

# Food Delivery Chatbot

Group-4

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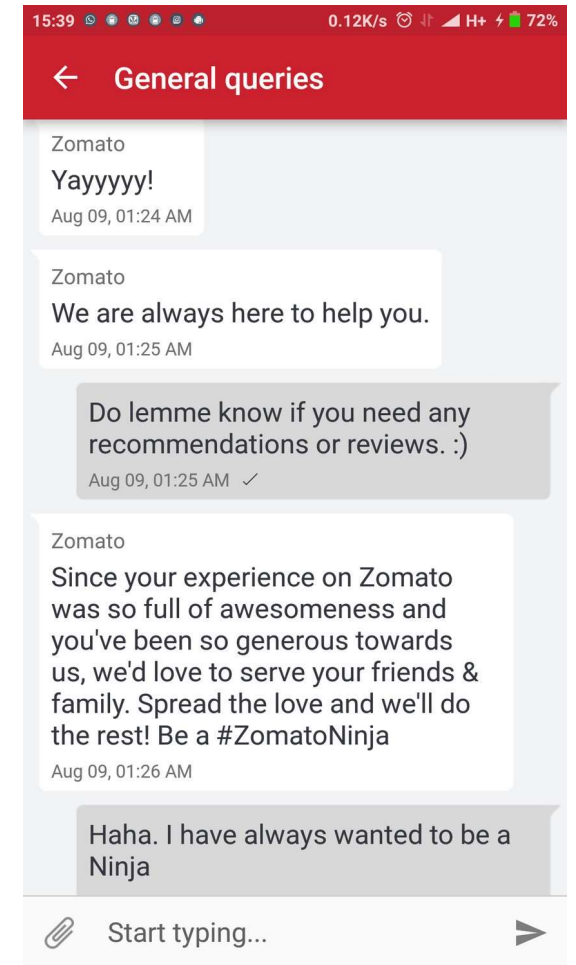
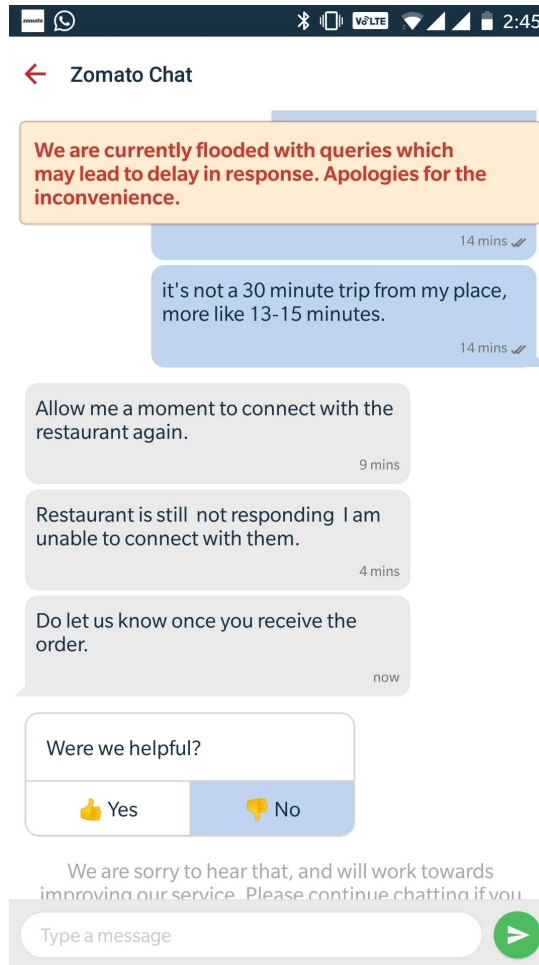
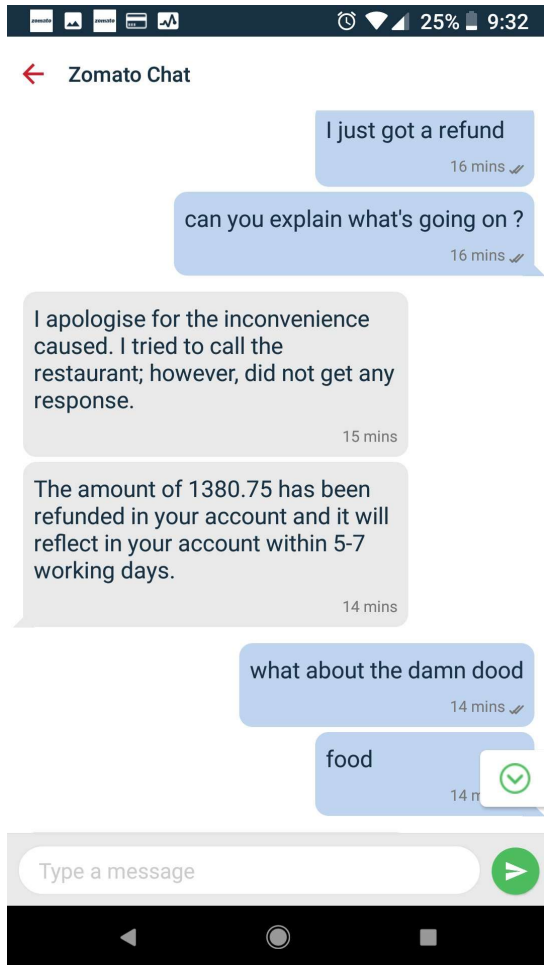
# Chatbots

- A chatbot is artificial intelligence (AI) software that can imitate a natural language discussion (or chat) with a user via messaging apps, websites or mobile apps.

