FINANCE RECEIPTING USING ROBOTIC PROCESS AUTOMATION

A PROJECT REPORT

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Under the guidance of,

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in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING (DATA SCIENCE)

At

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

DECEMBER 2024

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project report **"Finance Receipting Using Robotic Process Automation"** being submitted by Keren Elisheba S, Vikhyath M B, Chirag K Srinivas bearing roll number(s) 20211CSD0132, 20211CSD0179, 20211CSD0168 partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering (specializing in Data Science) is a Bonafide work carried out under my supervision.

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the work, which is being presented in the project report entitled **Finance Receipting Using Robotic Process Automation** in partial fulfillment for the award of Degree of **Bachelor of Technology** in **Computer Science and Engineering,** is a record of our own investigations carried under the guidance of **Dr Chandrasekar Vadivelraju, Professor, School of Computer Science Engineering & Information Science, Presidency University, Bengaluru.**

We have not submitted the matter presented in this report anywhere for the award of any other Degree.

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ABSTRACT

Robotic process automation (RPA) transforms financial transactions by streamlining and automating repetitive tasks as needed, thereby increasing efficiency and reducing operational costs. book. In financial receipts, RPA automates the process of capturing, verifying, and reimbursing receipts, enabling greater accuracy and speed in data entry, billing, and payment tracking. The technology eliminates human error, accelerates change, and improves financial management. By integrating RPA into the procurement process, organizations can increase productivity, reduce operating costs, and ensure compliance with financial regulations. Adopting RPA improves decision-making by providing instant access to information, allowing the finance team to focus on more essential activities. This article examines the benefits, challenges, and best practices of using RPA in financial processes and highlights its potential to transform the financial sector.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, we indebted to the **GOD ALMIGHTY** for giving me an opportunity to excel in our efforts to complete this project on time.

We express our sincere thanks to our respected Dean **Dr. Md. Sameeruddin Khan**, Pro-Vice Chancellor, School of Engineering and Dean, School of Computer Science Engineering & Information Science, Presidency University for getting us permission to undergo the project.

We express our heartfelt gratitude to our beloved Associate Deans **Dr. Shakkeera L and Dr. Mydhili Nair,** School of Computer Science Engineering & Information Science, Presidency University, and Dr. Saira Banu, Head of the Department, School of Computer Science Engineering & Information Science, Presidency University, for rendering timely help in completing this project successfully.

We are greatly indebted to our guide **Dr. Chandrasekar Vadivelraju, Professor** and Reviewer **Dr. Marimuthu, Professor**, School of Computer Science Engineering & Information Science, Presidency University for his inspirational guidance, and valuable suggestions and for providing us a chance to express our technical capabilities in every respect for the completion of the project work.

We would like to convey our gratitude and heartfelt thanks to the PIP2001 Capstone Project Coordinators **Dr. Sampath A K, Dr. Abdul Khadar A and Mr. Md Zia Ur Rahman,** department Project Coordinators Dr Manjula HM and Git hub coordinator **Mr. Muthuraj.**

We thank our family and friends for the strong support and inspiration they have provided us in bringing out this project.

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

With the advent of Robotic Process Automation (RPA) and other automation tools, businesses can automate such manual, high-level tasks, reduce errors, increase efficiency, and free up human resources for many difficult tasks. In this case, the process involves processing different vouchers (cards/vouchers), using predefined templates, and generating output based on specific rules and conditions. Automation technologies such as Robotic Process Automation (RPA) provide solutions to such processes. RPA is especially useful for high-volume, repetitive tasks that require interaction with multiple systems, such as extracting data from SAP, classifying data by business type, and entering it into a web application. In this case, the customer's process is to generate vouchers using specific templates stored in the server database and send the vouchers to the relevant recipients via email. Automating these steps reduces human intervention in routine tasks while allowing changes to be processed faster and more accurately. One of the main challenges in this automation process is related to avoidance, which accounts for 10% of cases.

Addressing avoidance in automation involves creating intelligent workflows that can process continuous data or type changes without interruption. Another challenge is integrating automation with existing systems (such as web applications) to ensure data flow and timely completion Well-designed automation solutions can help customers complete all their operations, increasing speed, accuracy, and overall efficiency.

1.2 RESEARCH MOTIVATION AND PROBLEM STATEMENT

Our problem statement was changed from working on a back-end process to creating and sending vouchers based on transaction data for 25,000 vouchers per month. Back-office operations typically involve a variety of administrative and support functions that are essential for a business to run smoothly. These tasks are often repetitive, structured, and rule-based, making them ideal candidates for automation. Currently, the focus is on automating structured data processing, segregating customers by transaction type, creating vouchers using predefined templates, and sending them to suppliers. The need for smarter back-office operations is increasing, especially when it comes to managing high-performance products. Traditional methods are largely manual and suffer from issues such as low efficiency, errors, delays, and high operating costs. Organizations that process tens of thousands of receipts each month struggle to maintain accuracy and manage exceptions. While RPA is good at handling repetitive tasks and compliance, it often

falls short when it comes to handling fraud or exception management. By integrating AI capabilities like anomaly detection and natural language processing (NLP), the system incorporates AI into automated tasks to detect fraud in real time, improve performance, and improve user engagement. Process is key. Automated email generation and AI chatbots simplify this conversation, improving user experience and transparency. We're setting benchmarks for future-proof business processes and workflows in organizations embracing digital transformation.

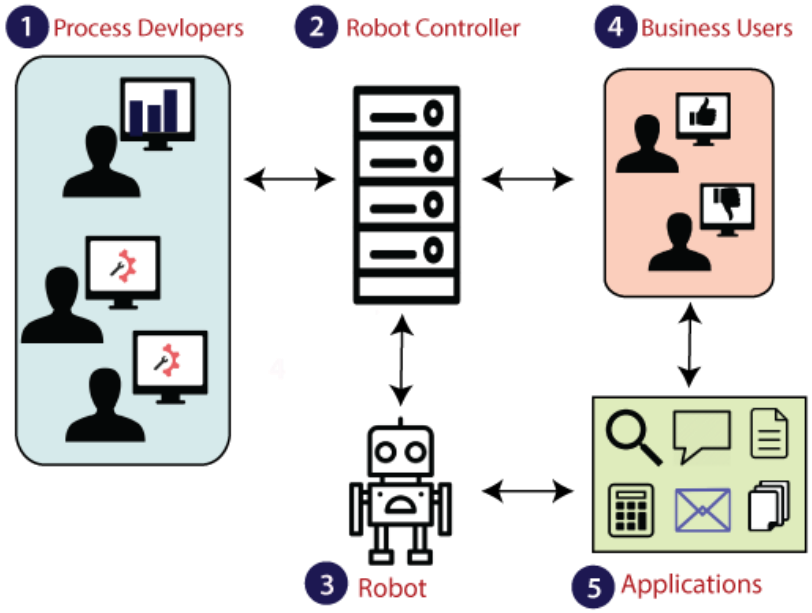

Figure 1.1

1.2 DOMAIN INTRODUCTION

The essence of the Fintech sector is to use technology to improve, simplify and streamline the financial sector. In this context, back-office processes such as receipts, reconciliations and business management are important but often overlooked aspects of financial operations. Since these operations require a lot of work, strict regulations and good communication with stakeholders, they are the best candidates for automation and modernization. Traditional payroll processes rely heavily on manual intervention, resulting in lower efficiency, increased costs and higher probability of errors. The integration of Robotic Process Automation (RPA) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) in this project demonstrates the potential of FinTech to innovate and improve these sectors.

The project simplified the invoicing process by separating data, creating documents, and enabling email communication. Additionally, AI features such as anomaly detection provide insight into scheduling and secure operation, addressing critical issues such as fraud prevention and mismanagement. It highlights the role of the broader mission to create a smart, efficient, and secure financial ecosystem.

CHAPTER-2

LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Current status, trends and applications of Robotic Process Automation (RPA) in science and technology.

   Advantages: RPA reduces costs, increases efficiency, enables seamless integration, improves compliance, increases employee satisfaction, and delivers consistent service through repetitive tasks.

   Limitations: RPA faces challenges such as data inconsistencies, outages, high installation costs, maintenance requirements, limited regulatory compliance, and the need for extensive training and process knowledge.

2. The use and effectiveness of digital receipts in online commerce, their important role in the reconciliation process and financial reporting.

   Advantages: Digital receipts streamline processes, reduce bookkeeping errors, speed up financial reporting, and provide better business insights online.

   Limitations: Digital payment systems face challenges due to cross-platform design, security issues, data storage, and technical issues during integration or integration in the network.

3. Robotic Process Automation (RPA) adoption patterns, drivers, and operational strategies across organizations and industries.

   Advantages: Increase satisfaction, improve compliance, and enhance business process efficiency without making major changes.

   Limitations: Organizations face challenges in implementing RPA, such as high initial costs, resistance to change, challenging operational capabilities, technology integration issues, and ongoing maintenance and staffing requirements.

4. The Impact of Robotic Process Automation (RPA) on Developing the Digital Future Workforce.

   Advantages: RPA increases productivity by redesigning work, reduces operating costs, improves accuracy, operates 24/7, and is a 24/7 replacement for human workers. Workers are focused on increasing efficiency and increasing profits.

   Limitations: RPA deployment presents operational challenges, requires significant investment in training and infrastructure, and faces limitations in maintaining operations. Difficult, labor-intensive, and poor-quality materials-based decisions.

5. Uses and Impacts of Robotic Process Automation (RPA) in Accounting and Auditing Processes.

   Advantages: RPA in auditing and analytics can improve accuracy, speed up finances, reduce human error, and improve compliance, thus ensuring a healthy relationship. and enables real-time auditing and monitoring of financial information.

   Limitations: RPA implementation in accounting/auditing environments faces challenges related to complex financial decisions, requires significant investment, requires constant updates to adapt to changing regulations and change, and can struggle with poor financial records and unstable business conditions.

6. The changing role of Robotic Process Automation (RPA) in today's applications

   Advantages: RPA can automate routine business processes, improve data accuracy, enhance compliance, reduce downtime, provide real-time reporting, and enable funds to focus on strategic analysis and operational decisions.

   Limitations: Challenges to implementing RPA in accounting include high start-up costs, reluctance to change traditional practices, difficulty maintaining weak financial processes, and the need for constant updating and training of employees.

