

Customer Support Bot

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Abstract—In recent times, chatbots have been implemented in all companies to keep customer content 24/7. Users are currently moving to social media and feel comfortable in requesting and receiving customer service and queries about any info. But it is very hard to respond with an answer to the query of the customers in time. Normally, it is seen that for a person to give a reply to a customer's query it takes thirty minutes to a day. And keep the customers waiting for a day with their query is never good for the business as it will be destructive to the relationship between the company and its customer. Instead of getting new customers, the companies will be starting to lose their members.

Index Terms—Chatbot, customer service, deep learning, LSTM

I. INTRODUCTION

Internet user rates are increasing annually by 1.9% worldwide. As a consequence, this is affecting immensely the way people make their purchases and approach customer service in the present time.

And the biggest evidence is the advent of social media which has changed the ways user used to approach customer service or get any info about the product that they are interested in. And this massive change has only benefited the customers. From the perspective of the customers getting any products or any service via the internet is very synonymous with a wide range of products, less time spent, and efficiency which translates the convenience for people in their daily lives. Since users are moving towards social media there is a significant increase in user requests for a company's product or any service and it is becoming very challenging to process those requests and give a quick response.

To deal with such a problem, a lot of companies are forming a dedicated customer service team and their function is to give a quick response to the user's request. The team is based on the company's customer base and it is composed of dozen to a few hundred humans who are specifically trained to address users' issues and solve their issues. But still, this manual work is not that much of effec-

tive. Addressing people's issues manually is time-consuming and most often time it never reaches users' expectations. It is seen that a company's customer service team takes a minimum of thirty minutes to a day to give a response. There are two issues behind manually addressing users. One of them is staff gets repetitive queries about a similar thing and it is seen that the staff something do not reply to those queries. The other one is offering 24/7 service, which is quite difficult for companies, especially for non-global companies who do not even have the budget for such a team.

There were lots of chatbots created based on rule-based and template rules. There are different kinds of deep learning techniques that are being used in recent times in natural language generation. In our paper, we have created a new conversion system between the user and the chatbot. Deep Learning techniques such as LSTM (long short-term memory) and RNN (recurrent neural network) will be used to generate responses to customer requests.

This study will create a passage for companies to understand the insight of a chatbot in providing service to a customer and also providing information about their products. As a result, these kinds of tools will create loyalty between the company and its customer. Moreover, it will reduce the cost of having a customer service team and the problems related to its addressing customers manually as chatbots can address multiple customers at the same time. This research paper seeks to help and ensure companies the role and impact of chatbots by increasing their customer loyalty, resulting in higher profits, and the implementation of the chatbot.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Chatbots can be categorized based on several factors, such as the level of communication and how responses are generated. The first type of chatbot

is based on the amount of data available to them, which can be classified into Open Domain and Closed Domain bots. Open-domain bots can address general topics and respond to them appropriately, while closed-domain bots focus on a specific subject matter and may not address other inquiries. The second type of chatbot is based on the level of personal interaction with the user and depends on the bot's task. They may make small talk or respond to the way the user's day is going, but their primary responsibility is to perform the task for which they were designed.

A. Sequence to Sequence

Seq2Seq AI Chatbot with Attention Mechanism is another method used by various technological institutes/companies. This is mainly a combination of Retrieval-based and Generative models. Sequence To Sequence paradigm become the Go-To model for Conversation Systems and Machine Translation. It comprises two RNNs (Recurrent Neural Networks), an Encoder and a Decoder. The encoder takes a sequence (sentence) as input and Each time step involves the processing of one symbol (word). Its goal is to transform a series of symbols into a fixed-size feature vector that encodes just the significant information in the sequence while discarding the extraneous information. Data flow through the encoder may be shown as the flow of local information from one end of the sequence to the other along the time axis. Employ an attention mechanism such as long attention, which has been recommended in several articles. To increase chatbot performance, you may also experiment with other hyperparameters and assessment metrics.

B. Sentence Level Features

Sentence Level Features A sentence is represented as a weighted average of word embeddings, with

their projection onto the first principal component removed from all sentences in the corpus. This feature's framework can be divided into two parts. The Offline one includes Knowledge Construction, Topic Classification Model, Emotion Classification Model. The Online one includes Knowledge-based Comfort, Emotion & Topic Comfort and lastly, Emotion-level Comfort.

