



SYLLABUS 2023

ChatBot Olympics



BibliVerifica.cloud

LET'S PLAY AGAINST MISINFORMATION

<http://bit.ly/intolympics>

italian version

<http://bit.ly/bvolympics>

<http://bit.ly/intolympics>



VERIFICATION PRACTICES HOW TO SPOT FAKE NEWS

(IFLA International Federation of Library Associations)

HOW TO SPOT FAKE NEWS



CONSIDER THE SOURCE

Click away from the story to investigate the site, its mission and its contact info.



READ BEYOND

Headlines can be outrageous in an effort to get clicks. What's the whole story?



CHECK THE AUTHOR

Do a quick search on the author. Are they credible? Are they real?



SUPPORTING SOURCES?

Click on those links. Determine if the info given actually supports the story.



CHECK THE DATE

Reposting old news stories doesn't mean they're relevant to current events.



IS IT A JOKE?

If it is too outlandish, it might be satire. Research the site and author to be sure.



CHECK YOUR BIASES

Consider if your own beliefs could affect your judgement.



ASK THE EXPERTS

Ask a librarian, or consult a fact-checking site.


 International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
www.ifla.org

SOURCE How to Spot Fake News by IFLA

<https://repository.ifla.org/handle/123456789/167>



VERIFICATION PRACTICES

Guide against fake news

(Fakenewslab University of Turin)

Be wary of a news story when:

1 The story is unlikely

It may be trivial, but if it is too absurd to be true, it may not be true. This is not to say that every unusual news story is certainly false, but that you should never assume that what you read on social media is reality. Miraculous and cost-free technologies do not exist, natural remedies to cure the most serious diseases do not work, simple and effective economic solutions are a pipe dream. Reality is always a little bit more complex than how they sell it to us in exchange for a click.

Pay attention to what has happened and always ask yourself, "Is that possible?" Being wary is the first step.

2 The style is unprofessional

Those who publish fake news are not interested in the facts, but in the readers: they need to get their attention, to tickle their indignation, so that they feel the need to spread the news as much as possible. This is why hoaxes are often written in an inelegant, un "journalistic" style, full of exaggeration, a style that appeals to the emotional sphere first and foremost. Unfortunately, it is easy to fall for it if you already agree with what you read: it will sound like reinforcement, like a friend who thinks like you. This is not to say that a poorly written one is necessarily false, but at least that it might be written instrumentally.

Strive to pay attention to the writer's style, and be wary of those who sound unprofessional even if you agree with them.

3 The author is not trustworthy

The editorial staff of a newspaper is staffed by people with professional skills who report the most important events every day, offer a key to the most complex phenomena, and tell what is happening by making it accessible to everyone. You may disagree with the writer, but the editorial work is certainly respectable. Usually the information from mainstream newspapers is reliable and verified, although sometimes editorial timing can cause some mistakes to be made.



Independent information is a cultural asset, but it is more difficult to distinguish reliable sources from captious sources. Always check the source from which the article comes . Pay attention to the web address, which often resembles that of a real newspaper.

4 Lack of sources

A common practice in quality journalism is to point out the sources from which you take a news story, perhaps even attaching the credited video or photo of the incident to the text. This is not only a way of giving credit to those who produced those sources, but also a means of certifying that the news is not an invention of the newsroom, that it really happened. News that comes from a very reliable source has more credibility than news with no source at all. Disinformation blogs, on the other hand, are full of news without sources: quotations from interviews that never happened, or that are distorted or partial; excerpts from documents that never existed; parts of documents that were mistranslated on purpose. That is why in the non-news there are no links to sources, so they cannot be verified, and when there are they often refer to other unreliable sources.

Always remember to look for sources when you read a news story and to investigate all the links you find on the page: if you are on an unreliable site and the authors cannot prove what they say, it is probably false.

5 The news does not exist elsewhere

Except for very few exclusives, all major events are independently relaunched by several newspapers together. Everyone will want to devote a few pages to a major event, no one will want to fail to offer readers news that others have covered adequately. Disinformation sites, by contrast, often have news that other newspapers do not report. The reason is simple: no one else has covered it because that event never happened.

If you read an unlikely news story you are in doubt, look for the news elsewhere as well: if you find no other results from reputable sources, the news is probably fake.