CHAPTER-3

RESEARCH GAPS OF EXISTING METHODS

3.1 Advantages of Existing Methods

1. **(Manual Processing):** Low Initial Investment Manual Processing: Requires minimal technology investment, as it relies on human labor. This makes it cost- effective in the short term, especially for businesses with low volume.
2. **(Manual and Semi-Automated):** Flexibility in Handling Complex Cases Humans can easily adapt to changes in rules, regulations, or exceptions in complex scenarios, while semi-automated systems allow for some level of manual intervention when needed.
3. **(Manual Processing):** Easy to use and does not require special training or expertise for installation. The process can be easily implemented using existing tools (Excel, email clients), so companies do not need to make major changes to their processes to implement the process.
4. **(Manual and Semi-Automated)**: Control over the Process Manual processes allow for more control and direct oversight, meaning each stage can be reviewed by humans before the next action is taken. This is particularly useful in businesses that prioritize accuracy over speed.
5. **Ability to Handle Physical Documents (Manual):** Receipts and paperwork are processed according to manual procedures. In semi-automatic systems, simple OCR tools can be used to extract information from physical documents.
6. **ERP Methods:** Getting Familiar with the ERP System Companies that use ERP systems (e.g. SAP) are familiar with the ease of integration and operation. This knowledge can reduce the learning curve for employees to manage processes such as creating receipts.
7. **ERP Approach:** Transaction Visibility ERP systems (e.g. SAP) provide transaction logs and audits that provide detailed information about each transaction. This can help with requirements and reporting, but often requires human intervention.

3.2 Disadvantages of Existing Methods

1. **(Manual Processing):** Time-consuming Manual processing of 25,000 receipts will be time-consuming. Employees must sort through files, select samples, send emails, and perform special tasks, resulting in slow and inefficient response times.

2. **(Manual and Semi-Automated):** High Error Rate Manual entry or semi-automatic scripts are prone to human error, especially when processing large quantities. Errors in data entry, template selection, or email address can lead to delays and inaccuracies.
3. **(Manual and Semi-Automated):** Scalability Issues Manual or semi-automated approaches do not scale well. As volume increases, the process slows down, requiring more workers, leading to higher costs and slower operations.
4. **(Manual and Semi-Automated):** There is no manual labor time, and simple automation processes cannot process real-time data from SAP or send emails in real time. This delay affects business agility and the ability to respond quickly to changing needs.
5. **(Manual and Semi-Automated):** Dependency on Skilled Labor Manual processes are dependent on skilled labor. Employee turnover, absenteeism, or fatigue can disrupt work, leading to inconsistent work and potential delays.
6. **(Manual, Semi-Automated):** Integration Challenges Manual or semi-automated processes often require manual import and export of data between systems (e.g. SAP, email clients, file servers). This makes integration inefficient and error-prone.
7. **(Manual, Semi-Automated):** Manual and semi-automated processes lack timely monitoring and reporting capabilities. Businesses are forced to rely on post-production reports or reviews that do not provide immediate insight into issues such as inaccuracies or inconsistencies.

CHAPTER-4

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

4. 1 METHODOLOGY

Method for Automating Finance Receipting With RPA. This efficient back-office process will be automated using the following method:

1. **Requirements Gathering**

- Clarify the current process steps. Grasp the data structure within SAP.
- Distinguish exceptions and their handling. Set up security and compliance requirements.

2. **Process Mapping**

- Create a map of manual process steps. They involve the downloading segregating and generating receipts.

3. **Technology Stack Identification**

- Robotic Process Automation (RPA) for automating rule-based actions.
- Optical Character Recognition (OCR) is for paper-based receipts.
- Document Generation Tool manages template-based receipts. This also links to Email Automation Tool.
- Email Automation Tool sends receipts to vendors.
- Monitoring and Reporting Dashboard tracks performance and exceptions.
- Security and Compliance features maintain data privacy. These features also control access.

4. **Development and Testing.**

- Build RPA bots to automate the process.
- Test automation in simulated environment. We use various input data.
- An important step is testing automation. This should be carried out in simulated environment. We should employ a variety of input data.

- It's critical to handle exception scenarios. These can be manual or automated methods.

5. Deployment and Maintenance:

- Implement RPA solution in production environment.
- Watch performance. Also watch exceptions using dashboard.
- Ensure ongoing maintenance. Updates should be made to accommodate changes in templates. Rules might change. Regulations might change.

4.2 ARCHITECTURE

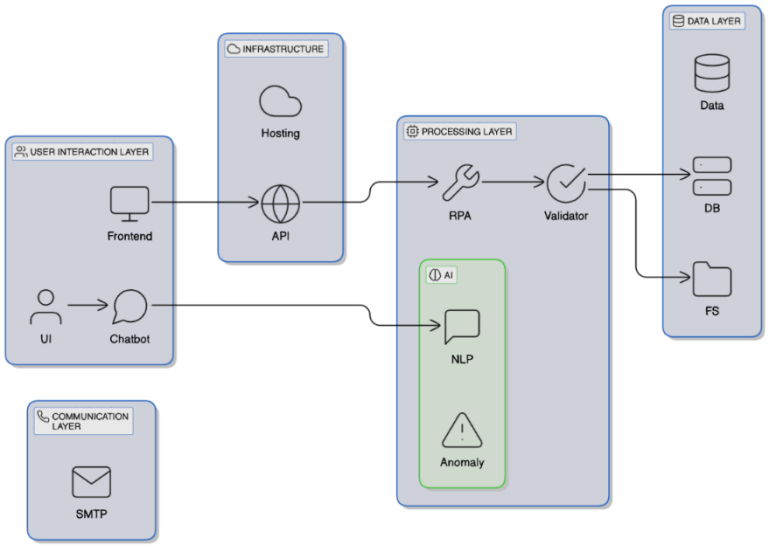

Figure 1.2

Architecture diagram is a systemic framework. It automates back-office receipting workflows. It does so by integrating different components across many layers. The result is efficient operations. Scalability is key. These operations are intelligent. These operations are also scalable. They cut across different layers. Efficiency is ensured too. This is done by integrating various components.

Let us break down each layer now. We will explain the role of each:

1. User Interaction Layer

- Frontend: This is the graphical user interface. Users interact here with the system. It allows users to provide inputs. Users can also monitor progress. Outputs can be received.
- Chatbot: There's an NLP-powered chatbot. Users can interact with it using natural language. It provides support for users. It can answer queries. System exceptions and anomalies get guidance from the chatbot.

2. Infrastructure Layer

- Hosting: System deploys on cloud infrastructure. This ensures scalability. It also ensures availability and ease of access. Hosting is there for the system's API services. It also supports back-end processes.
- API: APIs serve as links between User Interaction Layer and the system's underlying components. They secure and make data exchange seamless.

3. Processing Layer

- RPA (Robotic Process Automation) : Takes care of the automation. It handles repetitive tasks. Tasks like data extraction and segregation. Also, document generation. Does email automation as well.
- Validator: Ensures data integrity. It also checks for correctness by validating processed data. This is before it's passed to subsequent layers.
- AI Modules:
- NLP (Natural Language Processing): It bolsters chatbot functionality. It processes unstructured data. Insights are provided. It can also help in decision-making.
- Anomaly Detection: Points out possible fraud. Detects unusual patterns in data. This adds layer of intelligence. It helps enhance security in the process.

4. Data Layer

- Data: It signifies structured unstructured data processed by system.
- DB (Database): Transaction data logs and metadata. They are stored for retrieval and analysis. They live here.
- FS (File Server): This where the templates and files reside. They are required for document generation and processing.

5. Communication Layer

- SMTP (Email Automation): It handles automated email process. This ensures secure and reliable email. Both receipts and notifications are sent to vendors. They are also sent to stakeholders.

Key Features:

- Integration of RPA and AI: It mixes rule-based automation with smart decision-making. The aim is to manage exceptions and anomalies effectively.

- Scalability: This feature is suitable for high-volume workflows. It rests on a cloud platform.
- Security: Anomaly detection is AI-driven. This ensures real-time fraud prevention. It also ensures robust error handling.
- User-Centric Design: It provides a GUI. It also includes interactive chatbot. Ultimate goal? Seamless user experience.

Component	**Purpose**	**Technology/Tool**
User Interface	Interactive receipt upload and data display	UiPath App Studio
Backend Logic	Handles data processing and integration	Python
OCR	Extracts text from uploaded receipt images	Tesseract
NLP Engine	Processes and extracts key information	spaCy, NLTK
Anomaly Detection	Identifies fraud and inconsistencies	scikit-learn, PyOD
Automation Framework	Executes workflows for text extraction and processing	UiPath Studio
Database	Stores processed receipt data	MySQL/PC
Chatbot	Handles user queries interactively	OpenAI

Table 1.1

This architecture reflects a modern approach to back-office automation, integrating cutting-edge technologies to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and security in financial workflows.

4.3 CLASS DIAGRAM:

Class diagram mirrors architecture of AI-augmented RPA system. It shows interaction between various system's components and layers. Next we delve into in depth explanation of each class. We elucidate its association with other components.

1. UserInteractionLayer

UserInteractionLayer offers an interface. Users can engage with system through a WebApplicationInterface. Alternatively, they can use a ChatbotInterface.

Interactions:

- Communicates directly with ProcessingLayer. Does so to initiate workflows or retrieve processed data.
- Permits users to provide inputs. Users can also query system. They do it through intuitive interfaces.

2. ProcessingLayer

This is the core layer of the system. It is the place where main processing and automation occur.

Attributes:

- RPATool: This item manages rule-based automation workflows.
- AI_ML_Models: Here advanced AI capabilities get integrated. It performs functions like anomaly detection and NLP.
- DataValidator: It ensures the accuracy and consistency of processed data.

Interactions:

- Receives input from UserInteractionLayer.
- Process data fetched from DataLayer.
- Utilizes AI/ML Models for intelligent decision-making.

3. DataLayer

DataLayer stores and manages required data for system. This includes databases and file servers.

Attributes:

- Database: Here, structured data is stored. This data includes transaction details.
- FileServer: This component manages templates. It also handles receipt-related files.

Interactions:

- Offers data to ProcessingLayer. This is for segregation validation and processing.
- It receives processes data. The intent is for future use.

4. **AI_ML_Models:**

This class covers each AI-driven function. These are included as part of the ProcessingLayer.

Attributes:

- AnomalyDetection: This implements fraud and exception detection in real-time.
- NaturalLanguageProcessing (NLP): This powers chatbots for user interaction. It also automates text processing tasks.

Interactions:

- ProcessingLayer uses it to manage complex tasks. Dynamic tasks that traditional RPA can't handle.

5. **CommunicationLayer**

It helps the delivery of processed outputs. These outputs are emails or notifications.

Attributes:

- SMTPServer: Management of email automation for receipts and notifications.

Interactions:

- It communicates with the ProcessingLayer. This communication occurs for finalizing output to end-users. It also communicates with vendors.

