CSST 102
FINAL PROJECT

COURSE PROFILE

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INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

Domain: Computer Science Education

Reasoning Method: Causal Language Modeling

Machine Learning Algorithm Chosen: Transformer-based neural network

DATA PREPARATION

DATA PREPARATION

Dataset Description

The dataset is a synthetically generated dataset that contains an input (student queries) and a corresponding output (chatbot responses) tailored for a computer science guidance chatbot.

The dataset is specifically designed to provide tailored advice based on the student's query and knowledge level.

DATA PREPARATION

Dataset Generation

For the dataset generation, we first imported the DataLLM library and initialized it with an API key. The DataLLM's purpose is to create synthetic datasets based on the descriptions and column configurations

```python
from IPython.display import clear_output
from datetime import datetime
import pandas as pd
import re
import time
from datallm import DataLLM
from tqdm import tqdm
import os

DataLLM_apikey = "zpka_XXXXX"  # @param {type:"string"}

# Initialize DataLLM
datallm = DataLLM(api_key=DataLLM_apikey, base_url='https://data.mostly.ai')
```

Figure 1. Importing the DataLLM library

DATA PREPARATION

Dataset Generation

The *dataset description* is provided to guide the generation of relevant data. The column configurations include the *user input*, *chatbot output*, *intent*, *sentiment*, and *difficulty level*.

The *user input* column simulates a student query. The *chatbot output* column simulates a chat bot’s response. The *intent* column represents the purpose behind the student query. The *sentiment* captures the emotional tone. Lastly, the *difficulty level* corresponds to the complexity of the query

DATA PREPARATION

```
# @markdown # **`Dataset Description`**
data_description = "Sample Dataset Description"  # @param {type:"string"}

# @markdown ---

# @markdown # **`User Input Column Configuration`**
user_input_prompt = "Sample User Input Prompt"  # @param {type:"string"}
user_input_data_type = "string"  # @param ["string", "integer", "float", "boolean"]
user_input_max_tokens = 64  # @param {type:"slider", min:1, max:64}

# @markdown # **`Chatbot Output Column Configuration`**
chatbot_output_prompt = "Sample Chatbot Output Prompt"  # @param {type:"string"}
chatbot_output_data_type = "string"  # @param ["string", "integer", "float", "boolean"]
chatbot_output_max_tokens = 64  # @param {type:"slider", min:1, max:64}

# @markdown # **`Intent Column Configuration`**
intent = "Sample Intent" # @param {type:"string"}
intent_data_type = "string" # @param {type:"string"}
intent_max_tokens = 8  # @param {type:"slider", min:1, max:32}

# @markdown # **`Sentiment Column Configuration`**
sentiment = "Sample Sentiment" # @param {type:"string"}
sentiment_data_type = "string" # @param {type:"string"}
sentiment_max_tokens = 8 # @param {type:"slider", min:1, max:32}

# @markdown # **`Difficulty Level Column Configuration`**
diff_level = "Sample Difficulty Level" # @param {type:"string"}
diff_level_data_type = "string" # @param {type:"string"}
diff_level_max_tokens = 8  # @param {type:"slider", min:1, max:32}
```

Figure 2. Dataset Description and Column Configuration

DATA PREPARATION

Dataset Generation

Each column is configured with a prompt, data type, and max tokens. The prompt is a short description that will later guide the data generation for the corresponding column. The data type is self-explanatory. The max tokens is the maximum length for the text generated in the corresponding column.

```
# Define columns for data generation
columns = {
    "input_part1": {
        "prompt": user_input_prompt,
        "dtype": user_input_data_type,
        "max_tokens": user_input_max_tokens
    },
    "output_part1": {
        "prompt": chatbot_output_prompt,
        "dtype": chatbot_output_data_type,
        "max_tokens": chatbot_output_max_tokens
    },
    "intent": {
        "prompt": intent,
        "dtype": intent_data_type,
        "max_tokens": intent_max_tokens
    },
    "sentiment": {
        "prompt": sentiment,
        "dtype": sentiment_data_type,
        "max_tokens": sentiment_max_tokens
    },
    "difficulty_level": {
        "prompt": diff_level,
        "dtype": diff_level_data_type,
        "max_tokens": diff_level_max_tokens
    }
}
```

