# **Problem Statement: Gen AI-Based Email Classification**

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#### 1. Introduction

Manually triaging service requests from emails is time-consuming and inefficiency, human error in routing the emails, especially with high volumes. This document presents an automated email classification and data extraction system using the **Gemma 2B LLM** and **FastAPI** to streamline the process, improve accuracy, and reduce turnaround time.

#### 2. Problem Definition

Manual email triage involves:

- Reading and interpreting email content and attachments.
- Identifying intent and classifying request types.
- Extracting key attributes for service request..
- Assigning requests to appropriate teams based on skills.

#### Challenges:

- **Time-Consuming** Requires dedicated effort from human triage teams.
- Error-Prone Susceptible to misclassification and inconsistencies.
- Scalability Issues Increased workload leads to slower response times.

#### 3. Solution Overview

Our solution leverages the **Gemma 2B LLM** to automate email classification and data extraction. The **application** performs the following tasks:

- FastAPI to expose the API.
- Ingests emails from a specified folder.
- Python packages for extraction.
- Uses Gemma 2B LLM (via Ollama) for classification
- Returns classification results in **JSON format**.

## 4. Implementation Details

#### 4.1. Code Structure

The solution comprises the following Python files:

- main.py FastAPI application exposing the /classify-emails/ endpoint.
- **file reader.py** Reads emails from the specified folder.
- **email\_classifier.py** Contains the EmailClassifier class for LLM-based classification.

### 4.2. Code Snippet (main.py)

```
llm.py
               filereader.py
                                email_classifier.py
                                                      main.py
main.py > ...
      import os
      import time
      from fastapi import FastAPI
      from filereader import read_all_emails_in_folder
      from email_classifier import EmailClassifier
      from multiprocessing import Pool
      app = FastAPI()
      classifier = EmailClassifier() # Load LLM once
      @app.get("/classify-emails/")
      def classify_emails():
           """Reads emails, classifies them using LLM, and returns results in JSON format."""
          folder path = "./emails" # Set your folder path
          emails = read_all_emails_in_folder(folder_path) # Read emails efficiently
          if not emails:
              return {"error": "No emails found in the folder."}
          classified_emails = []
          start_time = time.time()
          with Pool(processes=3) as pool:
              results = pool.starmap(classifier.classify_email, [(email["content"], email["file_name"])
          for email, classification in zip(emails, results):
              classified_emails.append({
                  "file_name": email["file_name"],
                  "request_type": classification.get("requestType", "No Match"),
                   "sub_request_type": classification.get("subRequestType", "No Match"),
                   "confidence": classification.get("confidenceScore", 0)
          end_time = time.time()
          print(f"Classification completed in {end_time - start_time:.2f} seconds")
          return {"emails": classified_emails }
```

#### 4.3. Execution and Results

The FastAPI application is run using **Uvicorn**:

```
INFO:
          Application startup complete.
WARNING: StatReload detected changes in 'main.py'. Reloading...
         Shutting down
        Waiting for application shutdown.
INFO:
INFO:
        Application shutdown complete.
        Finished server process [6624]
INFO:
         Started server process [8132]
INFO:
        Waiting for application startup.
INFO:
INFO:
         Application startup complete.
Reading completed in 2.01 seconds
```

```
INFO: Uvicorn running on http://127.0.0.1:5000 (Press CTRL+C to quit) INFO: Application startup complete. Classification completed in 762.08 seconds
```

#### **Performance Insights:**

- Email reading: 2.01 seconds.
- **LLM classification:** 762.08 seconds (affected by system performance and memory optimization).

#### **Response Json Report:**



#### **Example for Duplicate**

#### **5. Interactive Demonstrations**

- **API Endpoint Testing:** FastAPI automatically generates Swagger UI (http://127.0.0.1:5000/docs).
- **User Interface:** A Streamlit or Gradio interface can be integrated for real-time classification.

# **Request Types & Subcategories**

Request Type	Sub-Request Type
Closing Notice	Loan Closure
Adjustment	Correction
Money Movement Out-Bound	Deposit
Money Movement In-Bound	Deposit

# **File Formats Covered**

File Format	Examples
.txt	closure.txt
.docx	multiple request email chain.docx
.eml	adding attachment test.eml, Request to understand on money transfer - duplicate.eml
.msg	Request money out.msg

# 6. Results and Evaluation

# **6.1. Accuracy of LLM Classification**

Confidence Range	Reliability	Example Cases
100% Confidence	Absolute Certainty	-
95% Confidence	High Reliability	Request to understand on money transfer - duplicate.eml
90% Confidence	Moderate Reliability	adding attachment test.eml
85%	Lower Reliability	closure.txt
20%	Very Low Reliability/human intervention required	Request money out.msg

# 6.2. Time Savings Compared to Manual Triage

Process	Manual Triage	Automated (LLM-Based)
Email Review	3-5 min/email	~2.01 sec total
Classification	5-15 min/email	762.08 sec batch
Total Per Email	~8-20 min	~14.77 sec

#### 7. Future Enhancements

- 1. Integration with Service Request Platforms
  - o ServiceNow, JIRA, Salesforce for automated ticket creation.
- 2. Skill-Based Routing
  - o Extract key attributes for intelligent request assignment.
- 3. Improved LLM Prompt Engineering
  - o Refine LLM prompts for better accuracy and multi-request handling.

#### 8. Conclusion

This solution demonstrates the potential of **LLMs in automating email triage**, improving efficiency and accuracy. Future enhancements will further streamline operations, optimize classification, and reduce manual effort.