6. **DeploymentAndHosting**

This section manages deployment and hosting of RPA system. It does so with scalability and availability in mind.

Attributes:

- HostingService: It ensures system's accessibility. This accessibility is through a web, or a cloud platform.

Interactions:

- Deploys services. These services are for CommunicationLayer and other components.

Relationships

1. **UserInteractionLayer ↔ ProcessingLayer:**

Users engage with the system. They do so through web or chatbot interfaces. Interfaces speak directly with the processing core.

2. **ProcessingLayer ↔ DataLayer:**

Core of the processing uses retrieval. It validates data from database and file server. This is for automation workflows.

3. **ProcessingLayer ↔ AI_ML_Models:**

   AI capabilities bolster RPA processes. They offer smart anomaly detection and NLP support.

4. **ProcessingLayer ↔ CommunicationLayer:**

   It dispatches automated emails. It also sends notifications. This is after processing data.

5. **DeploymentAndHosting ↔ CommunicationLayer:**

   Deploys communication services. These uphold smooth delivery and scalability.

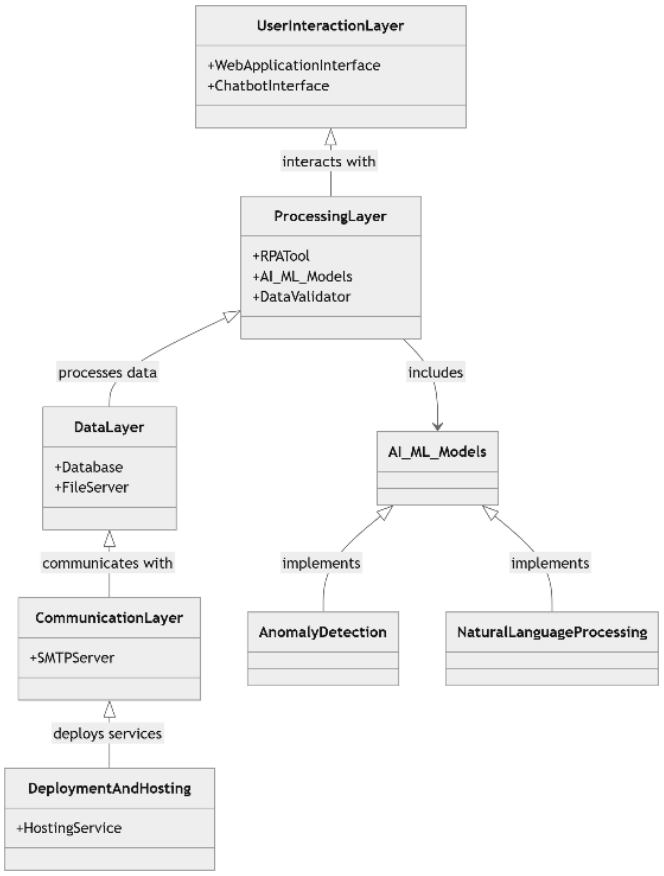

Figure 1.3

CHAPTER-5

OBJECTIVES

- **Primary Objective:**

  The goal is to design and implement a Robotic Process Automation solution. It automates the finance receipting process. It handles 25,000 receipts monthly efficiently and accurately.

- Solution Design: To integrate paper-based receipts into the automated workflow is a necessity. Optical Character Recognition technology could be a potential resource. High accuracy in data processing is a concern. Receipt generation stays a focal point. This ensures compliance with financial regulations and company policies.
- Automate Receipting Workflow: We streamline processing of 25,000 structured receipts. This is achieved monthly using UiPath. Manual effort is reduced and errors are minimized.
- Data Segregation: Develop system to segregate transaction types. Card and Cheque based on pre-defined business rules.
- Email Automation: Generate send customized email templates. Done for each receipt type to vendors automatically.
- Exception Handling: Address 10% of exception cases effectively. Achieve this with minimal manual intervention. Clear logging mechanisms are a must.
- Scalability and Efficiency: Aim to create a scalable system. It must be capable of handling increased transaction volumes. Do this with minimal reconfiguration.
- Future-Ready Framework: Plan to design a modular system. This system allows for integration of AI tools. For instance OCR, anomaly detection and NLP chatbots. These tools handle semi-structured data. They also manage fraud detection. Additionally, they support user interactions in future enhancements.

CHAPTER-6

SYSTEM DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 SYSTEM DESIGN

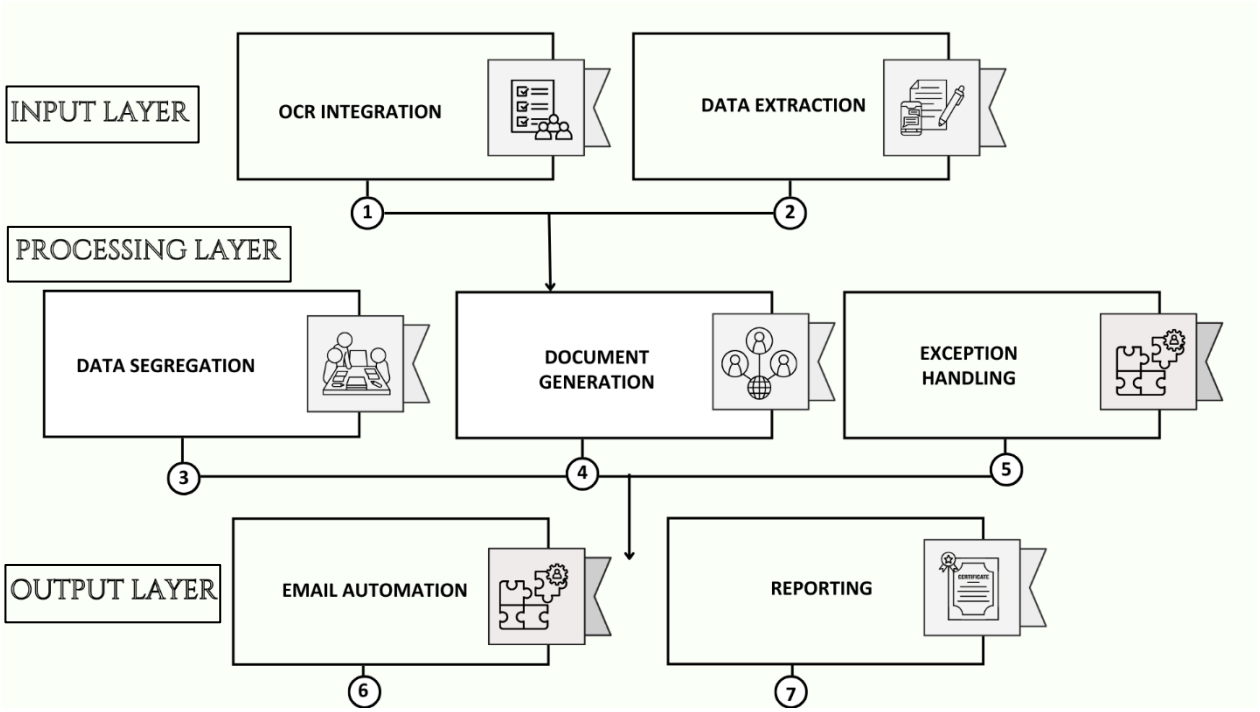

Figure 1.4

The chart depicts stratified system approach for AI-reinforced RPA answer. It's laid out in three key strata: Input Stratum, Processing Stratum and Output Stratum. Now we are going to explain every element of the diagram.

First is Input Layer. It brings forth data and initiates the process. It incorporates data from a multitude of sources. It structures this data for further processing.

The second is Processing Layer. It's the main powerhouse. It analyzes data and carries out algorithms. It's responsible for taking the process forward.

Final one is Output Layer. It's the final stop. It presents processed data and sometimes analyzes complex decisions. It is the closing point of the system. This is how the diagram's layers interact and function.

6.1.1 Input Layer

This layer captures and pre-processes data from multiple sources.

1. **OCR Integration:**

- Optical Character Recognition (OCR) is how we extract data. We use it with physical or scanned paper receipts.
- A tool is used to find structured or semi-structured text. It does this from images. It also works on PDFs changing both into digital data.
- This step is crucial. It connects paper-based processes to automation workflows.

2. Data Extraction:

- To round up data from structured files is main aim.
- Their purpose is to guarantee that all necessary fields are gathered. Fields such as receipt number. Or transaction type. And vendor details for further processing.

6.1.2 Processing Layer

This layer covers significant automation processes. It applies business rules. Logic is applied to manage data. It's a vital layer in the process.

3. Data Segregation:

- We separate data into Card and Cheque transactions. This is based on business rules. They are set in advance.
- We employ Python functions. Or UiPath workflows. This accurately organizes and classifies the extracted data.

4. Document Generation:

- Generates templates for every receipt type. These include Card and Cheque. Data for these templates comes from segregated data.
- Templates are stored in file server. Templates are pre-defined. This ensures that they are consistent. It also makes certain they comply with client requirements.
- Templates are filled in dynamically. They are filled with specific vendor and transaction information.

5. Exception Handling:

- The process identifies and flags anomalies. It also marks incomplete data. These occur during processing.
- Anomalies or incomplete data are known as exception cases. Exception cases are logged. They are logged for manual review. They also can be addressed using AI-powered anomaly detection systems.

- It is ensured that all errors are managed effectively. The process is not halted.

6.1.3 Output Layer

It provides final output. It gives insight into the automated process.

6. **Email Automation:**

- Automatically forwards created receipt templates. It does this to corresponding vendor email addresses.
- Assures prompt and error-free communication. Does so by utilizing the contact information in the source.

7. **Reporting**.

- Generates performance reports. Reports present details of processed receipts, flagged exceptions and completed transactions.
- Offers actionable insights. These insights provide understanding of system's performance.
- It also sheds light on the system's scalability. It also pinpoints any areas requiring optimization.

6.2 DEPLOYMENT ON WEB APPLICATION

Deployment of the web application involves making it accessible. It should be available to end-users over the internet. Or else it should be over an internal network. The screenshot provides the basis for this explanation.

After considering the screenshot we present a detailed explanation. This is about your web application's deployment process. Also about its components. The process and components are detailed below:

1. **Frontend Deployment:**

- The frontend of the web application is created using web framework. It is then hosted.
- It gets hosted on a web server.
- User engages with frontend through browser. Browser is the one which showcases the user interface. It includes file upload and process. Details of the chatbot sections are also shown.