Figure 3. Defining Columns for Data Generation

DATA PREPARATION

Dataset Generation

We have also set the number of rows for the dataset which can be customized. It sets how many rows the dataset will generate for each loop.

```
# @markdown # **`Dataset Structure`**
use_custom_rows = True  # @param {type:"boolean"}
data_rows_option = "10"  # @param ["10", "100", "1000", "10000"]
data_rows_custom = 50  # @param {type:"integer"}

# Determine the number of rows
data_rows = int(data_rows_option) if not use_custom_rows else data_rows_custom
```

Figure 4. Rows Configuration

DATA PREPARATION

Dataset Generation

The dataset is then generated with the `datallm.mock()` function that takes the rows, dataset description, and columns as its arguments. The generated dataset is stored in the `synthetic_data` variable

```
synthetic_data = datallm.mock(
    n=data_rows,
    data_description=data_description,
    columns=columns,
    progress_bar=True
)
```

Figure 5. datallm.mock() function

DATA PREPARATION

Preprocessing Steps

As recently stated, we normalized the texts generated by setting max tokens to control the length of each text. This prevents overly long or irrelevant responses. It also ensures the text is the expected format for training conversational models.

Generating synthetic data may not always end with a complete thought or sentence. That's why we made sure that it does not generate anything that is not complete or incomprehensible

DATA PREPARATION

Preprocessing Steps

The functions `is_complete_sentence()` and `generate_complete_text()` ensure that the generated data is not incomplete and has complete thought.

If it is incomplete, it iteratively appends additional text to the response by re-invoking the DataLLM model until either the text is complete or a predefined maximum number of iterations is reached.

DATA PREPARATION

Preprocessing Steps

The functions `is_complete_sentence()` and `generate_complete_text()` ensure that the generated data is not incomplete and has complete thought.

If it is incomplete, it iteratively appends additional text to the response by re-invoking the DataLLM model until either the text is complete or a predefined maximum number of iterations is reached.

DATA PREPARATION

```python
# Function to check if the text ends with a complete sentence
def is_complete_sentence(text):
    return bool(re.search(r'(?<!\w\.\w.)(?<![A-Z][a-z]\.)(?<=\.|\!|\?)\s*$', text))

# Function to generate additional parts until the response is complete
def generate_complete_text(initial_text, prompt, data_description, max_iterations=maximum_iterations):
    complete_text = initial_text
    iterations = 0
    while not is_complete_sentence(complete_text) and iterations < max_iterations:
        try:
            additional_part = datallm.enrich(
                data=pd.DataFrame({'text': [complete_text]}),
                prompt=prompt,
                data_description=data_description,
                dtype=ap_data_type,
                max_tokens=ap_max_tokens,
                progress_bar=False
            )
            additional_text = additional_part.iloc[0]
            complete_text += " " + additional_text
            iterations += 1
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"{tc.red}Error while enriching text: {e}{tc.reset}")
            break
    return complete_text
```

Figure 6. is_complete_sentence() and generate_complete_text() functions

DATA PREPARATION

Preprocessing Steps

We then cleaned the dataset by reusing synthetic_data. We iterated every row of it and used the generate_complete_text() to ensure each row has complete text. We then dropped the first generated input and output (`input_part1` and `output_part1`) to reduce clutter in the final dataset. Then we reordered the columns for consistency and to ensure the dataset has a logical structure. The synthetic dataset is now generated and is now taken to the final stage of the preprocessing step.

