

Project Title: - **Doc Chatbot**

Submitted to: - (Asst. Professor ) Sagar Pande

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**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

**Project By: -**

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**Contents: -**

* **Introduction**
* **Goals**
* **Background**
* **Displaying some parts of the code**
* **Interaction with the user Output**
* **Conclusion**

**Introduction**

**Our names are Ritik Raj Sharma and Pankaj Charak, we are second year B.tech Students and we think AI as a field which is very much interesting and are looking forward to having a lot of discussions about the topic on Chatbot through our project work.**

**Make a chatbot with Python**

**What is a chatbot?**

A Chatbot, or Chatterbot is a computer program aiming at simulating a written conversation with a human user.

**Why making one?**

Well, first… because it’s fun! Since Alan Turing, chatbot programming has been a way to test computer’s ability to pretend like they are human.

Also, chatbots can be have very useful applications, such as helping users on a website, teaching a language, etc.

**HOW?**

**In this Chatbot we are using the modules nltk.**

**NLTK: -** The Natural Language Toolkit (**NLTK**) is a platform used for building Python programs that work with human language data for applying in statistical natural language processing (NLP). It contains text processing libraries for tokenization, parsing, classification, stemming, tagging and semantic reasoning.

**Newspaper3k**: - Article scraping & curation. Inspired by requests for its simplicity and powered by lxml for its speed: “Newspaper is an amazing python library for extracting & curating articles.”

**Sklearn**: - Tutorial: Machine Learning in **Python**. **Scikit**-learn **is** a free machine learning library for **Python**. It features various algorithms like support vector machine, random forests, and k-neighbors, and it also supports **Python** numerical and scientific libraries like NumPy and SciPy.

**Goals**

**Our main aim of making this chatbot is giving the expected result that the**

**User may ask to it about the disease related to Chronic diseasae and Corona Virus.**

**Background**

Chatbots has emerged as a hot topic in the latest years, and it is used by numerous companies in various areas - help desk tools, automatic telephone answering systems, e-commerce and so on. Even though the technology has been around since the 60’s (Atwell & Shawar, 2007). Why are we suddenly so interested in this technology now? This can likely be explained by the recent year's advancements in messaging applications and AI technology (Brandtzaeg & Følstad, 2017). In the article Chatbots: Are they really useful? Atwell and Shawar provide real-life examples of different chatbots in different contexts. One of the examples is Sophia, a robot that was developed to assist in mathematics at Harvard by answering students' questions. This turned out to be applicable in many other contexts.

**4. DISPLAYING SOME PARTS OF CODE**

Here we will display some of the parts of the code which will show

How the output is displaying by the chatbot whenever a question is encountered by the user. Here we also use the concept of nlp which we have mentioned here as parse, corpus, tokenization and etc.



In the above screenshots function article help to extract the article from the URL

Which here gives the output that the chatbot will be containing.

**INTERACTING WITH THE USER, OUTPUT**



**The output from our Docbot was expected as we thought:**

* **Greeting us that it is DocBot and it will answer about the chronic and coronavirus disease.**
* **It basically gives the update news of disease I.e. Corona Virus**
* **And it doesn’t understand if we are telling the following:**

**Such as: Ok! Thanks, Sorry, how are you etc. etc. The questions will be relevant to the disease it will answer that only.**

**C O N C L U S I O N**

When testing the last prototype, we got findings suggesting that the participants did not have a problem with getting information from a chatbot instead of a human. The information that they got was not seen as less trustworthy, this could be supported by the fact that the chatbot provided a source for the information it gave. It has been interesting to investigate how the participants interacted with the chatbot and how they reported on it afterwards.

Our findings have some indicators leading towards that a chatbot could be a good alternative for acting as a helpful friend . Still we must stress the fact that the chatbot was not very intelligent. However, it works as a string-matching algorithm.

Through the project we have touched on some theory when making the chatbot, but this should also have a larger focus for higher validity. Even though the participants trusted the information given in this project we cannot say that people trust a chatbot as much as they trust a human being.