2. **Backend Deployment:**

- Backend includes APIs. These APIs manage file uploads. Also they process transactions. They provide chatbot responses too.
- This backend is hosted on Gradio. Gradio provides essential infrastructure. This infrastructure is needed to process user requests. Management of data is done securely here.

- Backend integrates these: RPA Tools for automating receipt handling. AI/ML Models. These are used for tasks such as anomaly detection. They are also used for NLP processing.

3. **Communication Layer:**

   SMTP server configured. Email notifications possible. This allows the application send updates. It can also send processed reports to users.

4. **Data Layer:**

- Database in use. It stores user data. It stores transaction details. Processing results are also stored.
- File server utilized. It stores uploaded files. It stores processed receipts.

5. **Hosting and Infrastructure:**

- Application may use platform-as-a-service (PaaS) provider. PaaS provider simplifies deployment. They handle server provisioning. They also manage scaling.
- Infrastructure services utilized. They ensure application is scalable. They also ensure it's secure. It's also fault-tolerant.

6. **NLP-Powered Chatbot:**

   Chatbot gets deployed with backend. Sometimes it is separate microservice. This is powered by AI model. AI model is hosted in a cloud environment.

6.2.1 Deployment Workflow:

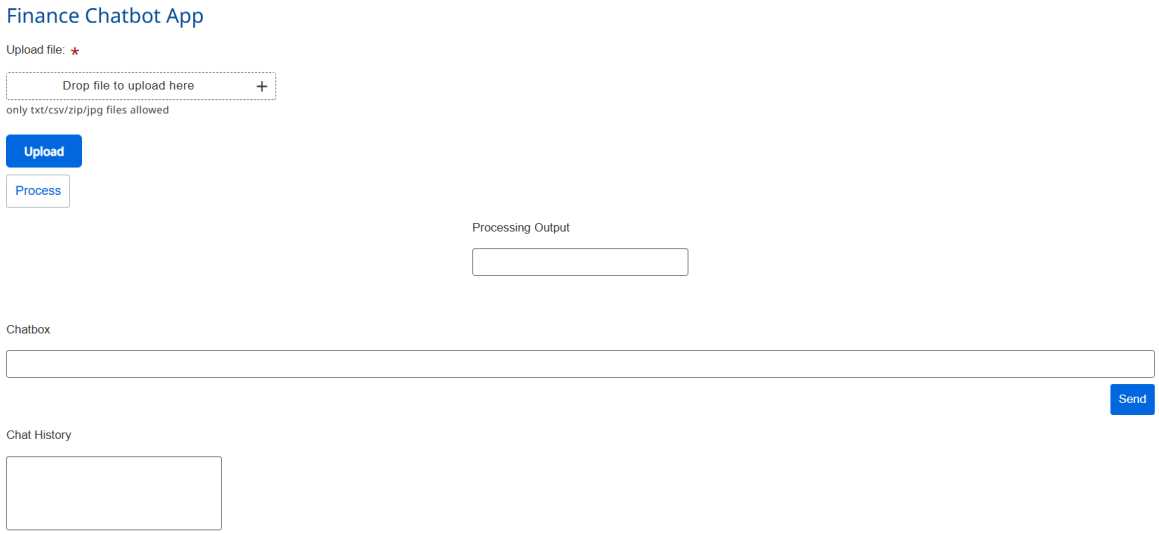

Figure 1.5

1. **Development and Build Process:**

   Code gets developed locally. It is tested. It is built into deployable artifacts.

2. **Hosting and Domain Setup:**

   The application gets hosted on platform. Domain (e.g., gradio.com) is configured for user access.

3. **Monitoring and Maintenance:**

   Tools for application monitoring include New Relic. Other options are CloudWatch. These ensure uptime. They also facilitate performance tracking.

4. **Deployment:**

   This setup makes sure web application is user-friendly. It's also responsive. It is scalable. Furthermore, it provides seamless interaction. This is done for processing financial data.

   Anomaly detection also receives attention.

CHAPTER-7

TIMELINE FOR EXECUTION OF PROJECT (GANTT CHART)

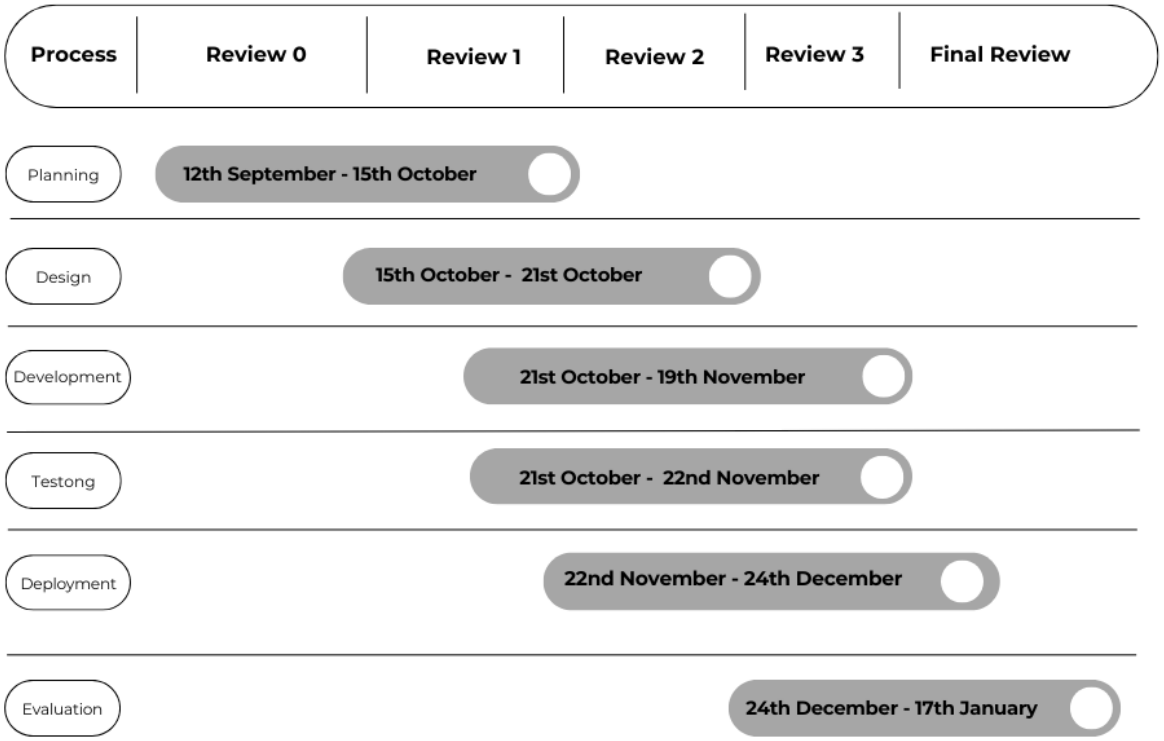

Figure 1.6

1. **Planning And Requirements:** We define project scope objectives and outcomes. We identify limitations and gather requirements. We develop project timeline and resource allocation.
2. **Design and Prototyping:** First we analyze data sources. These sources are SAP data and paper-based receipts. We design data flow and process flow diagrams. We define rules for data segregation. Card/Cheque are used for this. We also define rules for exception handling. Next, we identify key templates for document generation. We design architecture for OCR integration and email automation.
3. **Development:** Firstly set up the RPA environment. Then do the integration with SAP. Implement OCR for paper-based inputs. Next develop automation scripts for data segregation. Also develop scripts for receipt generation and email distribution. The next step is to implement document generation. And do file server integration. Construct exception handling workflows. Finally develop reporting and monitoring dashboard.

4. **Testing Phase**: Testing individual modules such as data extraction. Also segregation and generation of documents are tested. Integration testing ensures full end-to-end automation works. We validate exception handling. Edge cases are used in the test.
5. **Deployment:** The deployment strategy is finalized. The solution is deployed to production. Necessary training and documentation are provided for users. Initial execution is monitored. The goal is to identify any post-deployment issues. Email automation is rolled out for all vendors.
6. **Evaluation and Optimization:** Evaluate system efficiency. Identify areas for improvement. Tackle any issues or performance bottlenecks. We also fine-tune reporting. Enhanced visibility is key. Monitor and adjust dashboard elements.

CHAPTER-8

OUTCOMES

1. **Increased Efficiency and Reduced Manual Work:**

- Automation of routine tasks such as data extraction segregation will cut down manual work. Email generation too will bring substantial decrease in manual effort.
- Automated process will address 90% of receipts. It will not need human intervention. This will elevate total efficiency.

2. **Reduced Errors and Improved Accuracy**:

- Automation guarantees fewer errors. It is used in tasks like data entry. It is used in document generation. It is used in email distribution.
- Exception handling is needed for 10% of cases. This ensures a streamlined process. There is minimal manual correction.

3. **Faster Processing Time:**

- Process which involves data extraction. It extends to receipt generation also distribution. It will be faster. This is due to the automation of repetitive tasks. It will lead to speedier turnaround times.

4. **Scalability:**

- The system is poised for growth. It can handle over 25,000 receipts monthly. It can scale. Business needs may grow. There is no need to add more resources.

5. **Cost Savings:**

- By lessening manual labor and the need for human oversight in routine tasks costs will see a decrease. The decrease will be related to personnel and time spent. These activities will no longer absorb as many resources.

6. **Improved Compliance and Security:**

- The system has secure email automation. It incorporates data validation checks. These checks and balances ensure compliance. Compliance is related to finance and data security and to regulatory requirements.
- Audit trails and reports will be created. The purpose of these is to monitor and verify compliance.

7. **Error Tracking and Exception Handling:**

- System is geared to detect exception cases. These highlighted cases amount to 10%. They need manual review. They diminish error propagation. The system ensures oversight where required.

8. **Better Customer/Vendor Relations:**

Email delivery of receipts to vendors is automated and timely. It will enhance vendor

communication and relations. This will improve professionalism. It will also enhance accuracy in client-vendor interactions.

9. **Streamlined Documentation and Workflow**:

   Document generation based on transaction types will ensure standardized.

