PROJECT REPORT

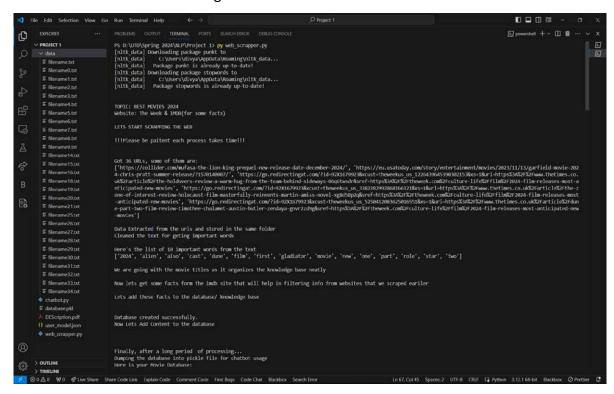
PART 1: Web Crawler

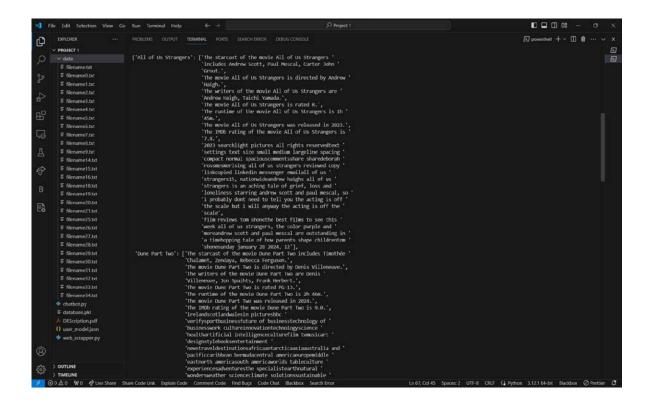
For this project, I developed a web crawler to create a knowledge base about the most anticipated movies of 2024. The knowledge base was built by scraping relevant information from various websites, primarily "The Week" and IMDb.

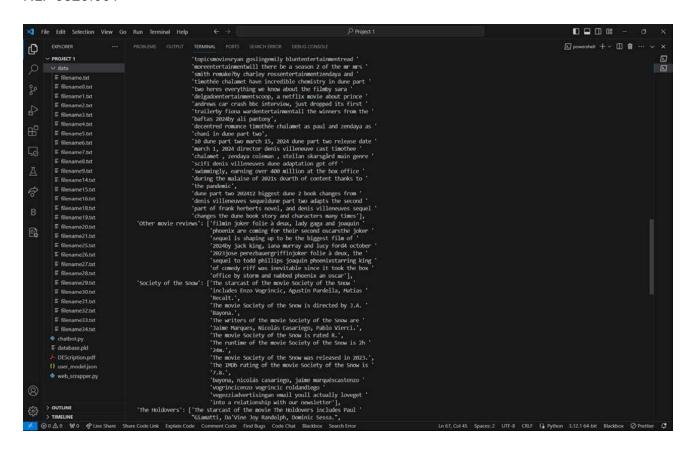
Knowledge Base Creation:

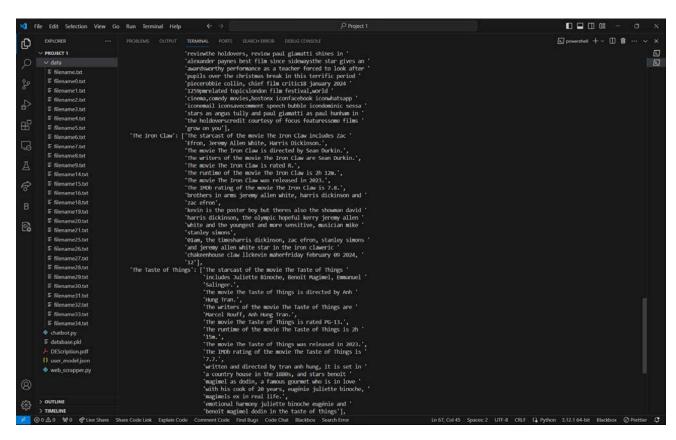
- 1. **Web Scraping**: The web scraper was developed using Python's requests and Beautiful-Soup libraries. The initial URL from "The Week" (https://theweek.com/culture-life/film/2024-film-releases-most-anticipated-new-movies) was used as a starting point to extract a list of movie titles and other relevant URLs.
- 2. **Data Extraction**: The scraper followed the extracted URLs, parsing the HTML content to collect movie-related information such as cast, directors, writers, ratings, runtime, release year, and IMDb ratings. This information was gathered from both "The Week" and IMDb.
- 3. **Text Cleaning**: The extracted text was cleaned by removing stopwords, punctuation, and performing lemmatization using the nltk library. This process aimed to retain only the most important words for further analysis.
- 4. **Term Importance**: The TfidfVectorizer from the scikit-learn library was used to identify the most important terms in the collected text. The top 50 important terms were generated out of which top 10 are presented:
 - ['2024', 'alien', 'also', 'cast', 'dune', 'film', 'first', 'gladiator', 'movie', 'new', 'one', 'part', 'role', 'star', 'two']
- 5. Important Terms: The final important term's that I manually picked for the knowledge base were to use the move titles as the key's for the knowledge so that the database can be organized in a more proper manner and the information fetching process can be eased out. Below are the terms chosen as keys for the database dictionary:
 - [Dune Part Two, The Taste of Things, The Iron Claw, The Zone of Interest, All of Us Strangers, The Holdovers, Society of the Snow, movies list, Other movies reviews]
- 6. **Knowledge Base Construction:** The extracted information was organized into a Python dictionary, where each movie title served as a key, and the associated details (cast, directors, writers, rating, runtime, year, and IMDb rating, reviews) were stored as values.

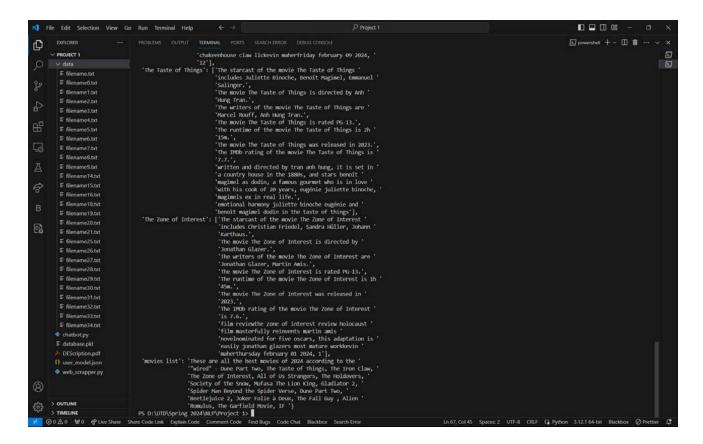
- 7. **Persistence:** The final knowledge base was serialized and saved using Python's pickle module for later use by the chatbot.
- 8. Screenshots of the Knowledge Base:











