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Assignment: Chatbot

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Chatbot Report and Evaluation

System Description

This project is a chatbot coded from scratch in Python, without the use of any external frameworks. The chatbot is designed to hold conversations on the topic of sports, mainly serving as an encyclopedia or fact dispenser for various sports terms. First the chatbot reads in a knowledge base, which is given in the form of a text file containing individual terms and a lengthy corresponding entry of sentences that are facts about the term. This knowledge base is read into a dictionary, where each key is a term and each corresponding value is a list of the sentences elaborating on that term. The chatbot uses this dictionary as its primary source for generating responses, along with a number of built-in lists for handling various canned interactions, such as greetings and goodbyes. The user's input is stored in a user model file for reference.

NLP Techniques Description

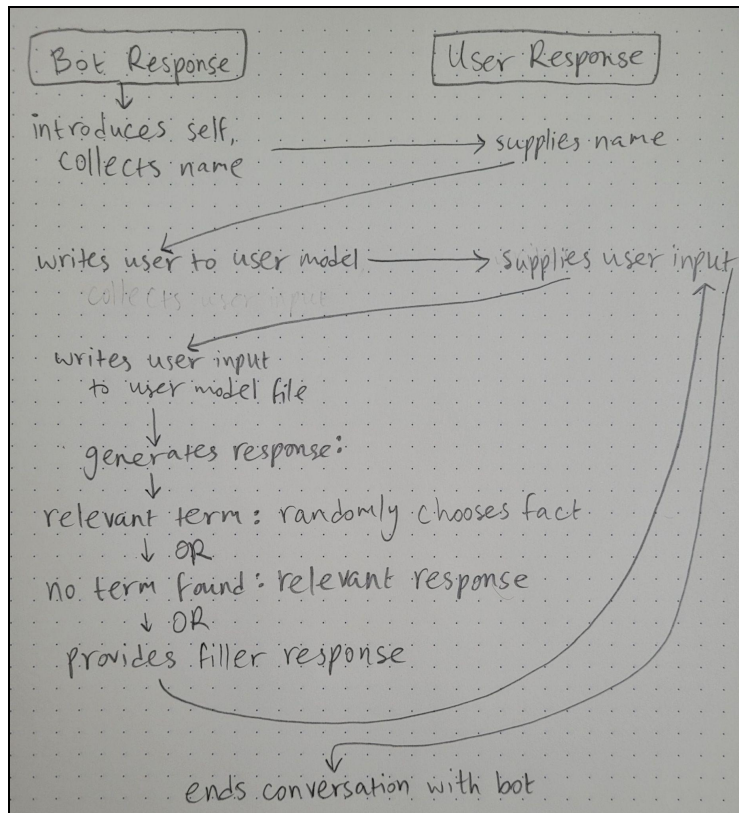
This project uses multiple NLP techniques including: user input parsing, knowledge base text parsing, term frequency measurements using vector space modeling, and cosine similarity measurements.

After parsing the knowledge base, the chatbot would store user information in the user_model.txt. The program is able to parse the knowledge base using some NLP and NLTK functionalities such as word_tokenizer and sent_tokenizer. The program used the word and sentence tokenizers to create a knowledge base dictionary that that program would be able to use later to respond to users. Then the chatbot would parse the user input to retrieve and extract important information or terms, and the program

would also use some NLTK functionalities to tokenize and extract information. When extracting or processing user input, the program needs to lower-case the text, then make sure that the text only contains words and remove all stopwords. Then the chatbot can use the extracted and preprocessed information and the knowledge base to get the term frequency, which will be used to model vector representations of the sentences in the knowledge base and ultimately get an index from cosine similarity to the user's input. To get the term frequency, the program needs to create vector representations for the user input and each sentence in the knowledge base. Then the term frequency values are going to be used to calculate the cosine similarity, then the program would get the index of the highest cosine similarity value. To calculate the cosine similarity, the program is going to use some functionalities from the numpy library to accurate cosine similarity values. Then the program would index the parsed knowledge base dictionary using the index retrieved from the cosine similarity function to get the best response for the user. Therefore, the chatbot is able to provide the user with the best response using the cosine similarity measurement. In short, the program is using four major NLP functionalities: parsing and tokenizing user input and knowledge base file, getting the term frequency of the parsed tokens, and lastly calculating the cosine similarity using the term frequency results.