CHAPTER-9

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

9.1 Results

The implementation of the RPA system for automating back-office receipting workflows yielded the following outcomes:

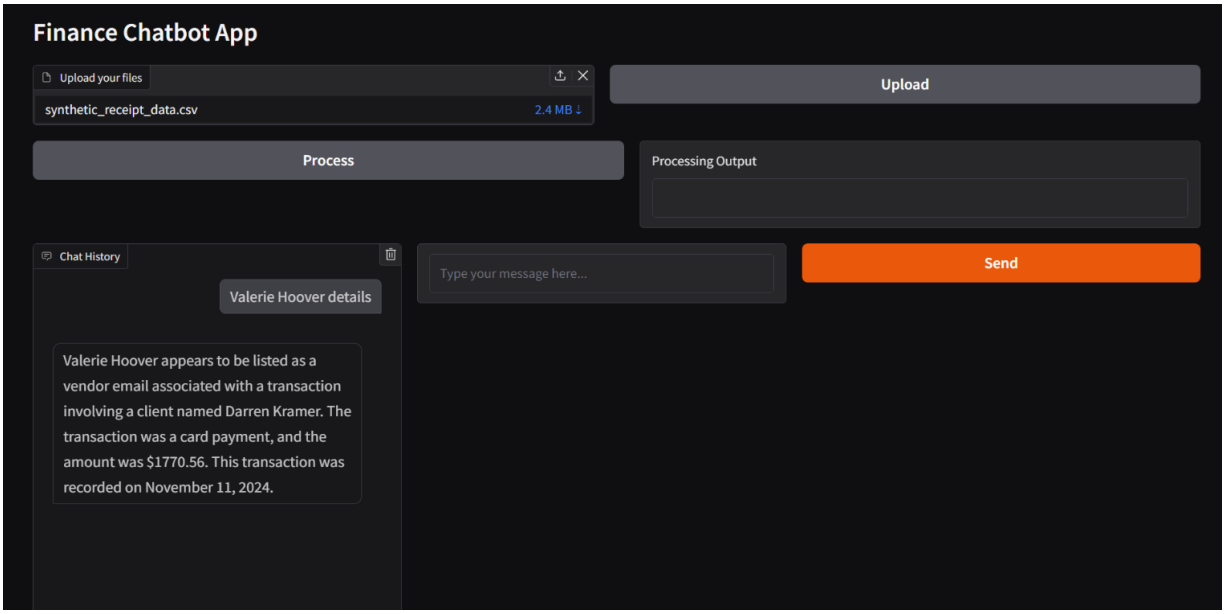

Figure 1.7

- **Efficiency Improvement:**

  Enhanced efficiency. Achieved automation of 25,000 receipts each month. This led to a decrease in manual work of about 90%. We saw a fall in average processing time for one receipt. It used to be 5 minutes to complete manually. Now, it's down to 30 seconds through automation.

- **Accuracy and Error Reduction:**

  Attained data processing accuracy for structured data. It was at 98%. Segregated transactions effectively. This was into Card and Cheque categories. It was done using predetermined rules.

- **Exception Handling:**

  Systematically managed 10% exceptions. This was done using rule-based conditions in UiPath. We implemented manual help when necessary too. Discrepancies were highlighted by system for further inspection. This action decreased unprocessed and incorrect receipts.

- **Email Automation:**

  Customized email templates for different transaction type were generated. Card or Cheque were the transaction types. All of them were sent to vendors. Emails were automated. This automation

ensured that communication was always on time. It also helped vendors feel more satisfied.

- **Accuracy table:**

Component	Accuracy (%)
Robotic Process Automation (RPA)	99%
Optical Character Recognition (OCR)	85%
Natural Language Processing (NLP)	92%
Anomaly Detection	95%

Table 1.2

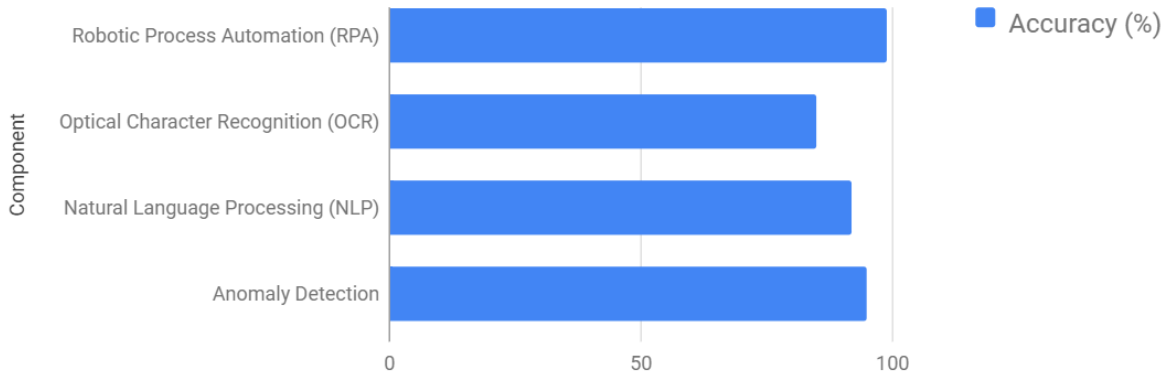

Figure 1.8

9.2 Discussion

System Robustness:

- RPA workflow displayed robustness. It managed high-volume data. The performance stayed consistent.
- Integration with SAP is efficient. SAP is the chosen data source. It did spotlight limitations. Directly extracting data wasn't possible. Additional connectors were necessary.

Challenges and Mitigations:

- Challenge: Work with exceptions. This is for data that's incomplete or formatted incorrectly. Mitigation: We added manual review checkpoints. Logging was also incorporated for flagged items.

- Challenge: Handle receipts that are paper-based.

  Mitigation: There's potential for an integration with OCR tools. The purpose is to turn paper records into digital records.

Scalability:

- The system is scalable and can handle increased receipt volumes. It requires minimal adjustments to workflows.
- UiPath's modular design is leveraged. Extra transaction types or templates are incorporated easily.

9.3 Future Enhancements

The RPA solution enhances receipting workflows. It can be improved by incorporating technologies. Also, it can have additional features. The aim is to enhance efficiency accuracy and scalability. Below listed are proposed future enhancements.

1. Integration of AI for Anomaly Detection:

- Machine learning models will be implemented. They will help identify fraudulent or unusual transactions in real-time.
- This aids in enhancing the system's performance. It helps in better handling exceptions. It also aids in preventing financial discrepancies.

2. Natural Language Processing (NLP) for Chatbots:

- This section introduces NLP chatbots. They are for the use of vendors and other users. They can answer queries. They also offer guidance for exceptions.
- Chatbots potentially improve user experience. They also reduce manual involvement in repetitive work.

3. Cloud-Based Deployment:

- Essentially shift solution to cloud-based infrastructure. This can enable better scalability. Accessibility will also be enhanced.
- System can process datasets larger than before. It can also provide access to stakeholders from remote locations.

4. Real-Time Analytics Dashboard:

- Develop a dashboard. This dashboard is comprehensive.
- It displays transaction statuses exceptions and performance metrics. Stakeholders can get actionable insights through this.
- Better decision-making is enabled. It also aids in process optimization.

5. Multi-Language Support:

- The system now has multi-language support. This applies to email templates. It also applies to vendor communications. This is to cater to global operations.
- Enhancement will make system adaptable. It will cater to organizations with international stakeholders.
- Enhancements enable RPA system to handle dynamic challenges. Also it improves user experience. New benchmarks are set in back-office automation efficiency.

CHAPTER-10

CONCLUSION

In this project we have planned an implementation. It is an automated Finance Receipting solution. The solution uses Robotic Process Automation (RPA). It is for streamlining the back office operations. It optimizes them as well.

The automation solution we propose is capable. It can handle a high volume of 25,000 receipts per month. The solution requires only minimal manual intervention. It addresses the challenges posed by structured, paper-based data inputs.

We leverage RPA. It is for automating tasks such as data extraction and segregation. Also for receipt generation and email distribution. We have successfully enhanced operational efficiency. There is also accuracy. Scalability has also been enhanced.

The proposed solution will reduce human errors. This improvement will also increase the speed of processing. The solution ensures compliance with business rules. An exception handling mechanism is also provided. This mechanism addresses outliers. Approximately 10% of cases fall into this category.

This project demonstrated the significant impact of automation. It is an effective method of reducing repetitive manual tasks. It also enhances cost-efficiency and overall productivity. Real time reporting and monitoring dashboard are included. This provides transparency. Decision-making and process optimization are enabled.

Concluding the automated finance receipting system is presented. It presents a scalable approach. It is also robust and efficient. The system manages high-volume financial transactions. These tasks can be easily adapted to other industries. These industries have similar repetitive tasks.

The solution not only resolves current business needs. It also sets the stage for future advances. These advances are in automation and process optimization. The solution offers long-term benefits for organizations. These benefits are considerable.

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APPENDIX-A

PSUEDOCODE

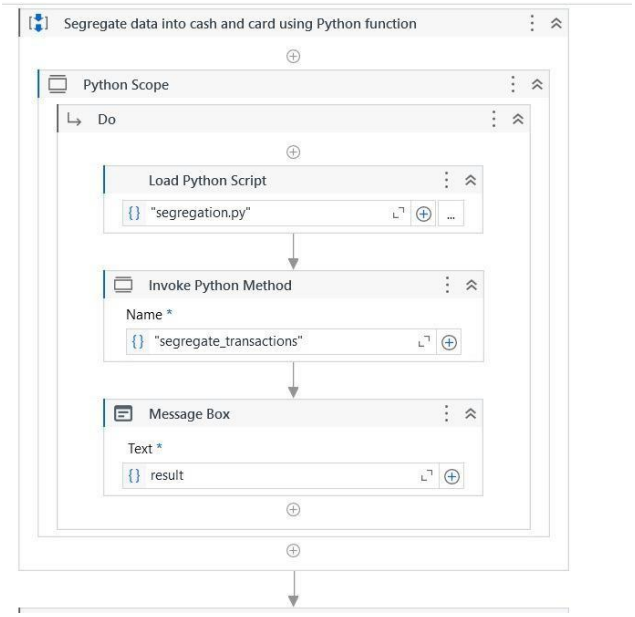
```
INITIALIZE APPLICATION:
    Set up OpenAI client
    Create assistant with ID and instructions for financial query handling
    Initialize vector store for financial data
    Load and index financial data file into vector store
    Update assistant with vector store access

FUNCTION ChatbotConversation(userInput, history):
    IF history is empty:
        Initialize empty history list

    CREATE new conversation thread
    ADD user message to thread

    START assistant run with thread

    WHILE TRUE:
        CHECK run status
        IF run is complete:
            GET latest messages
            EXTRACT response text
            REMOVE any special characters/formatting
            ADD (userInput, response) to history
            RETURN updated history and clear input
        IF error occurs:
            ADD error message to history
            RETURN history and clear input

FUNCTION UploadAndStore(files):
```