## Why Chatbots?

- For faster and transparent order processing
- To know order patterns and to keep track of loyal customers
- To assess customer feedback.
- Foodtech chatbots are more interactive, easy to use, scale ,and can be easily automated.

# Zomato Chat:

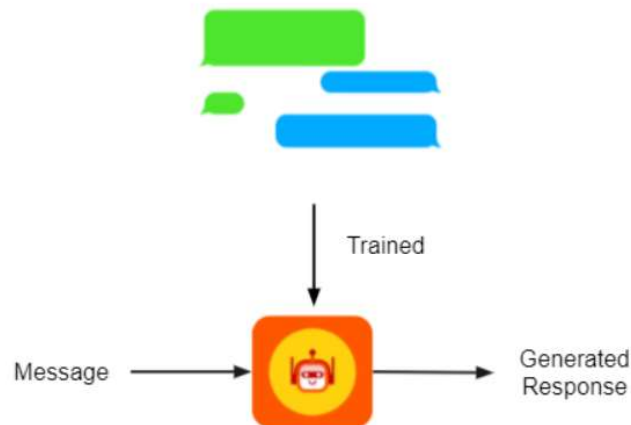


# Types of Chatbots

- Generative based

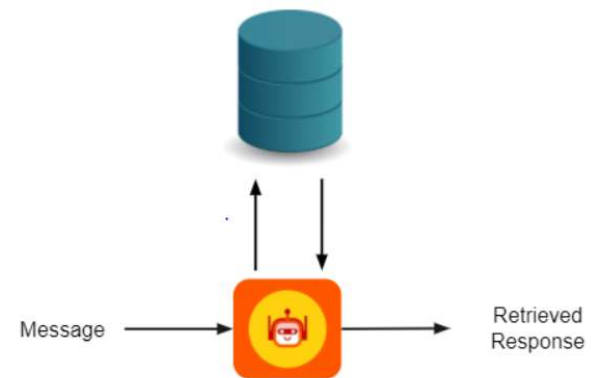
Generative chatbots use a combination of supervised learning, unsupervised learning & reinforcement learning. A generative chatbot is an open-domain chatbot that creates unique language combinations rather than selecting from a list of pre-defined responses.

Chatbots that use generative methods can generate new dialogue based on **large amounts of conversational training data**.



- Retrieval based

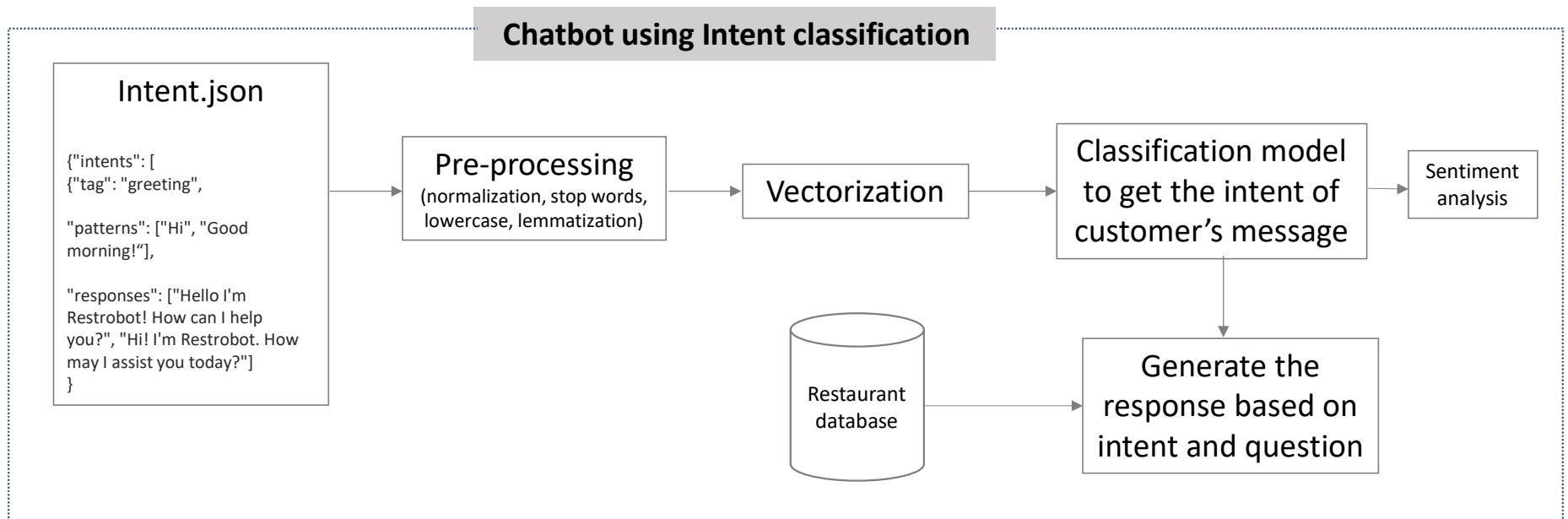
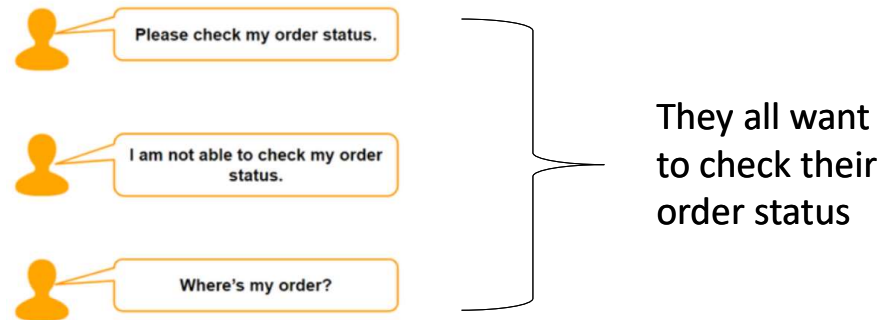
Retrieval-based systems are limited to predefined responses.