DATA PREPARATION

```
with tqdm(total=len(synthetic_data), desc=f"{tc.cyan}Processing dataset") as pbar:
    for i in range(len(synthetic_data)):
        synthetic_data.at[i, 'input'] = generate_complete_text(
            synthetic_data.at[i, 'input_part1'],
            "Continue the student query.",
            data_description
        )
        synthetic_data.at[i, 'output'] = generate_complete_text(
            synthetic_data.at[i, 'output_part1'],
            "Continue the chatbot response.",
            data_description
        )
        pbar.update(1)

# Drop the part columns
synthetic_data = synthetic_data.drop(columns=['input_part1', 'output_part1'])

# Add an ID column to the dataset
synthetic_data.insert(0, 'id', range(1, len(synthetic_data) + 1))

column_order = ['id', 'input', 'output', 'intent', 'sentiment', 'difficulty_level']
synthetic_data = synthetic_data[column_order]
```

Figure 7. Regenerating the synthetic_data and cleaning via generate_complete_text()

DATA PREPARATION

Preprocessing Steps

The final preprocessing step takes the generated synthetic data and undergoes text preprocessing and spelling correction. The `preprocess_text()` function transforms every contraction word to its expanded form. The final preprocessing step also involves the removal of URLs, HTML tags, white space, and fixing the spacing around punctuation marks. All of these were done by using regex.

```python
def preprocess_text(text):
    # Convert contractions
    text = re.sub(r"n't", " not", text)
    text = re.sub(r"'re", " are", text)
    text = re.sub(r"'s", " is", text)
    text = re.sub(r"'d", " would", text)
    text = re.sub(r"'ll", " will", text)
    text = re.sub(r"'t", " not", text)
    text = re.sub(r"'ve", " have", text)
    text = re.sub(r"'m", " am", text)

    # Remove URLs
    text = re.sub(r'http\S+', '', text)

    # Remove HTML tags
    text = re.sub(r'<.*?>', '', text)

    # Remove redundant whitespaces
    text = re.sub(r'\s+', ' ', text).strip()

    # Fix spacing around punctuation
    text = re.sub(r'\s([,.!?])', r'\1', text)

    return text
```

Figure 8. preprocess_text() function

DATA PREPARATION

Preprocessing Steps

The `correct_spelling()` function checks if a word is misspelled. First, it tokenizes the text, then it checks if the word is spelled incorrectly, and lastly, it replaces the word with the most likely correct word from the SpellChecker dictionary.

```
def correct_spelling(text):
    words = word_tokenize(text)
    corrected_words = []
    for word in tqdm_notebook(words, desc="Correcting spelling", leave=False):
        corrected_word = spell.correction(word)
        corrected_words.append(
            corrected_word if corrected_word is not None else word)
    return ' '.join(corrected_words)
```

Figure 9. correct_spelling() function

DATA PREPARATION

Preprocessing Steps

After applying these preprocessing techniques, the preprocessed dataset is uploaded to our hugging face accounts via our hugging face token and repository name, ready to use for training the model.

MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

Selected Reasoning Technique and ML Algorithm

'Causal Language Modeling' is the main approach for the text generation in the chatbot. This technique allows the model to understand and generate coherent sentences and text based on the previously given words.

The main algorithm being utilized is the Transformer-based neural network which is chosen for its self-attention mechanism that makes it possible to recognize more extended dependencies in text.

MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

Selected Reasoning Technique and ML Algorithm

The mechanism of self-attention helps the model to decide on the different weights of the words when creating output which results in a superior understanding of context than the conventional Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)

MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

Loading the Base Model and Tokenizer

The load base model function is responsible for the action that loads the pre-trained model and tokenizer. These components are accessed from the Hugging Face Model Hub using the repository name given.

```
from transformers import AutoModelForCausalLM, AutoTokenizer
def load_base_model():
  repo_name = "iZELX1/CodePath" # Repository on Hugging Face
  api = HfApi()

  try:
    model_files = api.list_repo_files(repo_name)
  except Exception as e:
    print(f"Error accessing repository: {e}")
    return None, None

  try:
    model = AutoModelForCausalLM.from_pretrained(repo_name)
    tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained(repo_name)
    print(f"Base model and tokenizer loaded successfully from {repo_name}")
    return model, tokenizer
  except Exception as e:
    print(f"Error loading base model: {e}")
    return None, None
```

Figure 10. Loading the Base Model and Tokenizer

MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

Loading the Base Model and Tokenizer

`AutoModelForCausalLM` and `AutoTokenizer` are used to automatically load the appropriate model and tokenizer based on the repository. This function will ensure that the necessary components will be available to run the chatbot.

MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

Chatbot Class (AdvancedChatbotManager) Initialization

The `AdvancedChatbotManager` class is initialized with the loaded model and tokenizer. The `__init__` method sets up some essential parameters and configurations for the chatbot

```python
class AdvancedChatbotManager:
    def __init__(self, model, tokenizer, history_file: str = "chat_history.json"):
        self.model = model
        self.repo_name = request.form['repo_name']
        self.tokenizer = tokenizer
        self.model.config.pad_token_id = self.model.config.eos_token_id
        self.backup_folder = "ch_backup"
        self.history_file = history_file
        self.max_history = 15  # Maximum conversation turns to remember
        self.max_repetition_threshold = 0.7  # Controls response repetition
        self.min_response_length = 15  # Minimum length of response
        self.max_response_length = 150   # Maximum length of response
        self.device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
        self.model.to(self.device)

        self.topic_model = self._initialize_topic_model()
        self.user_feedback = []

    def _initialize_topic_model(self):
        dictionary = corpora.Dictionary([["topic", "model", "initialization"]])
        corpus = [dictionary.doc2bow(["topic", "model", "initialization"])]
        return LdaModel(corpus=corpus, id2word=dictionary, num_topics=5, passes=1)
```

Figure 11. AdvancedChatbotManager Class

MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

Chatbot Class (AdvancedChatbotManager) Initialization

The main parameters that will be set here are `max_history`, `max_repetition_threshold`, `min_response_length`, and `max_response_length`. These will define the behavior of the chatbot. A simple LDA topic model is also initialized for basic conversation analysis

MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

Response Generation (generate_response)

The `generate_response` function is the core of the chatbot, responsible for generating responses based on user input and conversation history. It uses the model to generate text and applies several checks to ensure the quality of the response

MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

```python
def generate_response(self, user_input: str, history: List[Dict], max_attempts: int = 5) -> str:
    history_text = self._format_history(history)
    input_text = f"{history_text}\nHuman: {user_input}\nAI:"
    for attempt in range(max_attempts):
        try:
            inputs = self.tokenizer.encode_plus(
                input_text,
                return_tensors="pt",
                padding='max_length',
                max_length=512,
                truncation=True
            ).to(self.device)
            with torch.no_grad():
                outputs = self.model.generate(
                    inputs['input_ids'],
                    attention_mask=inputs['attention_mask'],
                    max_new_tokens=150,
                    num_return_sequences=1,
                    no_repeat_ngram_size=3,
                    top_k=50,
                    top_p=0.92,
                    temperature=self._dynamic_temperature(attempt),
                    do_sample=True
                )
            response = self.tokenizer.decode(outputs[0], skip_special_tokens=True)
            response = response.split("AI:")[-1].strip()
            if (self.check_response_quality(response, user_input) and
                    not self.detect_repetition(response, history)):
                return response
        except Exception as e:
            logging.error(f"Error generating response (attempt {attempt+1}): {e}")
    return self._generate_fallback_response(user_input, history)
```

Figure 12. generate_response() function

MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

Response Generation (generate_response)

The function formats the conversation history, tokenizes the input, and uses `model.generate()` to produce a response. Parameters like `max_new_tokens`, `no_repeat_ngram_size`, `top_k`, `top_p`, and `temperature` control the generation process. The function also includes error handling and a fallback mechanism

MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

Conversation History Management

These functions handle the loading, saving, formatting, and resetting of the conversation history. The history is stored as a list of dictionaries, with each dictionary representing a turn in the conversation

MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

```python
def load_chat_history(self) -> List[Dict]:
    try:
        if os.path.exists(self.history_file):
            with open(self.history_file, 'r') as f:
                history = json.load(f)
            if self._validate_history(history):
                return history
    except (json.JSONDecodeError, FileNotFoundError) as e:
        logging.warning(f"Error loading chat history: {e}")
    return []

def save_chat_history(self, history: List[Dict]) -> None:
    try:
        if os.path.exists(self.history_file):
            backup_file = f"{self.history_file}.{datetime.now().strftime('%Y%m%d%H%M%S')}.backup"
            os.replace(self.history_file, backup_file)
        with open(self.history_file, 'w') as f:
            json.dump(history, f, indent=2)
    except Exception as e:
        logging.error(f"Error saving chat history: {e}")

def _format_history(self, history: List[Dict]) -> str:
    formatted = []
    for entry in history[-self.max_history:]:
        formatted.extend([
            f"Human: {entry['human']}",
            f"AI: {entry['ai']}"
        ])
    return "\n".join(formatted)

def reset_history(self) -> List[Dict]:
    return []
```

Figure 13. History Management Functions

MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

Conversation History Management

These functions ensure that the conversation history is properly managed and can be used to provide context for generating responses.

MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

Special Command Handling and Intent Detection

The chatbot can handle special commands and detect user intents. The `handle_special_commands()` function processes commands like “reset,” “analyze,” “help,” and “feedback.” The `detect_user_intent()` function categorizes user input into intents such as “greeting,” “question," or "command."

MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

```python
def handle_special_commands(self, user_input: str, history: List[Dict]) -> Tuple[bool, str]:
    if user_input.lower() in ['reset', 'clear']:
        return True, "Conversation history has been reset. How can I help you?"
    elif user_input.lower() in ['analyze', 'stats']:
        analysis = self.analyze_conversation(history)
        return True, f"Conversation Analysis:\n{json.dumps(analysis, indent=2)}"
    elif user_input.lower() in ['help', 'commands']:
        return True, "Available commands: reset/clear, analyze/stats, help/commands, feedback"
    elif user_input.lower() == 'feedback':
        return True, self._get_user_feedback()
    return False, ""

def detect_user_intent(self, user_input: str) -> str:
    intents = {
        "greeting": ["hello", "hi", "hey", "greetings"],
        "farewell": ["bye", "goodbye", "see you", "farewell"],
        "question": ["what", "why", "how", "when", "where", "who"],
        "command": ["do", "please", "can you", "could you"],
        "opinion": ["think", "believe", "feel", "opinion"],
    }
    user_input_lower = user_input.lower()
    for intent, keywords in intents.items():
        if any(keyword in user_input_lower for keyword in keywords):
            return intent
    return "general"
```

Figure 14. handle_special_command() and detect_user_intent() functions

MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

Special Command Handling and Intent Detection

These functions enhance the chatbot's ability to interact with users by understanding and responding to specific commands and intents.

TRAINING THE MODEL

TRAINING THE MODEL

Display Training Code

The training code uses the `Trainer` and `TrainingArguments` classes from the `transformers` library. This code sets up the training parameters and initiates the training process.

```
from transformers import Trainer, TrainingArguments

training_args = TrainingArguments(
    output_dir=output_directory,
    num_train_epochs=train_epochs,
    per_device_train_batch_size=base_batch_size,
    per_device_eval_batch_size=base_batch_size,
    warmup_steps=warmup_steps,
    weight_decay=weight_decay,
    logging_dir=logging_directory,
    logging_steps=logging_steps,
    evaluation_strategy=evaluation_strategy,
    save_strategy=save_strategy,
    load_best_model_at_end=load_best_model,
    fp16=mixed_precision,
    learning_rate=new_learning_rate,
    gradient_accumulation_steps=gradient_accumulation_steps,
    logging_first_step=lfs,
    save_total_limit=save_checkpoint,
    warmup_ratio=warmup_r,
    adam_epsilon=markdown_e,
    max_grad_norm=grad_clip,
)

trainer = Trainer(
    model=model,
    args=training_args,
    train_dataset=train_dataset,
    eval_dataset=eval_dataset,
    tokenizer=tokenizer,
)

trainer.train()
model.save_pretrained(model_name)
tokenizer.save_pretrained(model_name)
```

Figure 15. Training Code

TRAINING THE MODEL

Key Parameters

The `TrainingArguments` class sets various hyperparameters for training . These parameters control aspects of the training process such as the number of epochs, batch size, learning rate, and more