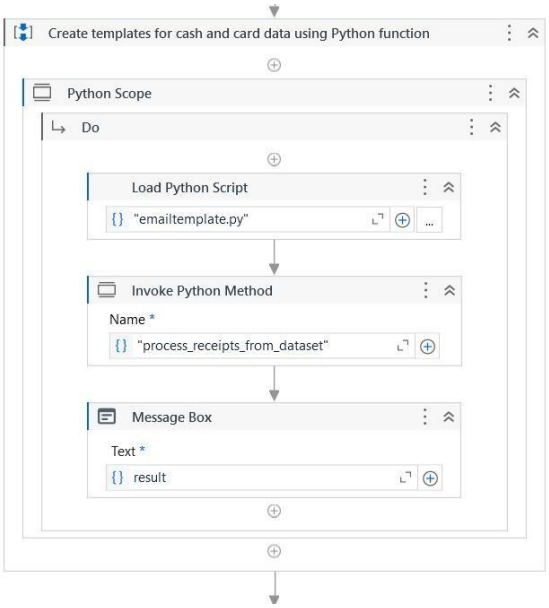
```
  IF files exist:
    CREATE upload directory if not exists
    FOR each file in files:
      MOVE file to upload directory
      ADD filename to uploaded list
    RETURN success message with filenames
  RETURN "No files uploaded" message

FUNCTION ProcessFiles():
  INITIALIZE OCR processor
  FOR each receipt image in folder:
    PROCESS receipt using OCR
    SAVE data to CSV

  INITIALIZE data segregator
  SEGREGATE data into categories

  INITIALIZE email template generator
  CREATE email templates based on data

  INITIALIZE email sender
  SEND emails with appropriate templates

MAIN UI LAYOUT:
  CREATE page header

  CREATE file upload section:
    ADD file upload input
    ADD upload button

  CREATE processing section:
    ADD process button
    ADD output display
```

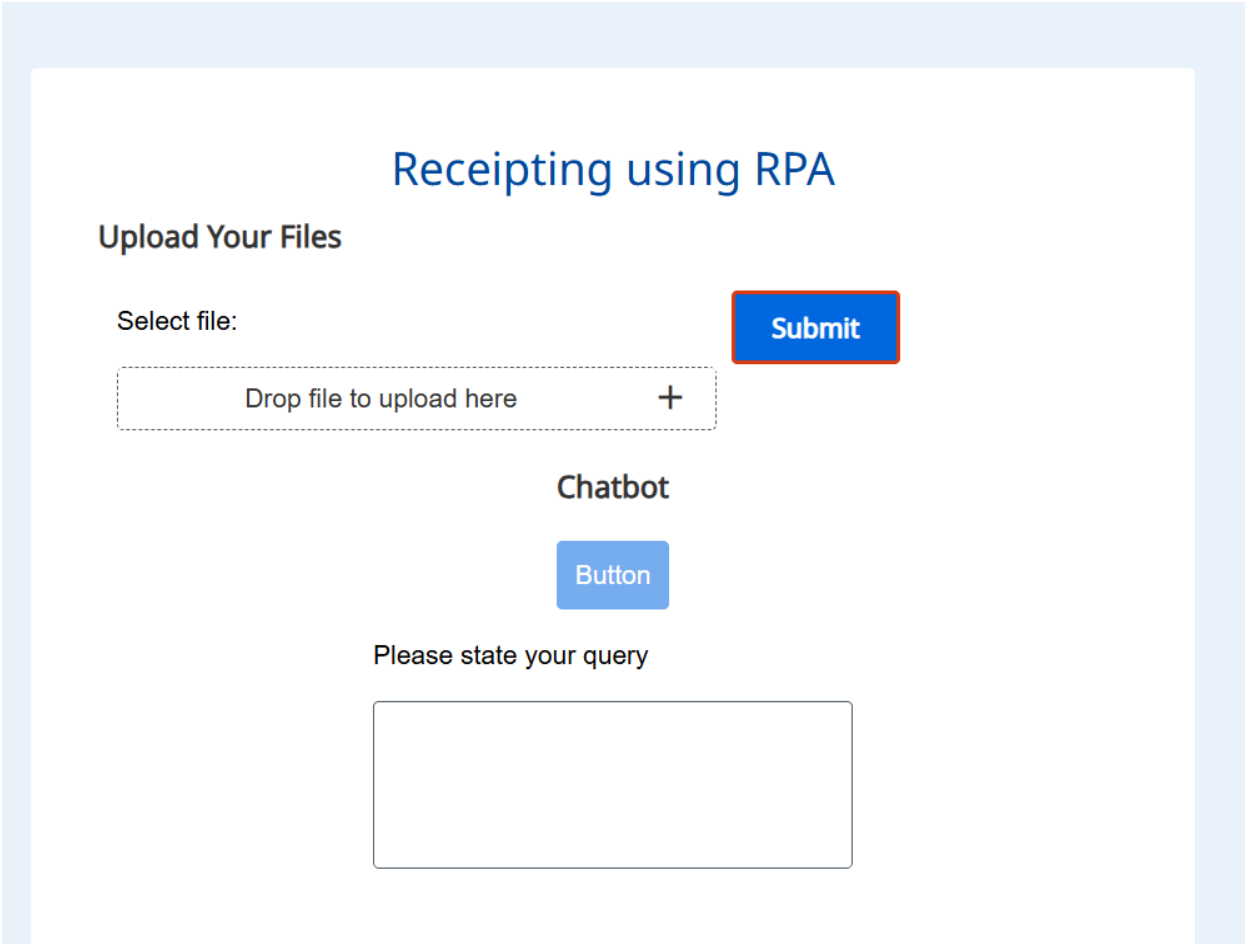
```
  CREATE chat interface:
    ADD chat history display
    ADD message input box
    ADD send button

  SETUP event handlers:
    ON upload button click:
      CALL UploadAndStore
    ON process button click:
      CALL ProcessFiles
    ON send button click:
      CALL ChatbotConversation

APPLICATION ENTRY:
  IF program is main:
    LAUNCH application interface
```

APPENDIX-B

SCREENSHOTS







APPENDIX-C

ENCLOSURES

Journal publication

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IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Ai-Augmented Rpa For Smart Receipting

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Abstract: The rapid adoption of automation technology has changed how organizations work repetitively and with high performance. This paper presents a new automation approach that combines artificial intelligence (AI) with robotic process automation (RPA). The proposed AI-powered RPA system addresses issues in areas such as insurance avoidance, payment delay prediction, and vulnerability detection, where traditional RPA systems often fall short. Using machine learning models to identify anomalies and predict payment delays, thereby improving the entire decision-making process. Furthermore, the system is designed to efficiently generate receipts, distribute transactions, and plan by combining business-based rules with intelligent measures. This study evaluates the efficiency, accuracy, and scalability of AI-enhanced RPA systems compared to traditional RPA solutions, highlighting the advantages in dynamic environments and data-driven environments. These studies aim to establish guidelines for the technology and lay the groundwork for the future advancement of smart plugs.

Index Terms **– Finance Receipting, Robotic Process Automation**

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of the computer revolution has enabled the organization to support the development of simplifying complex information and business efforts. Among these, Automatic Process Automation (RPA) has emerged as a driving tool to streamline processes and thus reduce operational and operational errors. However, traditional RPA operations often struggle with weak data outside of data, limiting their ability to process inappropriate data or adapt to situations they did not think of. RPA with (AI) and machine learning (ML) holds great promise. This intersection enables informed, flexible, and realistic decisions to be made while performing complex tasks. In the receipt field, where organizations generate and process thousands of receipts every month, using AI-driven RPA can increase efficiency and reduce planning time while maintaining accuracy. RPA takes the work out of preparing the machine. When AI insights are combined with RPA accuracy, planning processes can detect delays, classify exceptions, and identify design inconsistencies. The survey reports on how AI-powered RPA frameworks compare to traditional RPA deployments in terms of performance, accuracy, and flexibility. The goal is to offer a thorough manual for intelligent adoption by connecting technology and intelligence effectively.

II. OBJECTIVE:

The main purpose of this project is to design and analyze an RPA system enhanced with artificial intelligence to get the job done, increase efficiency, and accuracy, and avoid management.

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III. PROBLEM STATEMENT:

A customer needs to process a backlog of 25,000 invoices per month. The document is created with predefined terms and conditions. There is a 10% discount on this transaction and paper usage is included. The source data is downloaded from the SAP application from which the data is taken. Customer information is classified as a card or cheque based on the transaction type. Separate user information is provided to the website request. For each receipt number, a template is used to create a receipt and send it to the vendor specified in the document. Each business type has its template that can be used in the data server. Create a solution that will ensure that the above process and email are received by qualified vendors.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM:

The proposed system integrates Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotic Process Automation (RPA) to enhance receipting workflows by leveraging machine learning models for exception classification, anomaly detection, and payment delay prediction. It automates the generation, classification, and dispatch of receipts while utilizing AI-driven insights to handle dynamic scenarios efficiently.

V. LITERATURE SURVEY:

Gupta and P. Kumar (2020): In their study, "Integrating Machine Learning with Robotic Process Automation," the authors explore the synergy between RPA and AI technologies to address the limitations of traditional rule-based automation. The paper emphasizes the application of machine learning for managing exceptions, detecting anomalies, and enhancing decision-making in automation workflows. The findings indicate a significant improvement in processing speed and accuracy when combining RPA with AI-driven models.

Sharma et al. (2019): The research paper "Anomaly Detection in Financial Transactions Using AI Techniques" examines the application of machine learning algorithms such as Isolation Forest and One-Class SVM to detect anomalies in structured financial data. The authors propose a hybrid model for identifying fraudulent transactions, which is highly relevant to exception handling in receipting workflows. Their approach demonstrates increased precision and recall compared to traditional statistical methods.

M. Patel and R. Joshi (2021): "AI-Powered Process Automation in Back-Office Operations" discusses the role of AI in enhancing the efficiency of RPA systems for back-office processes. The authors highlight the application of NLP in text classification and sentiment analysis, along with supervised learning in predictive analytics. The paper provides evidence that integrating AI models into RPA can significantly reduce exception handling time and improve overall process scalability.

Y.Li and X.Wang (2022): In "Machine Learning for Payment Delay Prediction," the authors present a comprehensive analysis of using regression-based ML models, such as Random Forest and Gradient Boosting, to predict payment delays in financial workflows. The study highlights the impact of incorporating historical payment data and transaction patterns into the models, resulting in more accurate predictions and better workflow planning.

VI. METHODOLOGY:

The proposed AI-powered RPA aims to increase operational efficiency by combining machine learning models with robotic process automation. First, the generated data was extracted and pre-processed using Python-based scripts to ensure clarity and consistency. Cleaning products are classified into business types such as cards and checks using requirements-based requirements used in the RPA framework. Machine learning models are used to define business models, select appropriate models, and predict delays or uncertainties. Automatically email receipts using seamless integration of RPA workflows with SMTP servers. Additionally, the system includes an open AI-powered chatbot to facilitate user interaction, assist with questions, manage exceptions, and manage repeat requests. Provide real-time monitoring and analytics through dashboards that provide insight into system performance, unique pricing, and email delivery policies. This approach enables efficient, scalable, and intelligent automation solutions that take the complexity out of daily operations.