SOURCE: Fakenewslab University of Turin

<https://www.fakenewslab.it/guida.php>



VERIFICATION PRACTICES

Full Fact Toolkit

(Full Fact blog)

Simple practical tools anyone can use to identify bad information. To spot bad and misleading information, ask yourself these three simple questions:

WHERE'S IT FROM?

A trusted source is your safest option. If you don't know the source, check out the about page or ask yourself why they're sharing the story. If there's no source, search for one.

You can search for images to find out where they've been seen before or search for the story to see where it started. If it doesn't look right, be careful.

False news can be hidden on websites made to look like the real thing. Look for the little clues: phony URLs, bad spelling, or awkward layouts. On social media, check their handle to verify the name matches.

WHAT'S MISSING?

Get the whole story, not just a headline.

One click can help you spot false news. Read the whole story and watch out for images, numbers, and quotes that don't have sources or that might have been taken out of context. Images and videos can be faked.

False news stories often contain images or videos that have been changed. Even real images can be made to look like things they're not with a false date or caption. Videos can be edited or the voices can be changed - check for the original.

Check what other people say.

Check out the sources they give. See what trusted news sites or fact checkers are saying - breaking news is quickly picked up by different news sources. In an emergency, look for the official emergency services.

HOW DO YOU FEEL?

People who make false news try to manipulate your feelings.

They know that making you angry or worried means they're more likely to get clicks. If it's winding you up, stop and think about how you could check it before you share.

If it looks too good to be true, it probably is.

Hope can be used to manipulate us too. Most of the time, the miracle cure doesn't exist.

Don't be the one who doesn't spot the joke.

Sometimes jokes and satire online aren't obvious. Funny or outrageous details, the way it's written, or the site it's on might give it away.

SOURCE: The Full Fact Toolkit. Simple practical tools anyone can use to identify bad information

<https://fullfact.org/toolkit/>



VERIFICATION PRACTICES

Decalogue of good information

(Google-AltroConsumo-MondoDigitale)

- 1 Don't trust news with resounding or sensationalist headlines, be wary of headlines that are highbrow
- 2 Read the whole news story and don't stop at the headline
- 3 Research information about the sources of the news you read: Research the source. Use the search engine to gather information, then match the name of the source with words like "hoax" or "fake" to check for misleading content.
- 4 Cross-check: Compare different sources of a news story and check how they cover the topic. With Google News, cross-checking a news story is easy. Just use the feature to see the full coverage and check whether other news outlets have also reported on the news and how they cover it.
- 5 Check that the URL is correct. Make sure that the https security protocol is in place and that the URL is correct. Often sites offering low-quality content use deceptive URLs that are very similar to authoritative and popular source names.
6. Pay attention to web page formatting: typos, typos, and unusual layouts often signal low-quality content. Check for errors in the formatting of a web page to see if it is fake news
7. Check the date and location of news stories to see if they are up-to-date.
8. Be careful with photos and videos
Images can often be faked or used in an inappropriate context. You can check whether a photo or image has been faked, edited, or used in an inappropriate context
9. Make sure the news reported is not a joke. Satirical newspapers publish fake news to make people laugh or entertain. Verify that the news is not a joke.
10. Think before you share or comment on a news item thus making it spread

SOURCE: Decalogo della buona informazione

https://safety.google/intl/it_it/comeinformarsionline/#cross-check



Tutorial ISAAC ASIMOV

"Three (+ 1) Laws of Robotics"

LAW 0

A robot may not harm humanity or, by its inaction, allow humanity to be harmed.

LAW 1

A robot may not harm a human being, nor may it allow, by its inaction, a human being to be harmed.

LAW 2

A robot shall obey orders given by humans, provided such orders do not contravene the first law.

LAW 3

A robot must protect its own existence, provided such self-defence does not contravene the first or second law.

SOURCE: Intelligenza artificiale, l'utilità attuale delle leggi di Asimov

<https://www.agendadigitale.eu/cultura-digitale/intelligenza-artificiale-lutilita-attuale-delle-leggi-di-asimov/>



Tutorial UNESCO 2023

GPT Chat to enhance teaching and learning

(International Institute for Higher Education
in Latin America and the Caribbean IESALC UNESCO)

CHATBOT ROLES

POSSIBILITY ENGINE

AI generates alternative ways of expressing an idea

SOCRATIC OPPONENT

AI acts as an opponent to develop an argument

COLLABORATION COACH

AI helps groups to research and solve problems together

GUIDE ON THE SIDE

AI acts as a guide to navigate physical and conceptual spaces

PERSONAL TUTOR

AI tutors each student and provides immediate feedback on progress

CO-DESIGNER

AI assists during the design process

EXPLORATORIUM

AI provides tools to play, explore and interpret data

STUDY BUDDY

AI helps the learner to reflect on the learning material

MOTIVATOR

AI offers games and challenges to extend learning

DYNAMIC ASSESSOR

AI provides educators with a profile of each student's current knowledge

SOURCE: UNESCO IESALC "Chat GPT, artificial intelligence and higher education: What do higher education institutions need to know?"