- `output_dir`: Specifies the directory for saving model checkpoints and logs
- `num_train_epochs`: Sets the number of iterations over the training dataset
- `per_device_train_batch_size`: Defines the number of training examples per batch on each device
- `per_device_eval_batch_size`: Similar to per_device_train_batch_size, but for evaluation
- `warmup_steps`: Gradually increases the learning rate during the initial steps

TRAINING THE MODEL

Key Parameters

- `weight_decay`: Applies regularization to prevent overfitting
- `logging_dir`: Sets the directory for training logs
- `logging_steps`: Determines the frequency of logging
- `evaluation_strategy`: Specifies when to perform evaluation (`steps` or `epochs`)
- `save_strategy`: Determines when to save model checkpoints (`steps` or `epochs`)
- `load_best_model_at_end`: Loads the best model checkpoint at the end of training
- `fp16`: Enables mixed-precision training for faster performance
- `learning_rate`: Sets the initial learning rate for the optimizer
- `gradient_accumulation_steps`: Accumulates gradients over multiple steps before updating
- `save_total_limit`: Limits the number of saved checkpoints.

TESTING AND EVALUATION

TRAINING THE MODEL

The evaluation of the model demonstrates strong performance across several metrics. The model achieved a high accuracy of **0.9998**, indicating that it correctly classifies the relationship between inputs and outputs the vast majority of the time.

Similarly, the precision of **0.8333** shows that when the model predicts a relationship between the input and output, it is correct most of the time. The recall is **1.0000**, which means that the model correctly identified all instances of the expected relationship. The F1 score of **0.9091**, which balances precision and recall, confirms that the model is highly effective. The average BLEU score of **0.0990** suggests that while the model's responses may not be perfect matches to the reference outputs, they are still reasonably similar and relevant.

TRAINING THE MODEL

```
100%|██████████| 3999/4000 [57:31<00:00,  1.46it/s]Setti
100%|██████████| 4000/4000 [57:33<00:00,  1.16it/s]
Accuracy: 0.9998
Precision: 0.8333
Recall: 1.0000
F1 Score: 0.9091
Average BLEU Score: 0.0990
```

Confusion Matrix

Figure 15. Evaluation Metrics

TRAINING THE MODEL

Additionally, the model shows a high AUC-ROC of **1.00**, indicating an excellent ability to distinguish between positive and negative cases.

