Functional requirements

The exact content here will vary (especially if your project is hardware-based), but there are some standard items which you should consider including:

### Interfaces

### Functional Capabilities

### Performance Levels

### Data Structures/Elements

### Safety

### Reliability

### Security/Privacy

### Quality

### Constraints and Limitations

### Performance requirements

## Design constraints

You might include this in the next section if you prefer. Consider the limitations on how you are able to conduct your project. Relate the bounds (time and resources are obvious ones) which have an impact.

Delete the red paragraph and replace this one with your content (use the “Normal” paragraph style).

# Design

If your project involves the development of software and/or hardware, then you will need to include a section in which you describe its design in detail. If you conduct any experiments (either in a research-oriented project or simply doing user evaluation) then you should describe their design and methodology here.

Delete the red paragraph and replace this one with your content (use the “Normal” paragraph style).

## Software design

Typical content will be detailed software design, from architecture to implementation level. As well as your text, you should include UML diagrams, including class structures, activity and sequence diagrams as appropriate. Don’t just drop diagrams in willy-nilly, though. Use them strategically to illustrate points in your text. Remember that ‘a picture is worth a thousand words’ (we don’t apply this rule literally) but pictures on their own don’t explain everything.

If your project requires user interface design, don’t forget to include that. Screenshots, wireframes and other diagrams are welcome.

Delete the red paragraph and replace this one with your content (use the “Normal” paragraph style).

## Hardware design

If your project involves building hardware, give full details about the process here. Include diagrams as appropriate Use them strategically to illustrate points in your text. Remember that ‘a picture is worth a thousand words’ (we don’t apply this rule literally) but pictures on their own don’t explain everything.

If your project requires electronics and/or mechanical design, don’t forget to include that. Photos, CAD drawings, electronic schematics and other diagrams are welcome.

Delete the red paragraph and replace this one with your content (use the “Normal” paragraph style).

## Experimental design

If you are going to evaluate your software or hardware by means of any tests or surveys, then explain their design here. If you are doing other experiments (for example measuring the performance of algorithms, extracting data from environmental monitoring systems or evaluating the performance of mechanisms) then you should explain how you have designed the experiments, how they must be conducted and what you expect to learn from them. This is especially important for research-oriented projects.

Delete the red paragraph and replace this one with your content (use the “Normal” paragraph style).

# Implementation and testing

Delete the red paragraphs and replace this one with your content (use the “Normal” paragraph style).

## Implementation

In this section you will describe what you did, and why you made the important decisions affecting your actions. It’s not a diary – don’t write a blow-by-blow account of every little thing that happened. Be selective and report those choices and techniques which made a difference. Make sure you discuss what options you considered. Explain how the criteria and methodology you used to select amongst different options (which tools are most appropriate, for example).

It may help to imagine that you are reading this project in the future, trying to replicate the work without making the same mistakes along the way. What would you need to know to make your job easier, and what is unimportant or obvious? Explain how you implemented the design in the previous chapter.

This is the place in which you would explain any novel or especially complex algorithms, data structures or systems you have used.

Make it clear what you have done, and what is pre-existing. For example, if you are using third party software libraries, describe how you have used them, and how they have benefited your project rather than simply what they do. If you have built on a framework, make it clear how you have developed new functionality.

Delete the red paragraphs and replace this one with your content (use the “Normal” paragraph style).

## Testing

If you are developing software or hardware, you must test it. This section should explain how your work will be (or has been) tested.

You should have a test plan at the very least (full details of it and its results if required can go in an appendix). Ideally, you will have automated tests for any software you build. You will also define user acceptance tests, or something similar which can be used to determine whether your output meets the requirements stated earlier. Explain how and when the tests should be conducted.

Delete the red paragraphs and replace this one with your content (use the “Normal” paragraph style).

# Evaluation and discussion of results

This section evaluates the *software (or other artefact)* you have developed. You should compare it with the original specification and see how well it satisfies the requirements. You may wish to refer back to your aims and objectives at this point. You should report the results of user testing and a summary of feedback if that has been collected.

If you have done experiments, then the results of these should be reported and discussed here.

If you have involved people in doing user evaluations, that information should be include here.

Delete the red paragraphs and replace this one with your content (use the “Normal” paragraph style).

# Conclusion

In this section you should evaluate the *project* as a whole, and draw conclusions from the work you have done. Ask yourself what the project has achieved – what is its contribution? Has it met its initial aims and objectives? If not, why? How does the work you have done enhance the field in general? What has been learned from the project? If you have a well defined research question, has it been answered? What do the results mean?

You should also use this section to reflect on the *process* by which you undertook the project. Was your methodology appropriate (and did you stick to it)? Was your time planning good? Did you complete the primary and secondary objectives, and if not then why? What have you learned from the process? What would you do better/differently if you had more time?

Sometimes, it’s appropriate to include a subsection on ‘Further work’, making suggestions of how to proceed and what could be done to enhance the project in future.

Delete the red paragraphs and replace this one with your content (use the “Normal” paragraph style).

References

References must be formatted in the correct manner. For this assignment you must use the University of Hull’ approved variant of the Harvard referencing style (Fallin 2019), fully described at https://libguides.hull.ac.uk/referencing/harvard. Note that the details of the expected format vary depending on the type of document being referenced. Make sure you are familiar with them. If you use reference management software such as Zotero, EndNote or RefWorks, then you should be able to export a table of references in the correct format, which will save you work.

Every reference should have at least one citation in the text. Most will probably be in the ‘Background’ or ‘Literature review’ sections.

Remember that there is a difference between references and a bibliography. You will certainly need references, but a bibliography is optional.

There is much more information and guidance about referencing on the library’s website at https://libguides.hull.ac.uk/referencing/home

Some examples, illustrating different types of source:

Bahraini, M.S., Bozorg, M., Rad, A.B., (2018). SLAM in dynamic environments via ML-RANSAC. *Mechatronics* 49, 105–118.

Fallin, L., (2019)*. LibGuides: Referencing your work: Harvard Hull.* Available online: http://libguides.hull.ac.uk/referencing/harvard (accessed 10/10/2019).

Janis, I., (1972). *Victims of Groupthink: A psychological study of foreign-policy decisions and fiascoes.* Houghton Mifflin, Boston.

Office For Students (2018) *. Securing student success: Regulation framework for higher education in England*. Available online: https://www.officeforstudents.org.uk/media/1406/ofs2018\_01.pdf (accessed 10/10/2019)

Schmuck, P., Chli, M., (2019). CCM-SLAM: Robust and efficient centralized collaborative monocular simultaneous localization and mapping for robotic teams. *Journal of Field Robotics* 36, 763–781.

Delete the red paragraphs and replace this one with your content (use the “Normal” paragraph style).

Appendix A – Interesting but not vital material

Appendices are used to include information which may be of interest but is not necessary for the reader. You do not have to include appendices if there is no need for them.

You might, for example, want to include some details of a particular piece of software (an API, perhaps) or hardware which your project uses. This might be something that a reader might wish to consult, but you wouldn’t want to include in the main body of the report. You could also put raw data from experiments in an appendix, or perhaps survey results. It should still be information of relevance, but nothing that everyone would be expected to read.

If you wish to refer to elements of your PID, you could include them in appendices.

Delete the red paragraphs and replace this one with your content (use the “Normal” paragraph style).

Appendix B – Other things which may be useful

You can have more than one appendix, or none at all. Give them meaningful names and titles (not the ones given here), so that you can refer to them in the text, and so that they appear in the table of contents.

Delete the red paragraphs and replace this one with your content (use the “Normal” paragraph style).