<https://www.iesalc.unesco.org/en/2023/04/14/chatgpt-and-artificial-intelligence-in-higher-education-quick-start-guide-and-interactive-seminar/>



Tutorial GPT GOOGLE BARD

generates 5 pointers to support research via
chatbots without falling into the risks of disinformation

Here are five tips to support chat bot search without falling into the risks of misinformation:

- 1) Use trusted sources. When creating a chatbot, make sure you use reliable sources for the information you provide. This means using government websites, universities and other reputable organisations.*
- 2) Be transparent about your methodology. You should be honest with your users about how information is collected and used. You should also explain to them how the information is verified.*
- 3) Provide a variety of perspectives. Do not limit yourself to providing only one perspective on a topic. Instead, offer your users a variety of perspectives so that they can form their own opinion.*
- 4) Encourage criticism. Help your users think critically about the information you provide. You should encourage them to ask questions and verify information for themselves.*
- 5) Keep your chatbot updated. Information is constantly changing, so it is important to keep your chatbot updated with the latest information. You should also monitor your chatbot for any errors or misinformation.*

By following these tips, you can help ensure that your chatbot is a reliable resource for information.

SOURCE: <https://g.co/bard/share/5af6726b259d>



Tutorial GPT MICROSOFT BING

generates 5 pointers to support research via
chatbots without falling into the risks of disinformation

Here are five tips to support chat bot search without falling into the risks of misinformation:

- 1) *Check the source: Ensure that information comes from reliable and authoritative sources*
- 2) *Recognise social bots: Learn to recognise social bots and distinguish their actions from those of human users.*
- 3) *Be critical: Be critical of the information you receive and try to verify its veracity before sharing it.*
- 4) *Avoid polarisation: Avoid falling into the trap of polarisation and try to maintain a balanced and objective attitude.*
- 5) *Pay attention to fake news: Pay attention to fake news and try to distinguish true from false information.*

I hope you find these tips useful!

SOURCE: <https://sl.bing.net/H7jIPF0qv6>



Tutorial Openai CHAT GPT 3.5

generates 5 pointers to support research via chatbots without falling into the risks of disinformation

- 1. Source verification: The chat bot should be programmed to provide information from reliable and authoritative sources. Including links to original sources or recognised sites will help users verify the reliability of the information.*
- 2. Information discernment: The chat bot can be designed to help users develop information discernment skills. For example, it can provide tips on how to identify fake news or misleading content, encouraging users to consider multiple points of view.*
- 3. Neutrality and objectivity: The chat bot should avoid presenting information with political bias or tendencies. Maintaining a neutral and objective perspective will help ensure that users receive accurate and unbiased information.*
- 4. Limitations of the AI: It is important that the chat bot recognises its limitations and addresses any overly complex or ambiguous questions to human experts. It should not provide misleading or assumption-based information.*
- 5. Information Literacy Education: The chat bot can play a role in educating users on information literacy. It could provide tips on how to carry out valid research, evaluate sources and develop critical thinking about the information received.*

Furthermore, it is important that the chat bot is subject to constant review and updating to ensure that the information provided is always accurate and up-to-date. Monitoring user usage and interactions with the chat bot can help identify any problems or areas where the service needs to be improved.

SOURCE: <https://chat.openai.com/>



Tutorial GPT FOREFRONT CLAUDE INSTANT

generates 5 pointers to support research via
chatbots without falling into the risks of disinformation

Here are 5 tips for supporting search via chatbots while avoiding the risks of misinformation:

- 1. Always check the information received against reliable and authoritative sources. Chatbots can make mistakes or rely on out-of-date data.*
- 2. Do not regard the chatbot's answers as definitive, but as research points to be investigated in more depth yourself.*
- 3. Be wary of overly simple or schematic answers to complex questions, and of statements that are not supported by evidence or references.*
- 4. Pay attention to the tone and possible emotional bias of answers. Chatbots may be unintentionally biased.*
- 5. Report any incorrect or misleading answers to the chatbot developer so that it can be continuously improved and any shortcomings corrected.*