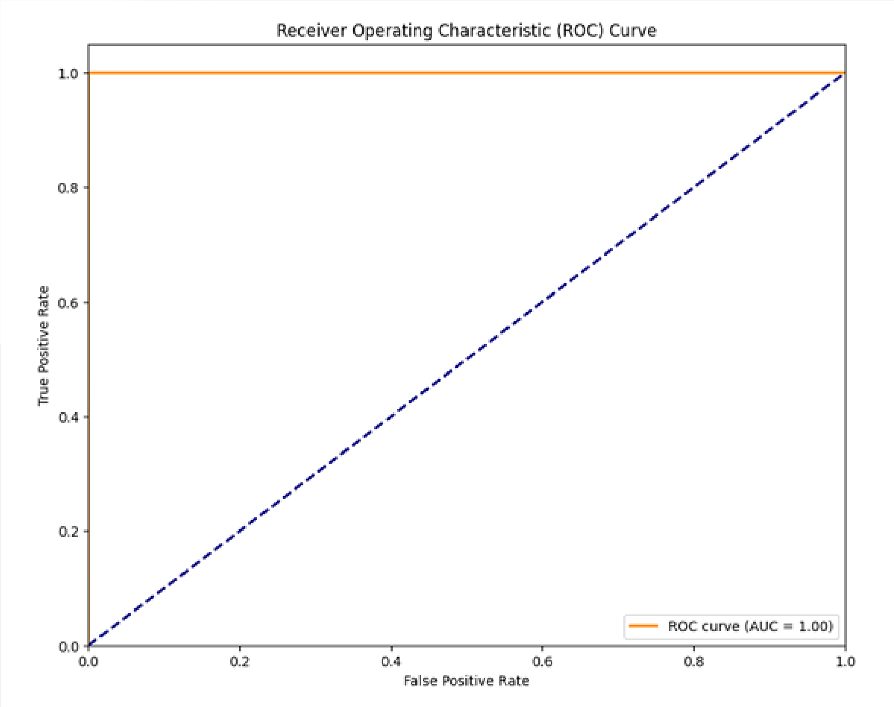

Figure 16. ROC Curve

TRAINING THE MODEL

Further, the token-level accuracy is also very high, and this means that individual words and tokens are very likely to be correct. These metrics, combined with the confusion matrix and response length distribution, demonstrate that the model performs effectively in terms of classification, response generation, and overall understanding. The high performance across multiple metrics indicates that the model is well-suited for its intended tasks, and analysis of the score distribution can inform future improvements.