Diagram of Dialog Logic

The following diagram explains the program's logic and flow of control:



Sample Dialog Interactions

Below are some sample conversations that a user may hypothetically have with the chatbot. These conversations showcase both what the bot is and isn't capable of. The bot is capable of recognizing action statements starting with 'can', grateful sentiments containing 'thanks', and different terms in the knowledge base. In the base case scenario, the bot uses cosine similarity to output a sentence that has any degree of similarity to what the user input.

```

I am a sports chatbot. What is your name?
bushra
Hello, Bushra. Let's talk about sports.
What sport do you like?
Well, when it comes to sports, sports can, through casual or organised participation, improve participants' physical health.
That's interesting. Can you tell me about soccer?
Will do.
I can tell you something interesting about soccer, the FA or JFA) are responsible for managing the game in their own countries both professionally
I like soccer. Tell me more.
If you want to talk about soccer, restrictions started to be reduced in the 1970s and the first official women's World Cup was the 1991 FIFA Women
How is basketball compared to soccer?
If we're talking about basketball, the main North American league is the WNBA (NCAA Women's Division I Basketball Championship is also popular), w
If we're talking about soccer, the FA or JFA) are responsible for managing the game in their own countries both professionally and at an amateur l
How, okay then.
I just want to tell you that the most common form of competitive gymnastics is artistic gymnastics (AG), which consists of, for women (WAG), the e
Alright. Bye then
Goodbye, Bushra.

```

```

I am a sports chatbot. What is your name?
ghaida
Hey again, Ghaida. Let's talk about sports.
Cool. Can we talk about hockey?
Will do.
About hockey, there are many types of hockey.
What types of hockey are there?
If you want to talk about hockey, "field hockey", "ice hockey", "roller hockey", "rink hockey", or "floor hockey".
Cool. Thanks!
No problem, Ghaida.
Well, this was fun.
Well, here's what I do know: as the decision-making body, the IOC is responsible for choosing the host city for each Games, and organises and fund
See you later
Talk to you later, Ghaida.

```

Appendix: Knowledge Base

The knowledge base is a text file called `knowledge_base.txt`. It was created by manually scraping text off of Wikipedia articles on each included term. The knowledge base therefore functions like an encyclopedia, making this chatbot best suited for regurgitating relevant facts as per the user's request.

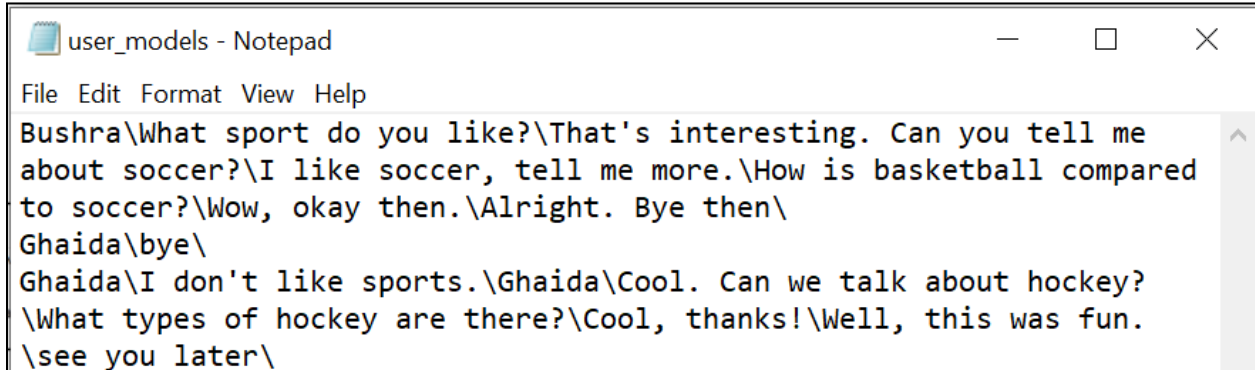
The knowledge base contains the following sports terms: fifa, soccer, basketball, cricket, football, sports, olympics, tennis, esports, super bowl, baseball, hockey, rugby, swimming, gymnastics. Below are some sample entries from the knowledge base. Hence, the knowledge base is mainly about sports and athletics.



Appendix: User Models

User models were written to a text file called `user_models.txt`. Each user's name was written to a newline, followed by every input response they provided until they quit the conversation. Input responses were separated by a backslash delimiter character. The chatbot is capable of remembering user's names and greeting them differently depending on whether they are returning users or new users.

Below are some sample entries from the user model.

A screenshot of a Notepad window titled "user_models - Notepad". The window has a standard menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Format", "View", and "Help". The text inside the window is as follows:
Bushra\What sport do you like?\That's interesting. Can you tell me about soccer?\I like soccer, tell me more.\How is basketball compared to soccer?\Wow, okay then.\Alright. Bye then\
Ghaida\bye\
Ghaida\I don't like sports.\Ghaida\Cool. Can we talk about hockey?\What types of hockey are there?\Cool, thanks!\Well, this was fun.\see you later\
The text is displayed in a monospaced font, and there is a vertical scrollbar on the right side of the text area.

Evaluation of the Chatbot

This chatbot combines naive versions of rules-based approaches and NLP techniques to language generation, overall resulting in a naive chatbot. The chatbot is capable of holding a limited conversation with the user so long as user input remains strongly within the confines of the chatbot's knowledge base. The NLP techniques incorporated into the chatbot allow it some form of learning responses, but not to a great degree. However, the chatbot performs surprisingly well when treated simply as a fact-retrieving tool for the topic of its domain.