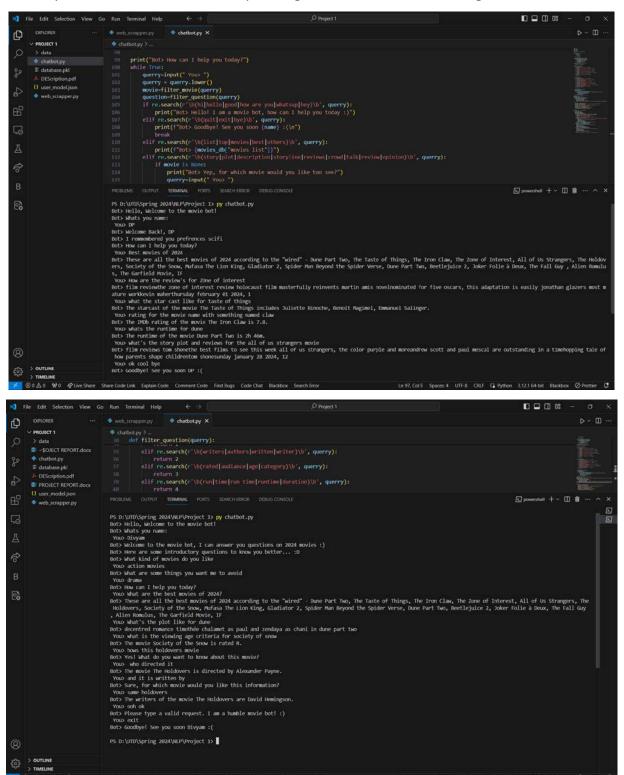
PART 2: Chatbot

The chatbot system was developed in Python, utilizing natural language processing (NLP) techniques and the knowledge base created by the web crawler.

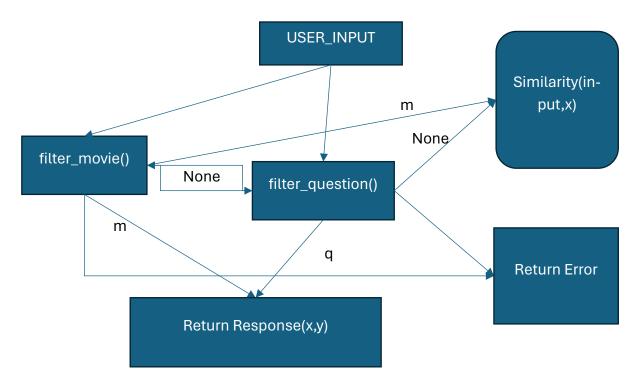
System Description and NLP Techniques:

- 1. **Intent Recognition**: The chatbot used regular expressions to identify the user's intent from their input query. It could recognize intents such as inquiring about cast, directors, writers, ratings, runtime, release year, and IMDb rating.
- 2. **Entity Recognition**: Regular expressions were also employed to identify movie titles mentioned in the user's query. This allowed the chatbot to retrieve relevant information from the knowledge base.
- 3. **Response Generation**: Based on the recognized intent and movie entity, the chatbot would retrieve the corresponding information from the knowledge base and generate an appropriate response.

4. **Similarity Matching**: If the user's query did not directly match any information in the knowledge base, the chatbot employed a similarity matching technique using the SequenceMatcher from the difflib module. This allowed the chatbot to provide relevant responses even when the user's phrasing differed from the knowledge base entries.



Dialog Tree/Logic Diagram:



Appendices:

- Appendix A: Knowledge Base (Samples)
 - As all the "movie_titles" are keys so the content in them are related to that movie and it can be seen in the screenshots provided above.
- Appendix B: Sample User Models
 - The sample user models include the names, likes and dislikes of users who have interacted with the chatbot.

Evaluation and Analysis:

To evaluate the chatbot's performance, I conducted a survey with 4 participants (Uday, Arjun, Deepanshu, Kartik) who were not part of the development team. The survey included the following Likert-style questions:

- 1. How well did the chatbot understand your queries? (1 Poor, 5 Excellent)
- 2. How relevant and informative were the chatbot's responses? (1 Poor, 5 Excellent)
- 3. How natural and human-like did the chatbot's responses feel? (1 Poor, 5 Excellent)

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The average scores from the survey were:

1. Understanding queries: 4.2

2. Response relevance and informativeness: 3.5

3. Natural and human-like responses: 3

Strengths:

- The chatbot effectively retrieved and provided relevant information from the knowledge base.
- The similarity matching technique allowed the chatbot to handle variations in user phrasing.
- The knowledge base covered a wide range of movie-related information, enabling the chatbot to answer diverse queries.

Weaknesses:

- The chatbot's responses were sometimes perceived as robotic or lacking natural language flow.
- The intent and entity recognition relied heavily on regular expressions, which can be brittle and inflexible.
- The knowledge base was limited to the information scraped from the selected websites,
 potentially missing important details or updates.
- The scrapped information was not proper even after cleaning there were many sentences with no spaces between them.

Overall, the rules-based chatbot successfully accomplished the task of providing information about 2024 movies. However, there is room for improvement, particularly in enhancing the natural language understanding and generation capabilities, as well as expanding and updating the knowledge base regularly.