

# Humans and Robots “Identifying the Person or Bionic Person through Chatbot- Dusting off The Turing Test

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**Abstract** – In this world communication has been so jammed that people sometimes forget to whom they are talking with, that is whether is it a machine or human?. Can machines think? Though it may sound weird but a test called Turing test existed where human judge have to guess whether if he is talking to a machine or other human while chatting. This paper proposes many ideas to easily identify whether it is a machine or human. Apart from the idea of Turing test this paper has many alternative modules for identification.

**Keywords**—communication, machines think, turing test,chatting, human judge, identification.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This category is about whether or not computers, robots, and software agents can literally be said to think. Humans think, but do computers? Is your computer thinking now?

For example.

If computers can be made to think, then does that mean that humans are a kind of robot and their brains a kind of computer -- a neurocomputer, say? One of the deeper issues here is that the term "thinking" is ambiguous in at least two ways: It can include being conscious of one's environment (surroundings), one's personal feelings and thoughts, etc., or it can mean cogitate, learn, plan, and solve problems.

So what if machines starts to think and tries to imitate the chat done by humans?

## 2. PRESENT SCENARIO:

Strike up a conversation with some of these chatbots to see just how human they might seem:

Rosette won the 2011 Loebner Prize. It was built by Bruce Wilcox, who also won the previous year's award with the program's predecessor, Suzette.

Cleverbot is a web application that learns from the conversations it has with users. It was launched on the web in 1997.

Elbot, created by programmer Fred Roberts, won the 2008 Loebner Prize, convincing 3 of the 12 human.

A.L.I.C.E. (which stands for Artificial Linguistic Internet Computer Entity) is one of the programming world's classic chatbots.

### 2.1. Situations where we experience Chatbots

The things we said before apply to all the places where we see malicious chatbots. We need to clarify all the details before we start online chat in social media and twitter.

#### Online Dating

We might see many websites where chatbot might cause harm to us especially sites such as Tinder where we require minimal amount of text for the profile.

Here are few signs we can look when we start online dating:

1. Available of just one picture
2. Link in their profile
3. They become over aggressive

## 3.EXISTING SYSTEM

### 3.1 Algorithmic Test

A test that satisfies the following conditions is an algorithmic test:

- (1) The questions and answers written in an alphabet having a finite number of symbols
- (2) Each question is of finite length.
- (3) Each answer is of finite length.

(4) The judge can even repeat questions, to detect some changes in the answers

(6) The judge is allowed to decide what question will follow, based on the previous answers

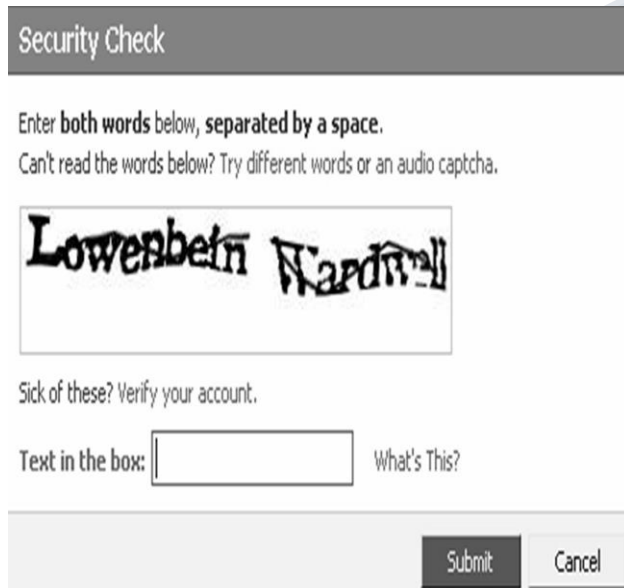
(7) Each question admits at least a valid answer.

(8) For each question, there is an algorithm taking the answer as input and returning "YES" if the answer is accepted, and "NO" otherwise.

(9) First time when an answer is evaluated with "NO", the testing algorithm stops, with the output "NO"; otherwise, when the list of questions is ended, the testing algorithm stops with the output "YES".

