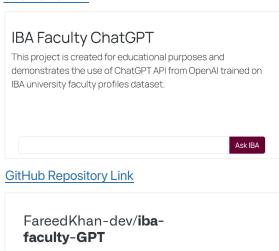
# Text Analytics - Development of an Intelligent Chatbot for IBA University Faculty Profile.

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## Live Demo Link



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### **Problem Statement**

Universities have a problem with how they currently communicate with students when they have questions. They mostly use email or phone calls, but these methods can be slow and not always provide quick answers. One solution to this problem is to introduce a chatbot. A chatbot for universities can help with different things like registering for courses and giving general information.

### Overview

In this project, I created a chatbot for IBA that has information about its faculty members. I collected the data by scraping websites using a Python library called Beautiful Soup. To give accurate answers, I used the OpenAI ADA embedding model to analyze the scraped data and find the most relevant information for each question. Then, I used GPT APIs to generate responses based on the chosen text generation model. I mainly used the GPT-3.5 model called DaVinci for text generation.

# **Project Workflow**

- Web scraping: Used Beautiful Soup to extract faculty profile links from IBA website and stored them in a list.
- Data collection: Gathered complete faculty information by visiting profile links, extracting details (name, position, department, specialization, onboard status, email), and storing them in data structures.
- Data processing: Used pandas to organize and process collected data. Created a DataFrame for faculty information, handled missing values, and removed duplicates.
- Data preprocessing: Transformed text format, structured data into sections (experience, qualifications, interests, courses, publications) for readability and user-friendliness.
- Embedding calculation: Calculated embeddings for processed data using OpenAl ADA model, representing text numerically and capturing semantic relationships.
- Cost estimation: Estimated cost of embedding calculation based on word count, considering OpenAl API pricing.
- Similarity measurement: Compared user's question vector with information vectors using cosine similarity to identify relevant information.
- Information retrieval: Sorted and retrieved most relevant information based on cosine similarity scores for accurate responses.
- GPT-3.5 interaction: Utilized Text-davinci model to generate answers by providing relevant context and prompt, obtaining response as output.

# Parameters for OpenAI API

The 'parameter' in this context refers to the configuration settings used when making the API call to the OpenAI GPT-3.5 model. Let's take a closer look at the different parameters and their values used in the code:

```
openai.Completion.create(
      prompt=prompt,
3
      temperature=1,
4
      max_tokens=500,
5
      top_p=1,
6
      frequency_penalty=0,
7
      presence_penalty=0,
8
      model='text-davinci-003'
9)[
```

Temperature = 1 - With a temperature value of 1, the generated output from the model will be relatively diverse and creative. A higher temperature allows for more randomness in the generated text, leading to a wider range of possible responses.

max\_tokens = 500 - The max\_tokens parameter is set to 500, which means that the generated completion will be limited to a maximum of 500 tokens. This ensures that the response does not exceed a certain length.

 $top\_p = 1$  - By setting  $top\_p$  to 1, the model considers the entire probability distribution when generating the completion. It means that the model takes into account all possible tokens and their respective probabilities during the text generation process.

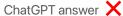
frequency\_penalty = 0 - A frequency penalty of 0 indicates that there is no specific penalty assigned to discourage the model from repeating similar phrases or responses. The model can freely generate output without any restrictions related to repetition.

presence\_penalty = 0 - Similarly, a presence penalty of 0 suggests that the model is not penalized for including specific input phrases or words in the generated completion. It allows the model to freely incorporate relevant phrases from the input context into the response.

Model = text-davinci-003 - The model parameter specifies the model variant used for generating the completion. In this case, 'text-davinci-003' refers to the OpenAl GPT-3.5 model, which is known for its advanced language generation capabilities.

# Performance Comparison

After creating the project, the next step was to test its strength. I compared the answers provided by the original ChatGPT with those generated by my own self-created IBA Faculty GPT using an embedding technique. Here are some of the results:





IBA Faculty GPT answer



Question - who teaches advanced text analytics course in IBA?

Answer - As an Al language model, I don't have access to real-time data or information about specific course offerings at institutions. My knowledge was last updated in September 2021, and I do not have information on faculty members or course offerings at specific universities beyond that point.

Question - who teaches advanced text analytics course in IBA?

Answer - Dr. Sajjad Haider teaches text analytics course in IBA.

ChatGPT answer X



IBA Faculty GPT answer



Question - who is the program director of MS Data Science?

Answer - I apologize, but as of my knowledge cut-off in September 2021, I do not have information about the current program director of the MS Data Science program at IBA (Institute of Business Administration).

Question - who is the program director of MS Data Science?

Answer – Dr. Tariq Mahmood is the Program Director of MS (CS) & MS (DS) Programs at Institute of Business Administration, Karachi.

ChatGPT answer



IBA Faculty GPT answer



Question - who is the executive director of IBA?

Answer – As of my knowledge cut-off in September 2021, the executive director of IBA (Institute of Business Administration) in Pakistan is Dr. S. Akbar Zaidi. However, please note that executive positions can change over time.

Question – who is the executive director of IBA?

Answer – Dr. Irum Saba is the current Program Director for MS-IBF at the Institute of Business Administration, Karachi.

In the comprehensive evaluation consisting of 10 to 20 questions, the selfcreated IBA Faculty GPT demonstrated a correct response rate ranging from 75% to 65%. On the other hand, the original ChatGPT achieved a correct response rate ranging from 35% to 45% for the same set of questions. It is worth noting that these percentages are based on a subset of questions and may not represent the overall performance of the models in all tested scenarios.