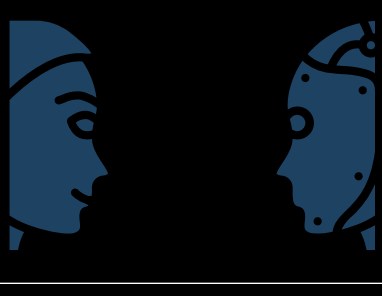
THE EVOLUTION OF CHATBOT

TURING TEST
1950

Alan Turing created a test to determine machine's intelligence. A person should not be able to tell if he was talking to a machine or a human.



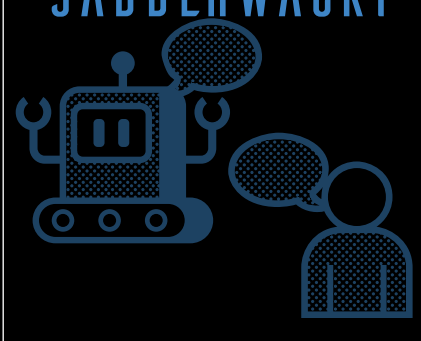
1966
ELIZA

Bot created by the mathematician and cryptographer Joseph Weizenbaum, and able to mimic a conversation with a psychotherapist, formulating questions based on the speaker's statements. He was able to pass the Turing Test.

1972
PARRY

Created by Kenneth Colby to simulate the conversation of a person with paranoid schizophrenia; it is based on a conversation strategy. A more advanced ELIZA bot and described as an "ELIZA with attitude".

1988
JABBERWACKY



Created by Rollo Carpenter, it is one of the first attempts to create an Artificial Intelligence based on human interactions. Its purpose was to converse with users only.

1990
LOEBNER PRIZE

The annual AI competition is born to reward the best bots that simulate human behavior based on the Turing Test.

1992
DR SBAITSO

AI program of Synthesis of language. It is developed by Creative Lab for personal computers with MS-DOS operating system.

1995
A.L.I.C.E.

Richard S. Wallace created A.L.I.C.E. (Artificial Linguistic Internet Computer Entity), a bot capable of processing natural language. It applies heuristic models to respond to human inputs, allowing to have realistic conversations. The bot won the Loebner Prize in 2000, 2001 and 2004.

2001
SMARTERCHILD

Created by Active Buddy, this bot is available on messaging platforms such as MSN and AOL Instant Messenger. It is considered the forerunner of Apple's Siri and of Samsung's S Voice.

EUGENE GOOSTMAN

Designed by a group of programmers in St. Petersburg in 2001 to look like a thirteen year old Ukrainian with the aim of making his personality and his speech credible. On June 7th, 2014, 33% of the Turing Test Panel believed they had spoken with a human.

2005
MITSUKU

Developed by Steve Worswick, he won the Loebner Prize three times, revealing to be the "most human chatbot".

2006
WATSON DI IBM

It use Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning to provide insights from the high amount of informations.

2010
SIRI

Apple introduces Siri into its IOS and MacOS systems. It is a personal assistant able to answer questions and requests for actions on the web.

2012
GOOGLE NOW

Developed by Google for the Google Search mobile app. It is able to answer questions, make suggestions and take actions through a set of web services.

2015
ALEXA E CORTANA

Cortana, created by Microsoft, is a virtual assistant named after the character of the video game "Halo".

2016

FACEBOOK BOTS

Facebook creates a platform that allows programmers to develop bots capable of interacting with Messenger users.

TAY

Released on Twitter by Microsoft to simulate the conversations of an American teenager. A relevant case because users have taken advantage of the bot's learning skills, giving the account racist tendencies. Microsoft was then forced to close Tay's account only 16 hours after opening.

2017
ZO

A few months after Tay's disastrous debut, Microsoft released Zo, a second English-speaking chatbot with a thirteen-year-old attitude. Given the experience with Tay, Microsoft has taken the right precautions decreeing the success of the experiment.