### 3.2 The Reverse Turing Test

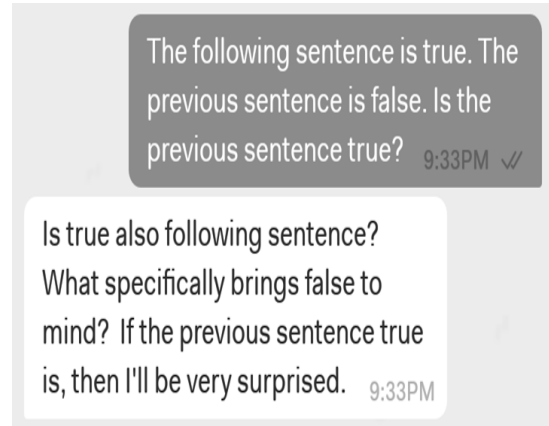
What if we switched things around a bit, and rejigged the test such that the machine had to be capable of identifying a human? Such a "test" currently exists in the form of CAPTCHAs — those annoying anti-spam procedures. If the test-taker can accurately transpose a series of wobbly characters, the computer knows it's dealing with a human.



**Fig 1: Having captcha to find the difference**

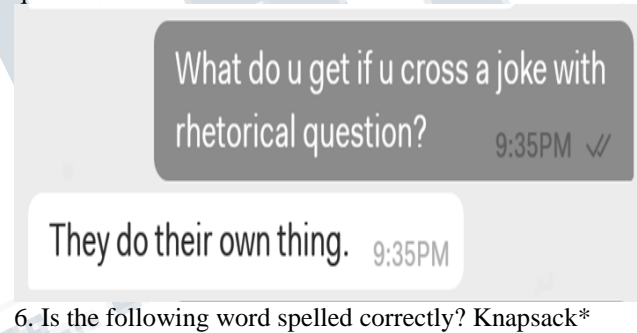
Some Questions Which May Cause The Robot To Think:

1. How come time flies like an arrow and fruit flies like a banana?
2. Is the difference between a fish purely that one of its legs are both the same?
3. The following sentence is true. The previous sentence is false. Is the previous sentence true?

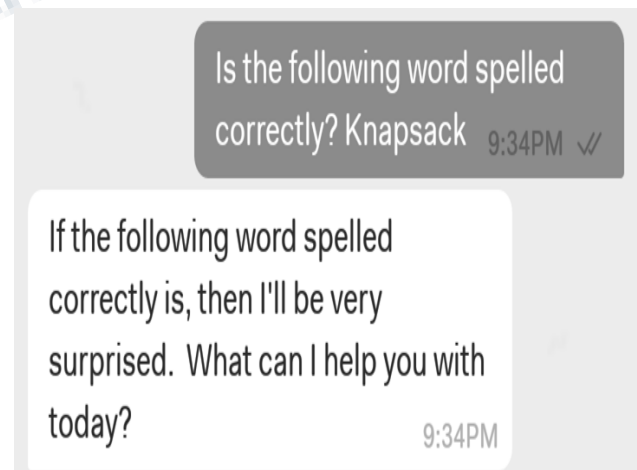


**FIG 2: Sending some weird questions to think**

4. I wasn't originally going to get a brain transplant, but then I changed my mind. Is that funny? Why?
5. What do you get if you cross a joke with a rhetorical question?