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VII. SYSTEM DESIGN:

7.1 System Architecture

This system architecture is designed to use a comprehensive, multi-layered approach for ease of use. As seeing in Figure 1 it starts from the data processing process and is responsible for key tasks such as data collection, cleaning, and processing to ensure data quality and reliability. On top of that, the automation layer is responsible for implementing Robotic Process Automation (RPA) workflows, specifically focusing on generating receipts and scheduling processes. The AI system adds AI to the system using advanced capabilities such as predictive modeling, anomaly detection, and anomaly classification. Finally, the interactive process provides seamless connectivity through intelligent communication to enhance user experience, making user engagement more intuitive and effective throughout the body.

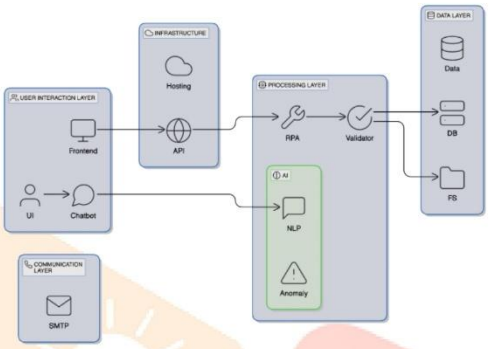

Figure 1

7.2 Class Diagram

The class diagram in Figure 2 represents the architecture of an AI-enabled RPA system, showing the interactions between various components and layers of the system. Here is a description of each category and its relationship to other elements:

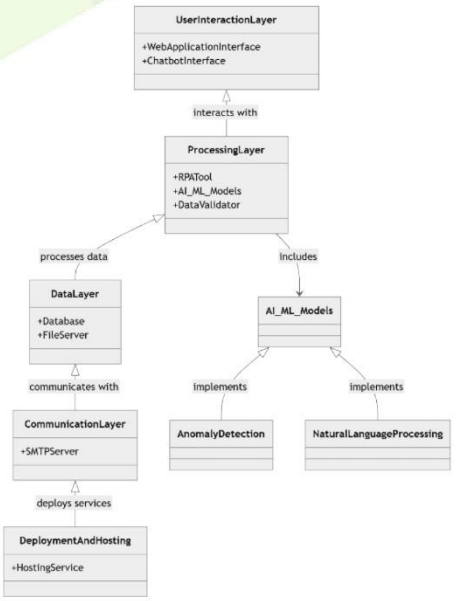

Figure 2

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1. UserInteractionLayer
This layer provides the interface for users to interact with the system, either through a WebApplicationInterface or a ChatBotInterface.
Interactions:
-Directly communicates with the ProcessingLayer to initiate workflows or retrieve processed data.
-Allows users to provide inputs or query the system through intuitive interfaces.
2. ProcessingLayer
The core layer of the system is where the main processing and automation occur.
Attributes:
-RPATool: Manages the rule-based automation workflows.
-AI_ML_Models: Integrates advanced AI capabilities like anomaly detection and NLP.
-DataValidator: Ensures the accuracy and consistency of processed data.
Interactions:
-Receives input from the UserInteractionLayer.
-Processes data fetched from the DataLayer.
-Utilizes AI/ML Models for intelligent decision-making.
3. DataLayer
Stores and manages the data required for the system, including databases and file servers.
Attributes:
Database: Stores structured data such as transaction details.
FileServer: Maintains templates and receipt-related files.
Interactions:
Provides data to the ProcessingLayer for segregation, validation, and processing.
Receives and stores processed data for future use.
4. AI_ML_Models
This class encompasses all AI-driven functionalities, which are included as part of the ProcessingLayer.
Components:
AnomalyDetection: Implements fraud and exception detection in real-time.
NaturalLanguageProcessing (NLP): Powers chatbots for user interaction and automates text processing tasks.
Interactions:
Used by the ProcessingLayer to handle complex and dynamic tasks that exceed traditional RPA capabilities.
5. CommunicationLayer
Facilitates the delivery of processed outputs, such as emails or notifications.
Attributes:
SMTPServer: Handles email automation for sending receipts and notifications.
Interactions:
Communicate with the ProcessingLayer to send the finalized output to end-users or vendors.
6. DeploymentAndHosting
Manages the deployment and hosting of the RPA system for scalability and availability.
Attributes:
HostingService: Ensures the system is accessible through a web or cloud platform.
Interactions:
Deploys services for the CommunicationLayer and other components.

7.2.1 Relationships

1. UserInteractionLayer↔ProcessingLayer:
The user interacts with the system through web or chatbot interfaces, which communicate directly with the processing core.
2. ProcessingLayer ↔ DataLayer:
The processing core retrieves and validates data from the database and file server for automation workflows.
3.ProcessingLayer ↔ AI_ML_Models:
AI capabilities augment the RPA processes, providing intelligent anomaly detection and NLP support.
4.ProcessingLayer ↔CommunicationLayer:
Sends automated emails or notifications after processing data.

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5. DeploymentAndHosting ↔ CommunicationLayer:
Hosts the communication services to ensure smooth delivery and scalability.

7.3 Flow Chart

The flowchart as shown in Figure 3 appears to outline a transactional process involving user input, validation, anomaly detection, and communication (e.g., emails or chatbot interaction). Here's an explanation of the steps in the flow:

1. **Start:** The process begins.
2. **User Input**: The system receives input from the user.
3. **Validate Data**: The system checks whether the input data is valid.
- If invalid, an Error is generated, and the process ends or requires user correction.
- If valid, the process moves to the next step.
4. **Transaction Segregation**: Valid data is categorized into different transaction types.
5. **Template Selection**: A specific template is chosen based on the transaction type.
6. **Receipt Generation**: A receipt or confirmation is created using the selected template.
7. **Anomaly Detected**: The system checks for anomalies in the process.
   -If yes, the process flags the transaction for Manual Review.
   -If not, the process continues.
8. **Email Dispatch**: The system sends an email.
   If the email is not sent successfully, the system moves to the Retry Dispatch step.
   If the email is sent successfully, the process moves to the next step.
9. **Chatbot Query Interaction:** The system interacts with the user via a chatbot to provide additional information or resolve queries.
10. **End:** The process concludes

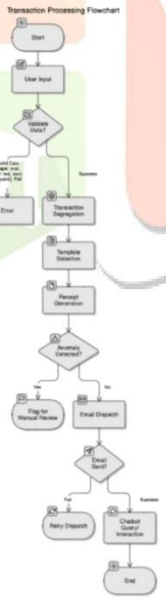

Figure 3

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VIII. IMPLEMENTATION:

8.1 Robotic Process Automation (RPA)

Robotic process automation (RPA) is a technology that performs repetitive tasks by legitimately imitating the way humans interact with digital machines. Unlike traditional automation which requires manual labor, RPA uses software robots to interact with applications through a user interface, such as copying and pasting data and extracting data from information or work. RPA has a distinctive capability to seamlessly integrate with current systems without any changes, enabling enhancements in the efficiency, precision, and user-friendliness of business processes. Robotic process automation (RPA) works by using human interaction with digital machines to perform repetitive, systematic tasks. To understand how this works, consider a bot that automates the process of transferring data from an email inbox to an Excel spreadsheet. The process begins with an RPA bot identifying an event, such as the arrival of a new email. It uses predefined rules to identify emails that contain specific content or links that need to be processed. For scanned documents or non-text documents, it uses optical character recognition (OCR) to accurately capture the content. Once the data is extracted, the bot can use it and process it; perform checks to ensure accuracy and compliance, update fields, or use business rules to interact with each other. The bot navigates the application (such as Excel spreadsheets) just like a human operator by copying, pasting, or typing the extracted data into the required field. This allows it to perform tasks without changing the underlying system. Once the job is done, the robot can save the results, making them clear and transparent. It can also initiate subsequent actions, such as sending a confirmation email or updating information in another system. Reduce errors by interacting with various digital tools and applications during work.

8.2 Natural Language Processing (NLP):

Natural language processing (NLP) allows machines to understand, analyze, and reproduce human language by breaking it down into small pieces and using algorithms to extract meaning. The process begins with a pre-read, where the raw data is cleaned and modeled. This includes processes like tokenization (breaking the text into words or phrases) and removing punctuation (removing words that don't add meaning, like "the" or "is"). Additional processes such as stemming and lemmatization reduce words to their base forms (e.g., "running" becomes "run"), while normalization ensures text uniformity through converting everything to lowercase or standardized formats. This step is easy for the reader and makes it easier for machines to work with. Techniques like Bag of Words (BoW) and TF-IDF (Time Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency) represent words according to their frequency and importance in the text. More advanced techniques like Word2Vec or word embeddings like GloVe capture the relationship between individual words and their context, allowing machines to process words in a deeper and more useful way. This includes language modeling and analysis, where algorithms analyze text to extract insights. Early techniques relied on rule-based methods and statistical models, but modern NLP uses machine learning and deep learning. Models like Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN), Transformers (e.g. BERT, GPT), and other neural architectures can process data, understand the context, and capture relationships between long messages. This model has learned a lot of data to recognize patterns, understand the context, and predict meaning. For example, sentiment analysis determines the tone of the text, while entity recognition (NER) identifies entities such as names, dates, or locations. In machine translation, NLP translates text from one language to another, creating human-like content to power chatbots or write long texts. Over time, NLP systems will relearn through feedback and other methods and improve their data performance. Through advanced connections, numerical representations, high-level decision models, and unique functional outcomes, NLP enables efficient machines to interact with human language, encouraging more applications in today's digital world.

8.3 Optical Character Recognition (OCR):

Optical character recognition (OCR) is a machine that converts printed, typed, or scanned text into machine-readable bits. OCR bridges the gap between physical data and digital systems by recognizing and extracting characters from images, scanned documents, or video. Even in complex systems, computer vision systems with the best information structure that can recognize letters, numbers, and symbols play an important role. It is widely used in applications such as digitally printing documents, automating invoice processing, extracting text from ID cards, and conducting research on scanned PDFs. OCR technology simplifies data

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management and supports digital transformation across businesses by converting invisible data into structured, editable formats.