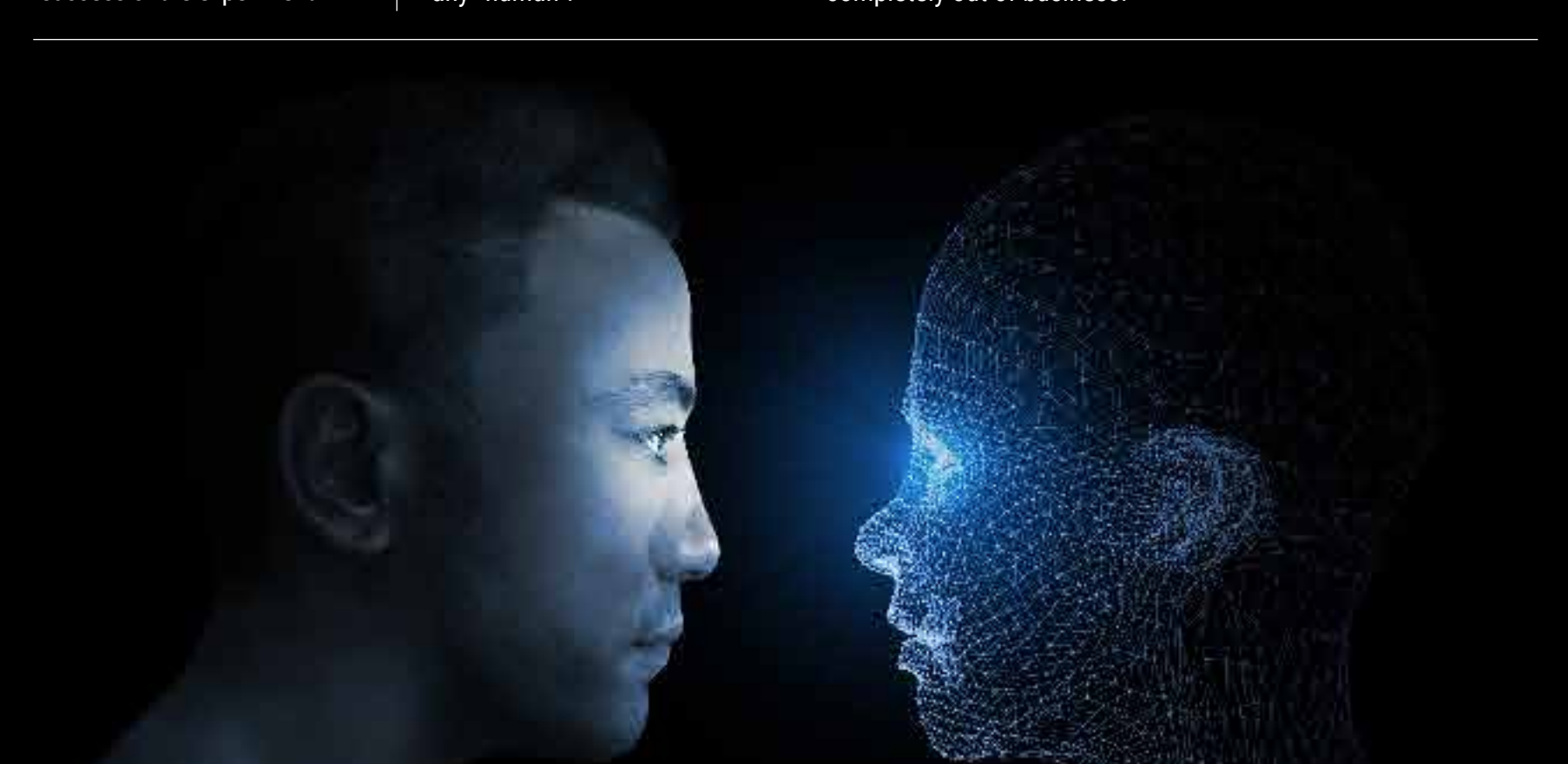
2018

VERA

A Russian recruitment bot that finds the most relevant curriculum, conducts interviews and is able to find the best candidates for that position 10 times faster than any "human".

BITSTAMP

The bot has gone crazy causing chaos on euro trading pairs with problems on the exchanges of Bitcoin, Ethereum, Ripple and Litecoin, making the prices completely out of business.



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