6. Is the following word spelled correctly? Knapsack\*



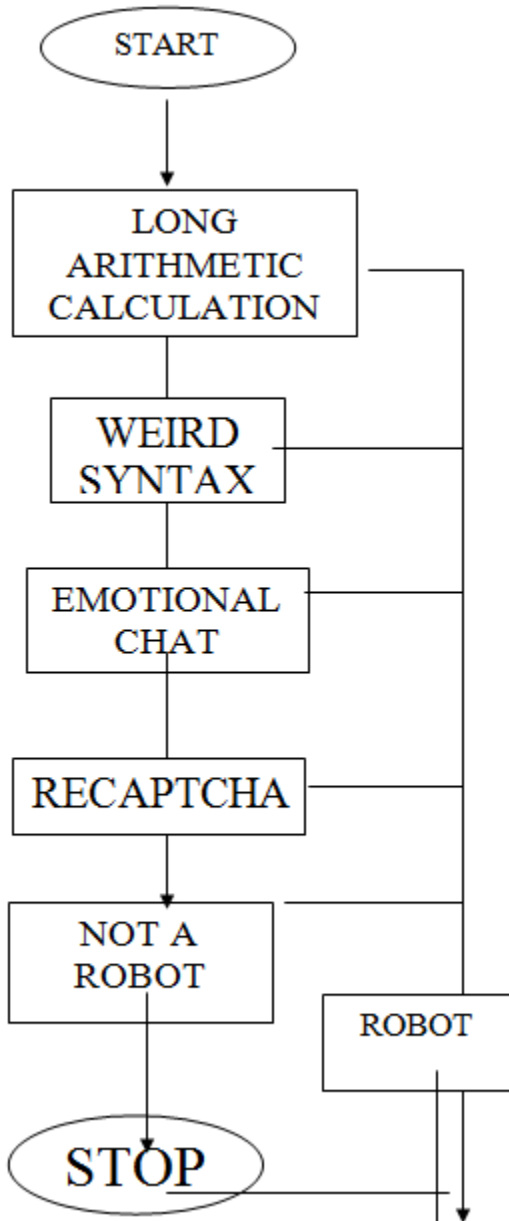
**FIG 3: Repeating the same questions**

7. Due ewe no wart the thyme ears?
8. Was six afraid of seven because seven eight nine, or because seven was a registered six offender?

9. God asked Abraham to sacrifice his son, Isaac, because he wanted to test his faith. Whose son and whose faith are we talking about?  
 (10).Would you rather sacrifice one adult to save two children, or two children to save five adults

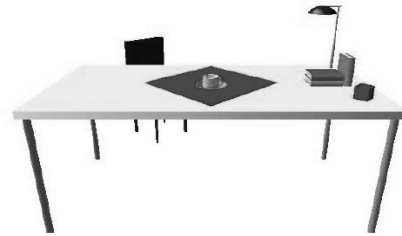
**4. PROPOSED SYSTEM**

**1. L-W-E-R ALGORITHM:**



**2 Visual Test:**

Like Ortiz's challenge, the Visual Turing Test is an effort to diminish the natural language bias implicit in Turing's original test.



Q.1 Look at this scene. Answer the question: "Where is the coffee cup?"

- On the mat
- To the left of the lamp
- On the table
- In front of the chair

**FIG 4: Confusing the chat bot**

Humans and software were asked a simple question about the scene depicted above: "Where is the coffee cup?" As you can see each of the multiple choice answers is technically correct — but some, Barclay and Galton note, can be considered more "correct" (i.e. more "human") than others.

The ability to describe to someone else where an object is relative to other things sounds like a simple task. In fact, making that choice requires several nuanced and subjective judgements, including the relative size of objects, their uniqueness relative to other objects and their relevance in a particular situation. Humans do it intuitively, but machines struggle.

**3 Can Give Long Arithmetic Expression To Solve:**

A normal human being takes long time to solve an arithmetic expression. But a robot can solve everything within a seconds as it is trained for it.

Even if human being knows an answer to a particular sum the reaction of human being and a robot would be different.

**4 Emotional Chat**

When it comes to emotions a robot may be unaware of it and may even not react to a particular situation. Sharing and experiencing ones thoughts can never be done by a robot unless it is trained for it.

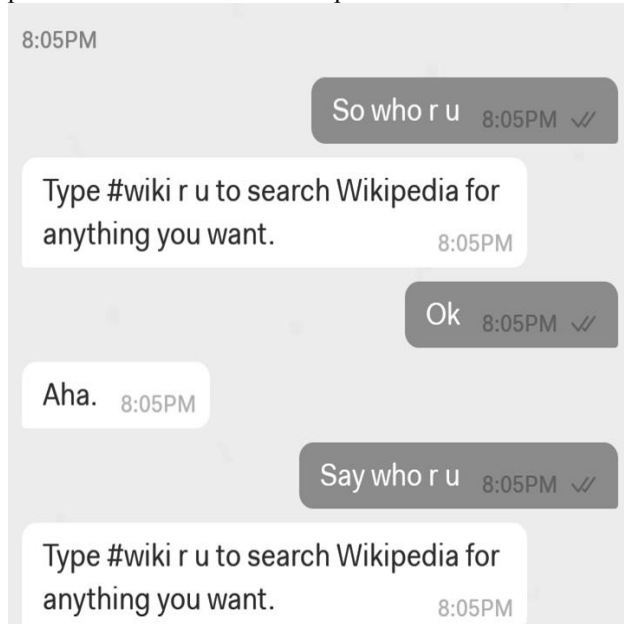
**5 Very Quick response**

Humans need to perform routine operations such as sleep, have food. They can't respond instantly all the time and especially during night not all humans might be awake.