In this we can use Intent Recognition method. **Intent classification or intent recognition** is the task of taking a written or spoken input, and classifying it based on what the user wants to achieve

# Method 2: Retrieval based chatbot

This can be done using **Intent classification**. Intent classification or intent recognition is the task of taking a written or spoken input, and classifying it based on what the user wants to achieve.

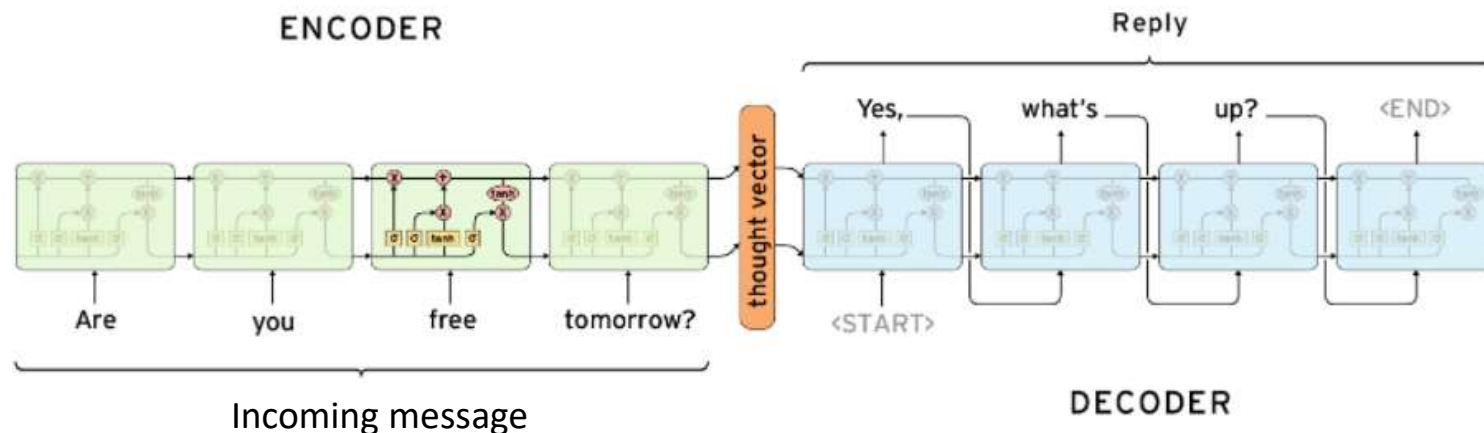


# Method 1: Generative method based chatbot

As we have seen, Chatbots that use generative methods can generate new dialogue based on large amounts of conversational training data. Here, we can use **Sequence to sequence learning**.

## Sequence to Sequence Learning:

- The Sequence to Sequence model (seq2seq) consists of two RNNs - an encoder and a decoder.
- **The Encoder** reads the input sequence, word by word and **emits a context** (a function of final hidden state of encoder), which would ideally capture the essence (semantic summary) of the input sequence.
- Based on this context, **the Decoder** generates the output sequence, one word at a time while looking at the context and the previous word during each timestep.



Source: [parctical seq2seq](#)

# Datasets

- Json file with intents : [dataset](#)
- Cornell movie dataset for Seq2Seq model : [dataset](#)

# Using combination of both Method 1 and 2

