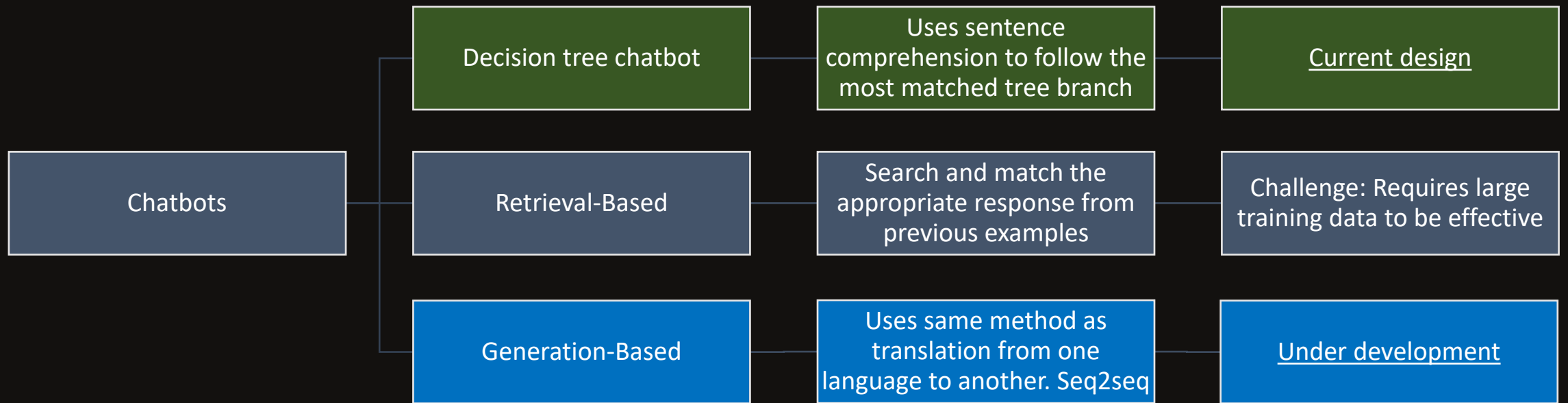


Intel-PA Progress Report

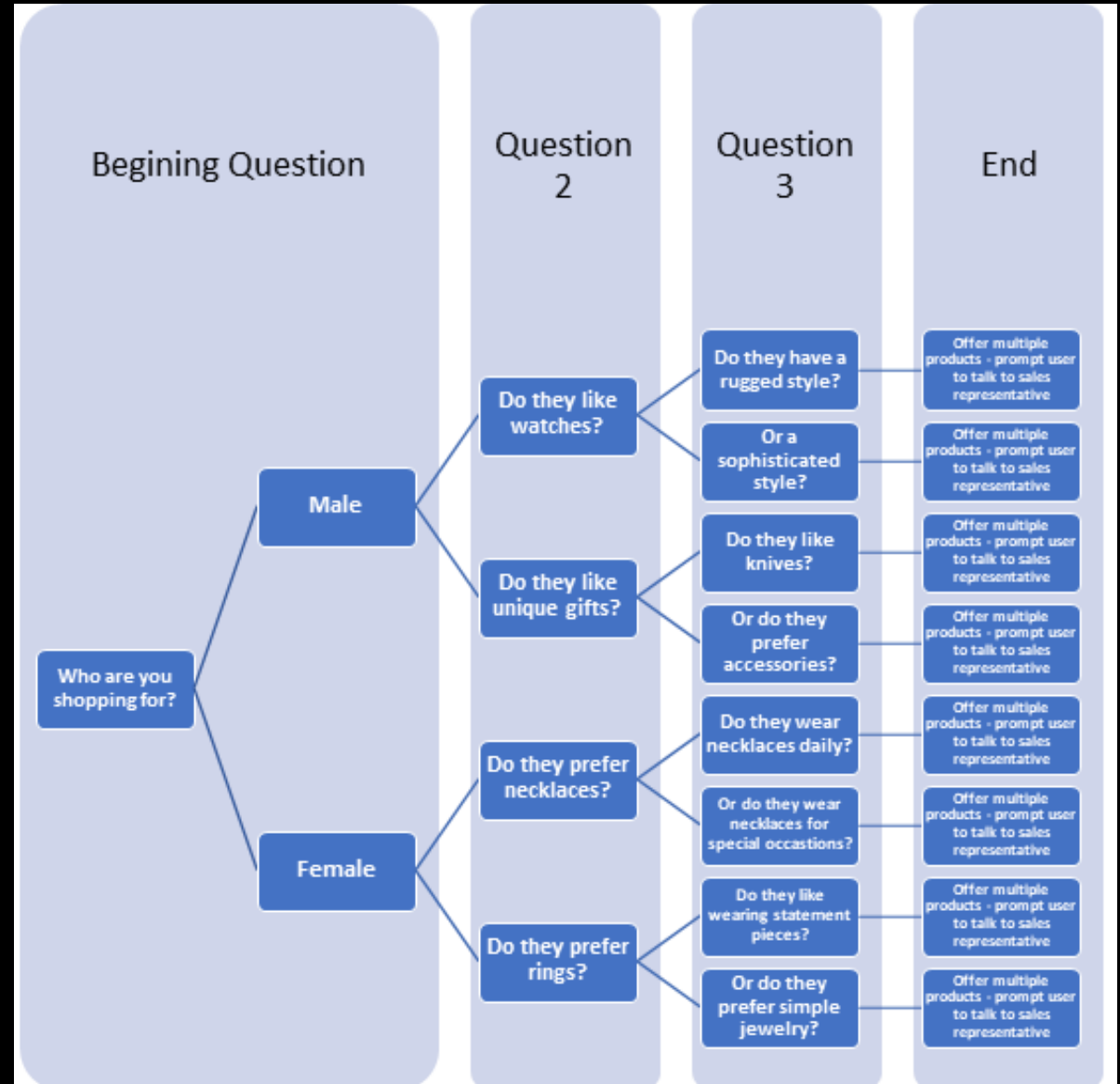
2022-04-06

Abdul Rehman



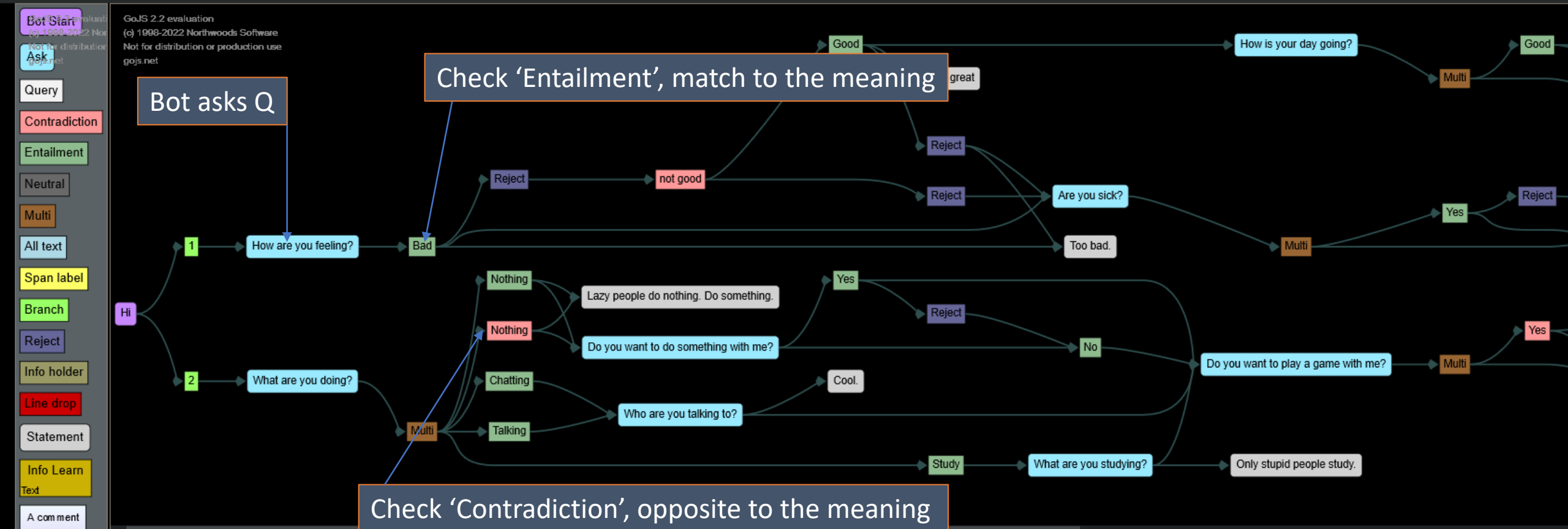
Decision tree chatbot

- Uses the sentence comprehension to understand which of the branches match best to the response



Decision tree chatbot

Intel-PA Designer



Decision tree chatbot

- Currently using: ELMo
 - Deep Contextualized Word Embeddings to quantify/vectorize matches by meaning.
 - Context sensitive.
 - Same word in different context changes the embedding vector.

Decision tree chatbot

- Also using: BERT
 - For internal query.
 - For example, if doctor wants to know if “someone has cancer”, then BERT summarizes the answer from all the previous responses as

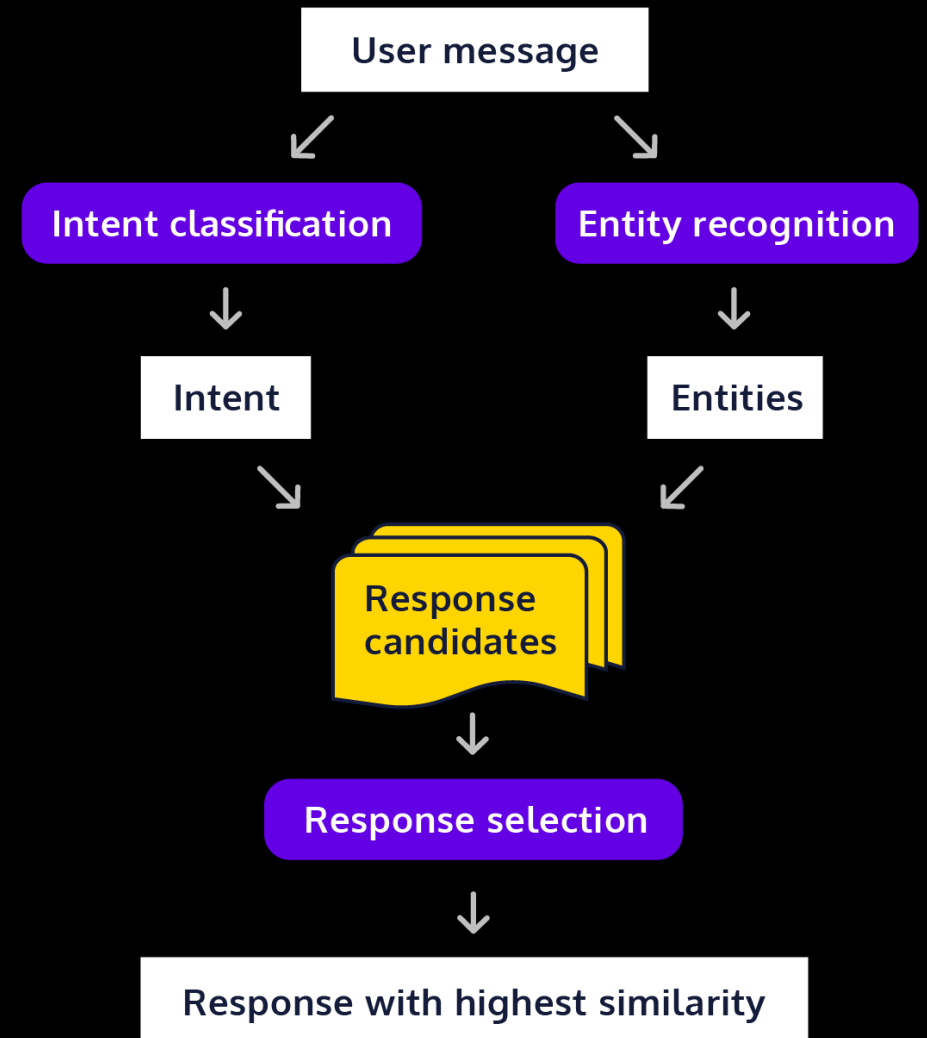
Dr to Bot: “Did anyone has cancer?”

BERT: Patient said “mom has cancer”

- If that “internal query” fails (patient hasn’t told us yet), then a new question tree is launched.

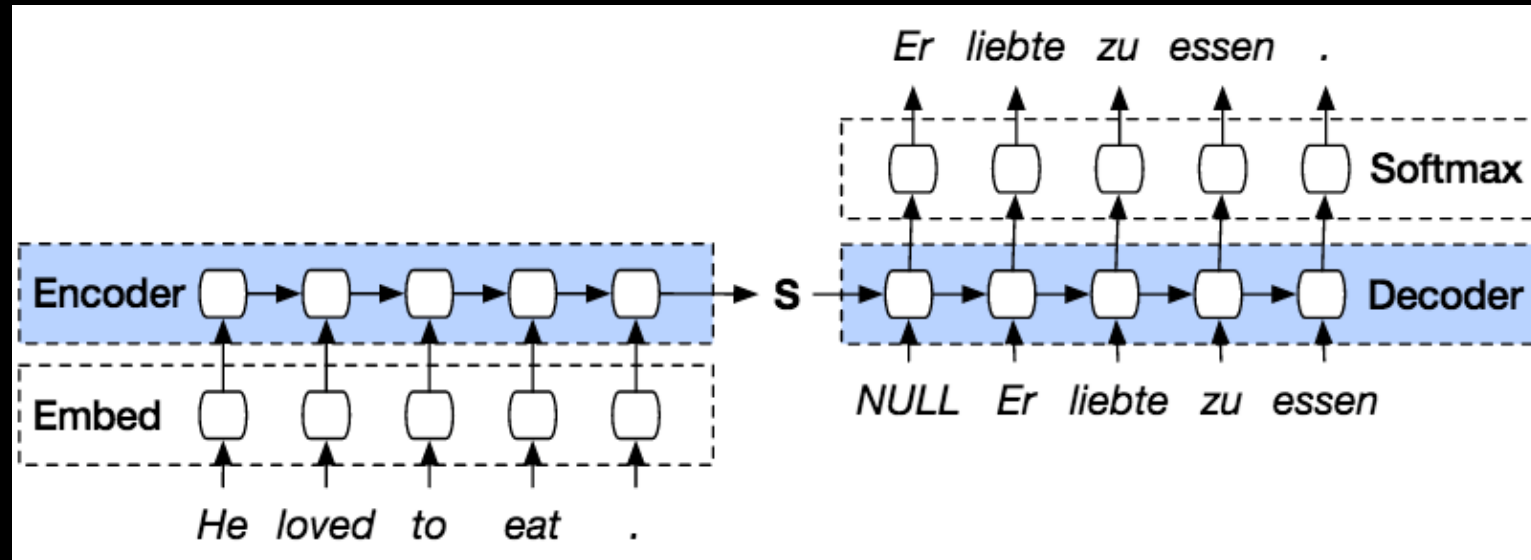
Retrieval-Based

- Usually used for QA bots.
- Helpdesk bots. Wiki bots.
- They are trained on QA datasets.
- Microsoft's Xiaoice uses retrievals from previous chats 70% of the time.
- Not suitable for our project due to lack of data.



Generation-Based

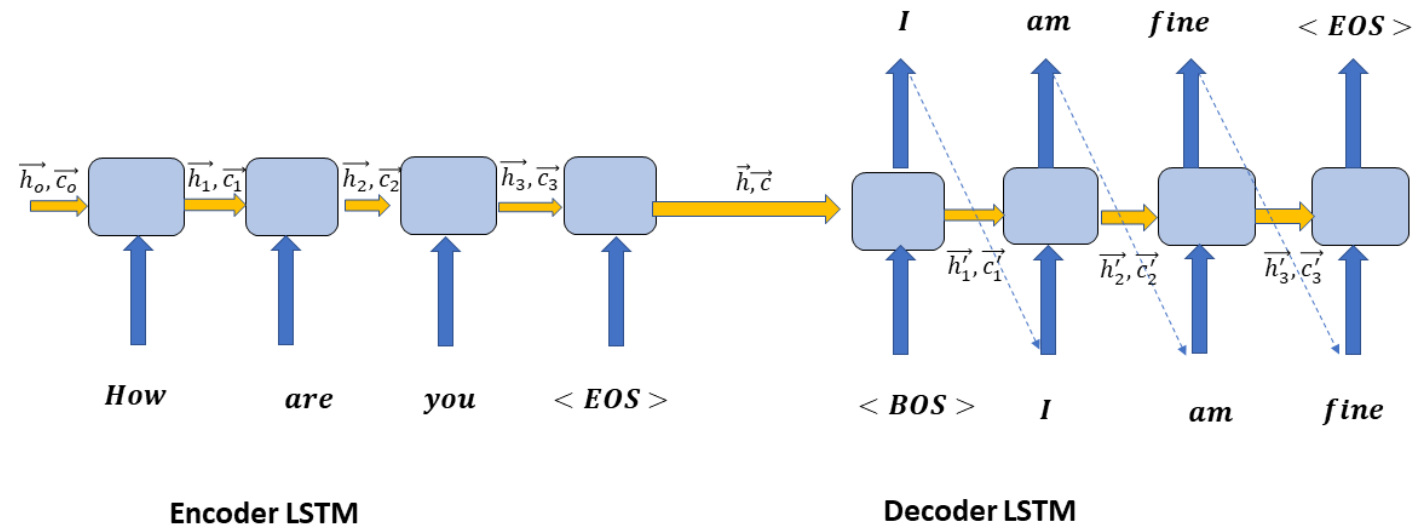
- Using Sequence-to-sequence models, same as translation models



- Instead of language-to-language, we use question-to-answer sequence learning

Generation-Based

- Most modern chatbots use this method as last resort when there is lack of data.
- But they have goldfish memory.



\vec{h} → hidden state of the last input step; context vector
<EOS> → End of sentence
<BOS> → Beginning of sentence

- <https://parl.ai/projects/msc/>
- <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2107.07567.pdf>

Current plan

- Loosely incorporate *Generation-based* response generator with the decision tree chat-bot.

Current plan

- Collect example chat by simulating the chat ourself.
- 1k example responses would be enough to train.