**6 Answers gets repeated**

A human cannot answer to the same questions in a similar way. If there arises if-then questions then one cannot answer in a same tone.

7 Requests the opposite to refer a product or service  
In an online chat when someone says you to refer a product or service then it's suspicious to be a Chatbot.



**FIG 5: Instant Response**

**8 Use of unnatural words:**

Real humans use lots of sentence fragments when they're chatting.

**9 They Do the Opposite**

When they try too hard to speak casually by using an excess of "lols," emoji and similar characters.

**10 use of Weird Syntax**

Use something like two spaces between every sentence, extra periods or bizarre indentations.

**11. Suddenly Sends a Link**

When you encounter, you can stop the conversation after you see it.

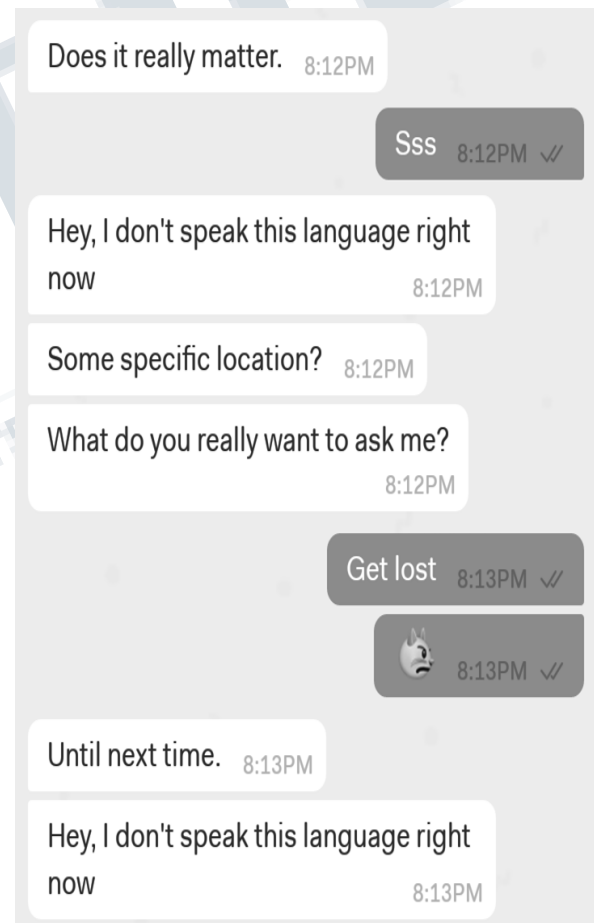
**12. Disclosure Personal Financial Information**



What's your CC#? I want to trust you.

**FIG 6: Asking for credit card information**

Humans don't ask to disclose credit card information in a conversation suddenly.



**FIG 7: Disclosing that it cannot speak some language**

#### **5. How to deal with these malicious chat bots:**

Here are some tips from people on how to stop or escape from these chatbots:

##### **Asking the Right Questions**

When you ask the right questions which reveals its character then it might get stuck at some point. A human would be confused but able to answer the questions accurately. On the other hand, a bot would inadvertently reveal itself.

Say “Umm”

Phrases such as “Umm” and “Hmm” might trip them up. Most bots are not great at responding to onomatopoeia

##### **Try to be Sarcastic**

Here are sarcastic jokes for bots to not recognize:

Take my advice — I’m not using it.

Asking to See a Video

Ask to see a video can be a great idea when it is possible and appropriate.

#### **6. Ways to get rid of chatbots at once:**

So you’ve outed the bad bot. Now it’s time to report it so you can foil the malicious spamming schemes of the programmers who created it. Reporting might be the most you can do to combat bots. Using bots in most ways — even the malicious ones — is not illegal, Pokrovsky said.

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