C. LSTM

The Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) model network is renowned for its capacity to learn from sequential data. The final hidden statement of the LSTM, that is made up of gates and memory cells, provides the encoder implementation in this model. The gates control the flow of information and determine the preceding hidden state, while the memory cells store information from previous inputs. Standard recurrent neural networks fail to match the performance of the LSTM in a number of tasks, including language modeling. The study also suggests using parallel computing models for faster algorithm computation. The literature review of the LSTM model network has been extensively studied and widely used in various applications, such as speech recognition, language modeling, and natural language processing. The model's ability to handle long-term dependencies makes it an ideal choice for sequential data analysis. In a study by Prasnurzaki Anki1(2021), the authors proposed the LSTM model to overcome the vanishing gradient problem in recurrent neural networks (RNNs) and demonstrated the model's effectiveness in predicting sequential data. Further studies have been conducted to improve the LSTM model's performance, such as introducing variations of the model, including peephole connections and Gated Recurrent Units (GRUs). The LSTM model has also been applied in various fields, such as finance, healthcare, and nat-

ural language processing. In conclusion, the LSTM model network is a powerful tool for sequential data analysis and has been extensively studied and applied in various fields. The model's ability to handle long-term dependencies and its variations, such as GRUs, make it an ideal choice for many applications. Further studies can be conducted to improve the model's performance and explore its applications in new fields.

D. Bi-directional RNN

The development of chatbots involves the use of various machine learning techniques, and Bidirectional Recurrent Neural Networks (BRNN) is one of them. BRNN has shown promising results in improving the performance of chatbots. In this literature review, we will discuss the use of BRNN in chatbots. Bidirectional RNN is a type of neural network that is trained in both forward and backward directions. The forward pass of the network takes input from the past and predicts the future, while the backward pass takes input from the future and predicts the past. BRNN has the ability to capture long-term dependencies and has been shown to perform well in natural language processing tasks. In recent years, BRNN has been extensively used in chatbot development. The study of Raji Sukumar (2021) describes the dataset source and format, workflow diagram, and data preprocessing steps for building a conversational chatbot. The dataset used for this project is saved with a name called JSON file, which includes tags, patterns, responses, and context to organize the information. The workflow diagram outlines the steps taken by the chatbot from the time it receives a user's query until it responds with a response. The data preprocessing steps include tokenization, stemming, lemmatization, removal of stop words, spelling correction, normalization, the production of training data, and the removal of

punctuation. The preprocessing steps are crucial to prepare the data for modeling and to ensure that the chatbot can understand the input. In conclusion, BRNN has shown promising results in improving the performance of chatbots. The ability of BRNN to capture the context of the conversation and handle long-term dependencies has made it a popular choice for chatbot development. The studies discussed in this literature review have shown that the BRNN-based models outperform traditional chatbot models in terms of accuracy and the naturalness of the conversation.

III. CONCLUSION

The aim of this research was to investigate the effectiveness of chatbots in customer service and their relevance in improving customer service quality. Through an extensive review of literature, the study identified five key functions of chatbots that are related to customer service. These functions were divided into two categories: "improvement of service performance" and "fulfilment of customer's expectations." The first category includes functions such as interaction, entertainment, and problem-solving, all of which aim to enhance the quality of service performance. The study found that a chatbot's personality, interaction style, and empathetic approach positively affect customer satisfaction and service performance. Furthermore, providing an entertaining experience can also have a positive impact on customers' attitudes towards chatbots. The second category, "fulfilment of customer's expectations," includes functions such as customization and trendiness, which aim to meet the evolving expectations of customers. Providing personalized and unique experiences through chatbots can enhance customer satisfaction and loyalty. Furthermore, trendiness has become an important factor in meeting the expectations of customers who value a fancy lifestyle. The

study suggests that this categorization of chatbot functions can help software engineers identify key features necessary for improving service performance and meeting customer expectations. This could lead to better service quality in industries that rely heavily on customer service, especially in the B2C sector. The study concludes by suggesting further research on chatbot applications in e-commerce and identifying opportunities for improving their effectiveness in specific sectors. Empirical studies could help evaluate chatbot performance in terms of service quality and identify factors that have the most significant impact on customer satisfaction.

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