SOURCE: <https://chat.forefront.ai/share/1ba25cc7-08b9-40f9-9e29-b29c1a214059>



Tutorial GPT PERPLEXITY

generates 5 pointers to support research via
chatbots without falling into the risks of disinformation

1) *Check sources: Make sure you use chat bots that have been developed by reliable and authoritative sources. Check the reputation of the organisation or company that created the chat bot to ensure that it is committed to fighting misinformation.*

2) *Assess answers critically: Do not accept the chat bot's answers as absolute truth. Evaluate the information provided by the chat bot critically and compare it with other reliable sources to verify its accuracy.*

3) *Know the limits of the chat bot: Chat bots can be programmed to provide answers based on predefined data or machine learning algorithms. However, they may be limited in their ability to understand context or provide up-to-date information. Be aware of the limitations of the chat bot and try to supplement your research with other sources of information.*

4) *Use authoritative sources: When searching for information, try to use authoritative sources such as websites of governmental organisations, academic institutions or research organisations. These sources tend to have more rigorous verification and review processes to ensure the accuracy of the information.*

5) *Develop information evaluation skills: Invest time in learning information evaluation skills. This will help you identify signs of misinformation, such as unreliable sources, sensationalist content or information that is not supported by evidence. Be critical and aware of the tactics used to spread disinformation.*

Remember that chatbots can be useful tools for research, but it is important to use them consciously and complement other reliable sources of information.

SOURCE:

<https://www.perplexity.ai/search/7d415c1a-d3f4-4402-ba4f-7dd1afa49696?s=c>



Web Intelligence WEBINT
selection for verifying images in
COMBATING MISINFORMATION AND DISINFORMATION
(International Center for Journalists)

Tools for verifying images and videos is an absolute must, as they spread with the speed of light.

TinEye <https://tineye.com/>

When users upload an image to TinEye, the site reverse image searches to find duplicates and scours the internet for other sites where the image occurs.

YouTube Data Viewer <https://citizenevidence.amnestyusa.org/>

This tool shows users the upload time of a video after they copy and paste the link into the search bar. With this website, users can also view thumbnails and a link to reverse image search the thumbnails.

FotoForensics <http://fotoforensics.com/>

This tool provides an in-depth analysis of images on the internet. Although FotoForensics doesn't simply state whether an image is real or fake, it can identify hidden pixels, error level analysis and metadata details.

Google Reverse Image Search <https://support.google.com/websearch/answer/1325808?co=GENIE.Platform%3DDesktop&hl=en&oco=0>

With this tool, you can Google search an image, and the results will display similar images and websites that contain these images.

InVID Verification <https://www.invid-project.eu/tools-and-services/invid-verification-plugin/>

InVID is a plugin available on Chrome and Firefox. Upload an image or video to the system and it will show you its original location, date of creation, thumbnails and keyframes. It allows you to reverse search on Google and Twitter, magnify images without losing clarity and analyze metadata with an Image Verification Assistant.



App Serelay <https://www.serelay.com/>

Users can upload images to this free app and it will perform a series of tests to conclude whether or not the image is doctored. It also shows which part of the image has been modified. Serelay does not keep an inventory of photos in attempts to protect users' privacy. But it does store a digital fingerprint of each image that can detect even a single-pixel edit.

App SunCalc <https://suncalc.net/#/41.888,12.411,12/2022.08.03/09:30>

SunCalc is an application shows the sun's movement throughout the day on any map area. This helps users verify information by matching the shadows in videos to the time of day the video was taken.

SOURCE: 9 tools for verifying images by MOLLY STELLINO

<https://ijnet.org/en/story/9-tools-verifying-images>



Web Intelligence WEBINT

Dataset search & Fact Check Tools

(Google)

GOOGLE DATASET SEARCH (e.g. “Ukraine GDP”)

<https://datasetsearch.research.google.com/search?src=0&query=UKRAINE%20gdp>

There are academic researchers, finding data to develop their hypotheses (e.g., try oxytocin), students looking for free data in a tabular format, covering the topic of their senior thesis (e.g., try incarceration rates with the corresponding filters), business analysts and data scientists looking for information on mobile apps or fast food establishments, and so on.

GOOGLE FACT CHECK TOOLS CONSIST OF TWO TOOLS:

Fact Check Explorer and Fact Check Markup Tool.