TRAINING THE MODEL

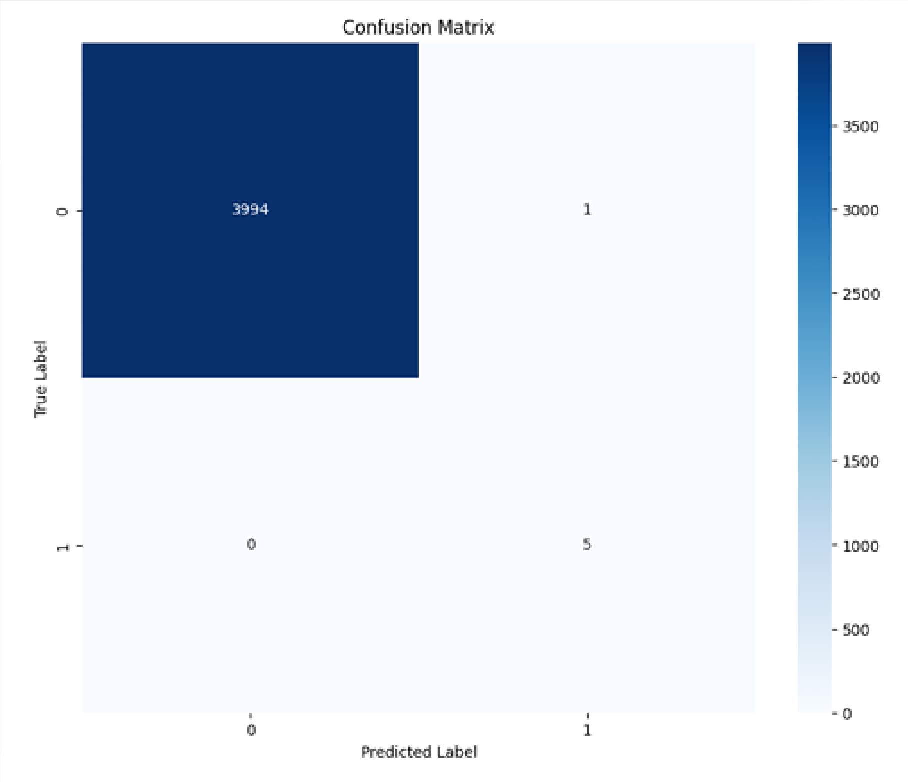

Figure 17. Confusion Matrix

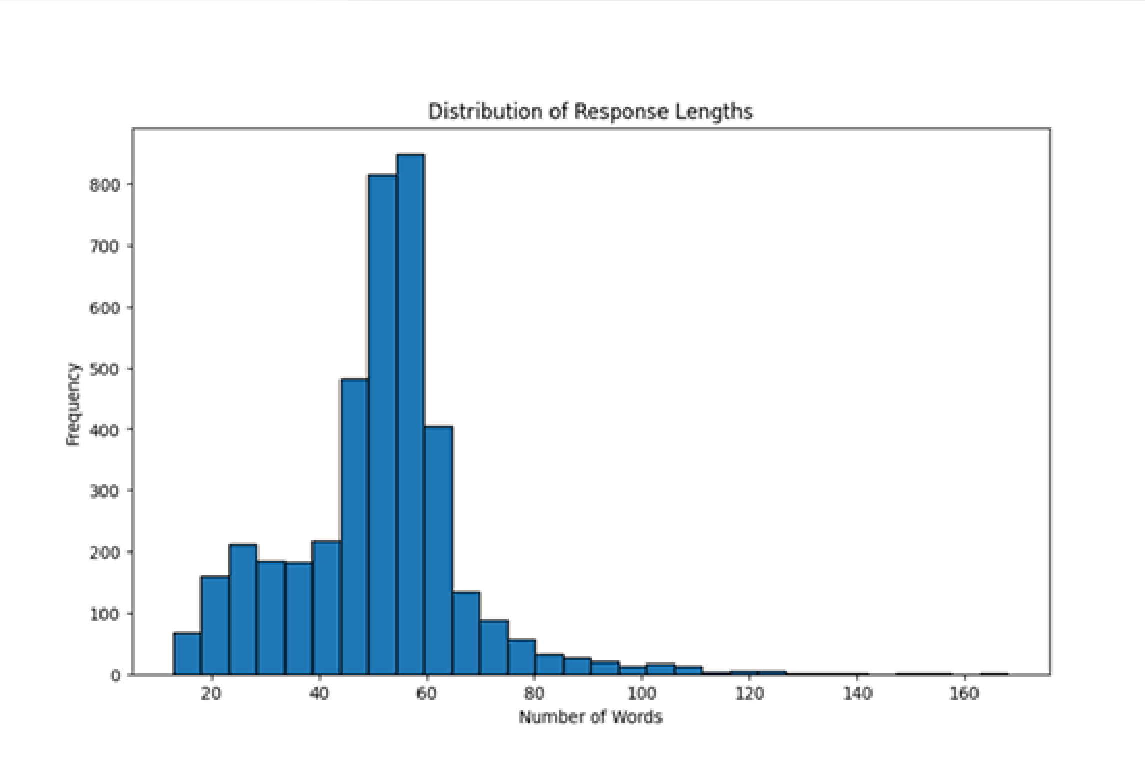

Figure 18. Distribution of Response Lengths

CHALLENGES

CHALLENGES

As we developed and implemented our chatbot, we encountered several significant challenges.

Our primary problem was ensuring data quality and diversity. We strived to create a synthetic dataset that accurately represented real-world queries while maintaining a balance across various topics and difficulty levels. Fine-tuning our model required us to carefully optimize hyperparameters, aiming to achieve a proper balance between generalization and specialization.

We found that effective context management was crucial yet complex, particularly in maintaining coherence during extended conversations. Accurate intent recognition, especially for ambiguous or multi-faceted queries, demanded that we implement sophisticated natural language understanding capabilities.

CHALLENGES

We persistently worked on generating high-quality responses that avoid repetition and adapt to the user's knowledge level. Ethical considerations were at the forefront of our minds, and we carefully implemented safeguards to prevent the generation of inappropriate content and maintain general integrity.

We also focused on scalability and performance optimization to ensure smooth user experiences, even with concurrent users.

Lastly, we faced the ongoing challenge of developing a system for continuous learning and updating to keep our chatbot current with evolving computer science knowledge.

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

We have successfully developed and implemented an advanced chatbot for computer science-based queries, using a Transformer-based neural network with causal language modeling.

Our robust evaluation process demonstrated the chatbot's high performance, with impressive accuracy, precision, and recall scores. The implementation of our `AdvancedChatbotManager` class has resulted in a user-friendly interface with advanced functions for response generation, conversation history management, and special command handling.

Initial of our observations suggest that the chatbot effectively stimulates an interactive and engaging learning environment, providing real-time assistance to computer science users/students.

CONCLUSION

We've optimized the system for scalability and implemented ethical safeguards to maintain integrity. While we've achieved our primary objectives, we've identified areas for future improvement, including enhancing data quality and diversity, refining the model's fine-tuning process, and expanding the chatbot's capabilities.

As we continue to develop this tool, we anticipate it will play an increasingly important role in computer science field, providing students and users with accessible, accurate, and accurate support in their learning and studies.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH