ELIZA

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ELIZA

"A Computer Program For the <u>Study</u> of Natural Language Communication Between Man And Machine"

OUR PLAN FOR TODAY

- 1) SAY "*HI*" TO ELIZA
- 2) DOWNLOAD THE STARTER CODE
- **3) 5 TASKS**

Task specification by example Live demo Ideas for improvements

4) CHALLENGES!

Breaking the code and debugging

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ELIZA is a program operating within the MAC time-sharing system at MIT which makes certain kinds of natural language conversation between man and computer possible. Input sentences are analyzed on the basis of decomposition rules which are triggered by key words appearing in the input text. Responses are generated by reassembly rules associated with selected decomposition rules. The fundamental technical prob-

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Source: http://web.stanford.edu/class/cs124/p36-weizenabaum.pdf

TASK 0: Run chat

RUN ALL CELLS

In the end run chat function, type: "no" and press enter.

If Eliza answers: "Are you saying 'no' just to be negative?"

It means everything is OK.

UNCOMMENT DOCTEST LINE FOR TASK 1:

doctest....task1

PASS THE TEST!

- Inspect user input for the presence of the "**no**" keyword and respond if the keyword was found:
- (A) "Are you saying 'no' just to be negative?", (B) "You are being a bit negative", (C) "Why not"
- Cycle through responses: A, B, C, A, B...
- How Eliza does it?
 - process input word-by-word
 - keystack with list of found keywords

```
(NO ((0) (ARE YOU SAYING 'NO' JUST TO BE NEGATIVE)
(YOU ARE BEING A BIT NEGATIVE) (WHY NOT) (WHY 'NO')))
```

- How to split a sentence? "some utterance".split() <- splits by words
- Risk: random random
- Follow-up: preprocessing, text segmentation, turn-taking

- exception handling (KeyboardInterrupt)
- more keywords ("yes") (how much?)
- case sensitivity ("no" vs "NO") => normalization

TASK 2: Handle lack of keywords

UNCOMMENT DOCTEST LINE FOR TASK 2:

doctest....task2

PASS THE TEST!

TASK 2: Handle lack of keywords

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- add responses for "none" + update code to rotate
- handle input without words ("?")

UNCOMMENT DOCTEST LINE FOR TASK 3:

doctest....task3

PASS THE TEST!

Example decomposition and reassembly:

```
>>> utt = "I am learning about Eliza"
>>> decomposition = r".*\bl am (.*)"
>>> reassembly = r"Is it because you are \1 that you.."
# sub method
>>> regex.sub(decomposition, reassembly, utt)
Is it because you are learning about Eliza that you...
```

Note on regular expressions:

.* - matches anything (.) of any length (*)

\b - matches word **b**oundary

Substitutions:

```
"yourself" => "myself",
    "me" => "you",
    "I" => "you",
    "am" => "are",
    "you" => "I",
    "are" => "am",
    "my" => "your"
```

- "I am" vs "I'm", "don't" vs "do not" => normalization
- what about Polish morphology?
- multiple decomposition/reassembly rules per keyword

UNCOMMENT DOCTEST LINE FOR TASK 4:

doctest....task4

- punctuation ("NO!") => tokenization and segmentation
- segmentation ("I said no. You said yes.")
- lemmatization/stemming ("nooo", "students" vs "student")
- session object vs in-memory script modification

TASK 5: Add memory

UNCOMMENT DOCTEST LINE FOR TASK 5:

doctest....task5

PASS THE TEST!

TASK 5: Add memory

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- number of words as part of the transformation rules?
- refactor code (update design based on current flow/requirements)
- separate script ("knowledge base") and code simplify script format
- replace complex doctest with dedicated dialogue scenario tests ("unit tests")
- create more patterns for "memory"
- multiple decomposition/reassembly rules per keyword with different ranks
- handle more than 1 transformation for memory based responses

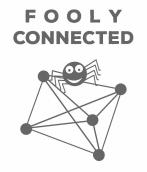
TASK 6: EXTRA

Demonstrate the effect of "**rank**" in script.

YOUR TURN!

CHALLENGES!

Breaking the code and debugging



THE END

"I am not sure if I understand you fully"