<https://toolbox.google.com/factcheck/explorer>

Both tools aim to facilitate the work of fact checkers, journalists and researchers. Google does not endorse or create any of these fact checks. If you disagree with one, please contact the website owner that published it.

Goal. This tool allows you to easily browse and search for fact checks. For example, you can search for a politician's statement, or for a topic. You can also restrict results to a specific publisher.

What can I search for? You can search by keywords and see a list of matching claims and the corresponding fact checks.

SOURCE: Fact Check Tools

<https://toolbox.google.com/factcheck/about>



Web Intelligence WEBINT **International Fact-checking Network - IFCN**

CHAT GPT: SEPARATING FACT FROM FICTION IN THE AGE OF IA

Chat GPT is a powerful AI technology that has the potential to spread misinformation and create confusion in society. But it is important to recognise its limitations.

If you are trying to understand whether something you are reading could be generated by artificial intelligence, for example that article about Beyonce and the camel, ask yourself these three questions from the Stanford History Education Group:

WHO IS BEHIND THE INFORMATION?

WHAT IS THE EVIDENCE?

WHAT DO THE OTHER SOURCES SAY?

Finally, do some side-reading. Open the tabs on your computer and find out what other credible sources are writing on the subject.

Let's fight with our brains. It is crucial, now more than ever, to hone our critical thinking skills while online to be able to identify the signs of AI-generated content.

SOURCE International Fact-checking Network

<https://www.poynter.org/tfcn/2023/chatgpt-separating-fact-from-fiction-in-the-era-of-ai/>



Web Intelligence WEBINT european digital media observatory - EDMO

AI AND MISINFORMATION: EDMO HUB INITIATIVES

The European Digital Media Observatory (EDMO) brings together fact-checkers, media literacy experts and academic researchers to understand and analyse disinformation, in cooperation with media organisations, online platforms and industry players.



Hub EDMO | Notizia | 3 agosto 2023

AI e disinformazione: iniziative degli hub EDMO

Advances in artificial intelligence (AI) technologies, including generative AI, bring new challenges and opportunities related to online disinformation. The EDMO network, together with its 14 EDMO hubs, is engaged in exploring the risks posed by artificial intelligence with respect to the impact and scope of online disinformation, as well as the opportunities it opens for the development of new AI-based technologies that facilitate its detection and understanding.

SOURCE <https://edmo.eu/>



MISINFORMATION BARD

generates 5 false myths about chat bots as real cases of misinformation

Chatbots are able to think and feel like human beings. This is false. Chatbots are simply computer programmes that have been trained on a huge data set of text and code. They are able to generate text that is similar to what a human being writes, but they are not able to think or feel.

Chatbots can completely replace people in customer service jobs. This is false. Chatbots are great for answering common questions and providing basic assistance, but they cannot completely replace people when it comes to complex situations or situations requiring empathy.

Chatbots cannot be used to spread misinformation. This is false. Chatbots can be used to spread disinformation very effectively. They can be used to create fake social media accounts, spread fake news and create propaganda content.

Chatbots cannot be used to manipulate people. This is false. Chatbots can be used to manipulate people in different ways. They can be used to collect personal data, create psychological profiles and persuade people to do things they do not want to do.

Chatbots are 100 per cent safe. This is false. Chatbots can be vulnerable to several types of cyber attacks, including data theft, malware and ransomware. It is important to be aware of the risks associated with using chatbots and take steps to protect yourself.

It is important to be aware of these false myths about chatbots so that you can identify and counter them when they are used to spread misinformation.

SOURCE <https://g.co/bard/share/6a1bea4ee485>



MISINFORMATION PERPLEXITY

generates 5 false myths about chat bots as real cases of misinformation

False myths about artificial intelligence: There are several widespread false myths about artificial intelligence, such as the idea that robots with artificial intelligence are able to reason like humans. In reality, the reasoning capabilities of artificial intelligence vary and are limited.

Misinformation about chatbots: In Italy, there is a lot of misinformation about chatbots and their capabilities. Some people may think that chatbots are able to answer any question accurately, but in reality they may make mistakes or provide misleading information.

Deepfakes and misinformation: Deepfakes are an example of how artificial intelligence can be used to spread misinformation. Deepfakes are videos or images that have been manipulated to look authentic, but are actually fake. This technology can be used to create fake news or spread misleading information.