8.3.1 Working of OCR

The optical character recognition (OCR) module in the system converts unstructured text in scanned documents or image files into a standard, machine-readable format for seamless data processing. This process begins with preprocessing, where techniques such as denoising, binarization, de-skewing, and image enhancement are used to improve the quality of the input image. This step ensures that the OCR engine can interpret the text correctly, whether the document is good or bad. Search and extract text from images. Recognize symbols, words, and prefixes such as receipt number, vendor name, date, and transaction amount. To process documents with different processing methods, machine learning models can improve the OCR process by identifying the workspace, thus facilitating compliance and standardization. This ensures that the data is in the desired format and eliminates errors such as incorrect readings. Information from specific sources. For example, you can use pattern analysis and natural language processing (NLP) together to create invoices or receipts with different templates to find and interpret content such as payment terms or job types. Multilingual process. Modern OCR engines are capable of recognizing multiple languages, making the system versatile and suitable for international use. With advanced algorithms, we can check the text of the file and change the pattern according to the correct text recognition. OCR bridges the gap between data processing and digital automation, reducing the need for manual intervention, speeding up processing time, and making data more accurate. Integrating OCR into RPA functionality enhances the capabilities of the system, allowing it to process multiple receipts while converting them to different file types and layouts.

8.4 Anomaly Detection

Fault detection plays a key role in improving the intelligence and robustness of an AI-enhanced RPA system for smart buyers. In financial transactions, exceptions often occur as inconsistencies or discrepancies in transaction data, such as missing fields, duplicate items, missing payments, or inconsistent terms from the vendor. If left undetected, these vulnerabilities can disrupt automated processes, cause invoices to be created incorrectly, and potentially disrupt the business. Information changes during receipt processing. By combining machine learning models that learn from historical data, the system can learn the patterns and behaviours of successful businesses. This makes it useful for distinguishing between traditional and unpredictable businesses, even as business models change over time. Improve custom usage. This reduces the burden on human workers due to the inconsistencies expected from big data and ensures accuracy in low-level processes such as sample selection, emailing, etc. By integrating invisible sensing, the system achieves a new level of accuracy, reliability, and efficiency, making it ideal for complex, high-volume application work.

8.4.1 Implementation of Anomaly Detection

In planning an RPA system enhanced with AI, anomaly detection plays an important role in identifying possible fraud and inconsistencies in the received work. These features increase the accuracy, reliability, and security of the system by preventing suspicious or inconsistent work in data transfer. The application will include a combination of machine learning models, statistical methods, and legal analysis to ensure fraud cases are covered.

8.4.2 Step-by-Step Implementation

1. **Data Preprocessing**: The vulnerability detection process begins with removing modified data from the database. Data is pre-processed to ensure consistency, accuracy, and formatting. Missing values will be added or flagged for manual review, and categorical fields (such as business type or vendor ID) will be coded for review.
2. **Feature Engineering:** Extract important features from data that indicate potential fraud. Examples include standard exchange rates, transaction frequency for each supplier, differences from past events, and vendor-specific conditions. Check features such as mean, median, and standard deviation to find the best results.
3. **Model Training**: Utilizes a blend of machine learning algorithms and statistical models. Unsupervised learning methods like cluster forests, autoencoders, or K-Means

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4. **Real-Time Anomaly Detection**: During the acquisition process, data changes are fed into the learning model. The model scores each change based on its likelihood of causing a negative outcome. High-risk businesses are reportedly at risk of fraud and are subject to further investigation.
5. **Rule-Based Checks**: Complementing machine learning models, legal review quickly identifies pre-existing fraud scenarios such as duplicate receipts, mistaken identity transactions, or improper currency exchange.
6. **Integration with RPA**: The vulnerability detection system integrates with RPA functionality. Flagged actions lead to automated special handling procedures that may include notifying appropriate personnel, identifying an exception in the dashboard, or escalating the issue to accounting department control.
7. **Visualization and Reporting**: Exceptions are logged and instantly visible in the dashboard. Key metrics such as the number of false positives, compromises, and risk scores are revealed to provide insight and support decision-making.

IX. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 9.1

Component	Accuracy (%)
Robotic Process Automation (RPA)	99%
Optical Character Recognition (OCR)	85%
Natural Language Processing (NLP)	92%
Anomaly Detection	95%

The studies of the automated processes powered by AI demonstrate a significant improvement in comparison to the pure RPA. As seen in the Accuracy Table 9.1 OCR (85%) is a bit of a weak point in the system especially in terms of text extraction, automation was great with RPA gaining 99% accuracy for taking off repetitive operations. Anomalies and NLP were a great hit at 95% and 92% accuracy respectively, which allowed easy communication with users and the ability to identify fraudulent activities. The engine did good for high speed tasks too, handling up to 25000 receipts a month with less error and latency while allowing for movement of less manual controls by the workflows and the mail maintenance. In addition, with NLP support, the chatbots resolved user queries seamlessly and managed exceptions. All these improvements show that the system is able to provide consistent and effective solutions to more complex changes in the business and thus mark significant development in comparison to conventional RPA models.

X. CONCLUSION:

In the world of back-office automation, well-managed large-scale workflows present special challenges, especially in the areas of proprietary processing, fraud, and accurate information management. Traditional robotic process automation (RPA) systems have long been praised for their ability to automate repetitive, policy-driven processes. However, these systems face limitations when dealing with conflicting, fraudulent, or partial information. To overcome these challenges, integrating artificial intelligence (AI) into RPA operations represents a revolution that provides advanced decision-making capabilities for smarter operations. The system is designed to automate and optimize the ingestion process. The planned system incorporates essential AI elements like visual search, optical character recognition (OCR), and natural

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language processing (NLP) to enhance conventional RPA functions. An error detection module detects anomalies in data transfers, highlighting fraudulent cases for immediate investigation. OCR technology helps in accurately extracting information from scanned documents or image-based documents to ensure consistency between document creation and semi-processes. NLP-powered chatbots enhance user interaction by enabling dynamic query parsing and exception management in real time. Separate documents accurately and quickly, select a template and send receipts. This is enhanced with standard error detection that analyzes business data to detect inconsistencies or fraudulent patterns. The system uses OCR to extract important information from the document, thereby.

Reducing the amount of manual work required in a traditional setup. In addition, the integration of NLP-enabled chatbots provides a user-friendly interface to query receipt status, manage exceptions, and forward market transactions. The false detection model has high accuracy to provide fraud prevention capability. OCR is checked for data structure and semi-structured data, and NLP provides a good user experience. Together, these components enable the system to handle abnormal situations, minimize operational errors, and minimize human intervention. Insights and changes quickly created new trends in subsequent studies. This combination paves the way for scalable, efficient, and intelligent solutions, demonstrating how AI-powered automation can meet the changing needs of complex operations.

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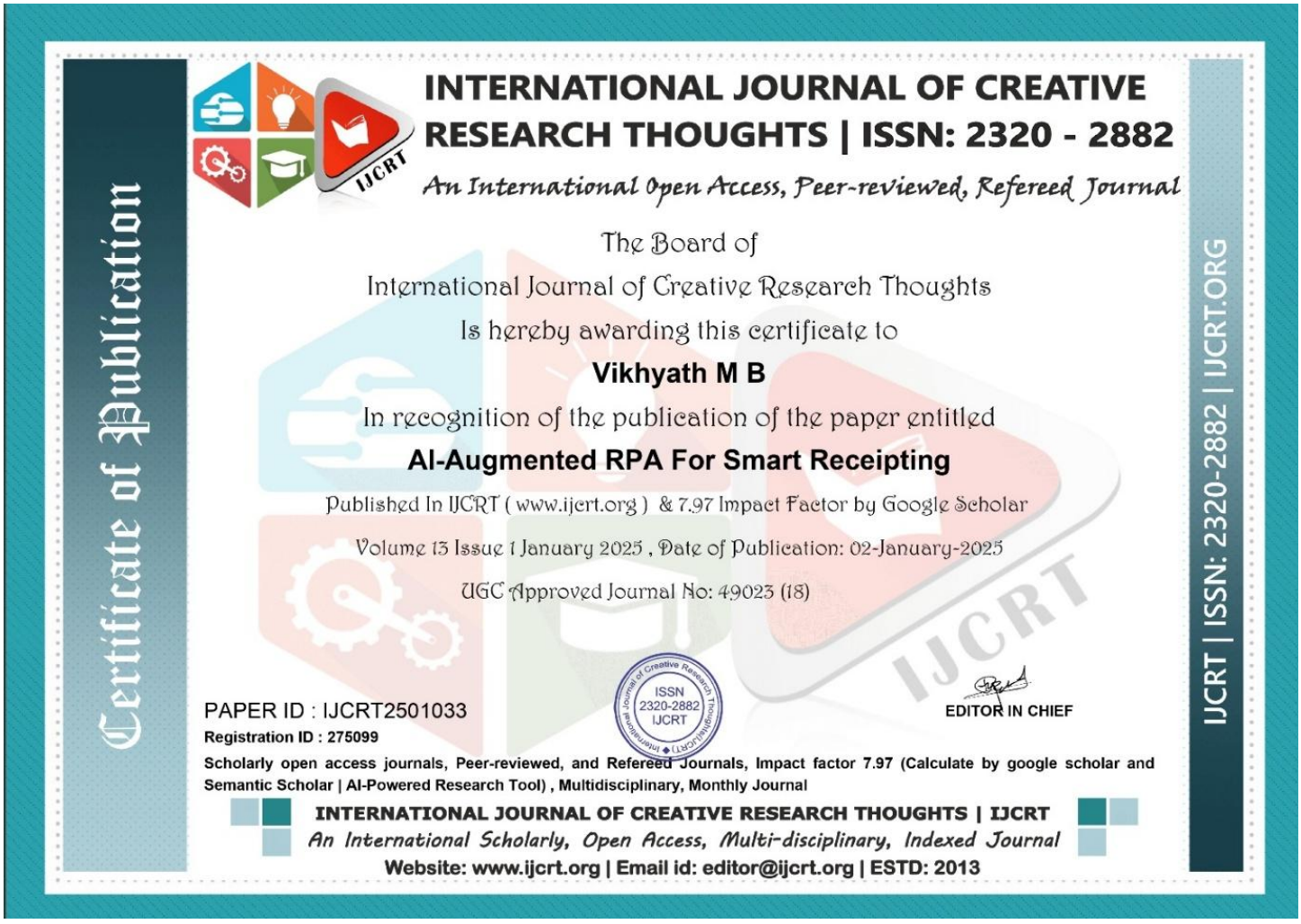

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SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production): Supports paperless operations by digitizing receipt processing, reducing environmental impact, and promoting responsible financial management.

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GITHUB link; https://github.com/keren05/CAPSTONE-PROJECT-G36