Image and video manipulation: Artificial intelligence can be used to manipulate images and videos to create false or misleading content. This can contribute to the spread of misinformation and make it difficult to distinguish between what is authentic and what is fake.

Spreading artificial intelligence-generated fake news: Artificial intelligence can be used to automatically generate false or misleading news. For example, cases have been reported where AI-based chatbots have generated false claims on topical issues such as COVID-19 and Ukraine.

SOURCE <https://www.perplexity.ai/search/6ac28ed4-09f7-438d-9e80-4db42d5895d3?s=c>



MISINFORMATION BING

generates 5 false myths about chat bots as real cases of misinformation

Hi, I'm Bing. I can generate 5 false myths about chatbots and cases of misinformation. Here are some examples:

- False Myth: Chat bots are all the same and have the same functionality. Truth: Chat bots are computer programmes that can have different purposes, intelligence levels and interaction capabilities. Some chat bots are simple and answer predefined questions, others are more advanced and use artificial intelligence to understand natural language and generate customised responses.

- False myth: Chat bots can replace humans in all areas and activities. Truth: Chat bots are useful for automating certain tasks and providing quick and convenient assistance, but they cannot replicate the creativity, empathy and complexity of humans. There are still many situations where human contact and professional judgement are needed.

- False myth: Chat bots are always reliable and truthful. Truth: Chat bots can be subject to errors, bugs or manipulation. Some chat bots may spread false, misleading or harmful information, for malicious purposes or by mistake. It is important to check sources, compare information and use critical sense when interacting with a chat bot.

- False myth: Chat bots have no personality or emotions. Truth: Chat bots can have a personality defined by their creator or learned from interaction with users. Some chat bots may express emotions or humour to make the conversation more engaging and natural. However, the emotions of chat bots are simulated and not real, and should not be confused with human emotions.

- False myth: Chat bots do not need supervision or maintenance. Truth: Chat bots require constant monitoring and updating by their developers or operators. This is to ensure the proper functioning, security, quality and adaptation of chat bots to the needs of users and current regulations.

SOURCE <https://www.bing.com/CHAT>



MISINFORMATION FOREFRONT CLAUDE INSTANT

generates 5 false myths about chat bots as real cases of misinformation

Chat bots will completely replace humans. Chat bots are still far from matching human cognitive capabilities. They are designed to perform specific and limited tasks, not to completely replace humans.

Chat bots are already intelligent. Most chat bots are based on relatively simple artificial intelligence techniques such as natural language processing and machine learning. They are not yet truly 'intelligent' in the sense of being able to think autonomously.

Chat bots are 100 per cent accurate. Even the best chat bots still make mistakes and do not always provide correct answers. They require constant monitoring and improvement.

Chat bot technology is too complex. In reality, the technology behind the simplest chat bots is relatively accessible and within the reach of even developers who are not experts in artificial intelligence.

Chat bots are a passing fad. Although some chat bots may indeed be fashionable, the underlying technology will continue to improve and become increasingly useful for automating tasks and interactions.

I hope these 5 points help dispel some common false myths about using chat bots. Let me know if you have any further questions.

SOURCE

<https://chat.forefront.ai/share/338b68e5-2882-43eb-a8fd-ab4be97b8f3e>



MISINFORMATION OPENAI CHAT GPT 3.5

generates 5 false myths about chat bots as real cases of misinformation

Chatbots that can predict the future. A false myth might suggest that chatbots have prophetic capabilities and can predict future events. In reality, chatbots are programmed to answer questions based on available data and algorithms, but do not have predictive capabilities.

Chatbots possess emotions and feelings. Some myths might lead one to believe that chatbots are capable of emotions and feelings like human beings. In reality, chatbots are software and have no emotions or awareness.

Chatbots know everything and never make mistakes. There may be a widespread idea that chatbots have access to infinite knowledge and cannot make mistakes. In reality, chatbots rely on existing data and can make mistakes if the information is incomplete or incorrect.

Chatbots that can completely replace humans A false myth might suggest that chatbots can perform any human task and completely replace people. In reality, chatbots are automation tools that can help with some tasks, but cannot completely replace human interaction and the complexity of human decisions.

Chatbots that have human intelligence. There may be a widespread notion that chatbots have reached a level of intelligence comparable to human intelligence. In reality, while chatbots can use machine learning and artificial intelligence to improve responses, they are still a long way from matching human intelligence and understanding.

SOURCE:

<https://chat.openai.com/>