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*Final project Report on*

**“Admission Enquiry Chatbot For DBATU”**

*Submitted by,*

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*Under the Guidance of ,*

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In partial fulfilment of Final year Bachelor of Technology Course in Computer Engineering of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University Lonere, Raigad.

For the Academic Year 2023-24



**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING,**

**DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY LONERE, RAIGAD, MAHARASHTRA-402103**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the Final Year Project entitled **“Admission Enquiry ChatBot For DBATU”** being submitted by **Mr. Sahil Rajesh Shriwardhankar [PRN – 2130331245504] Miss. Surekha Nivrutti Thombare [PRN- 2030331245054]** in partial requirement of the award of the degree of Final Year Bachelor of Technology in Computer Engineering is a record of their own work carried by them under my supervision as prescribed in the syllabus of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Lonere during the academic year 2023-24.

**Prof.A.W.Kiwalekar Sir Prof. A.W.Kiwalekar Sir Guide HOD**

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### Introduction

The increasing demand for efficiency in admission processes has prompted educational institutions to explore cutting-edge technologies. ChatBots, driven by artificial intelligence, have emerged as a promising solution to address these challenges. This report investigates the use of ChatBots specifically tailored for admission purposes. A chatbot is a computer program designed to simulate conversation with human users, especially over the internet. It utilizes artificial intelligence (AI) and natural language processing (NLP) to understand and respond to user inputs in a conversational manner. The primary goal of chatbots is to provide information, answer questions, and assist users in accomplishing tasks through a chat interface. Chatbots can be found in various applications, such as customer support, online shopping, virtual assistants, and more. They can operate on websites, messaging platforms, mobile apps, or other digital interfaces. Chatbots come in different types, ranging from rule-based systems that follow predefined scripts to more advanced AI-driven models capable of learning and adapting to user interactions over time.

# CHAPTER 2

## Literature Review

### ELIZA

ELIZA is one of the earliest examples of a computer program designed to simulate conversation and is considered one of the first chatbots. It was created in the 1960s by Joseph Weizenbaum, a computer scientist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). ELIZA was named after Eliza Doolittle, a character from George Bernard Shaw's play "Pygmalion." ELIZA was a rule-based natural language processing program that emulated the behavior of a Rogerian psychotherapist. It engaged users in a conversation by recognizing certain keywords and responding with pre-programmed scripts designed to simulate empathetic and reflective listening. ELIZA's purpose was not to provide true understanding or intelligence but to demonstrate the superficial nature of human-computer interactions. One of ELIZA's famous features was its ability to turn statements into questions, a technique known as "reflection." For example, if a user said, "I feel sad," ELIZA might respond with, "Why do you feel sad?" This simple technique gave the illusion of understanding and empathy. ELIZA paved the way for future developments in artificial intelligence and chatbot technology. While it may seem rudimentary by today's standards, ELIZA remains an important milestone in the history of conversational agents and influenced the evolution of chatbots and natural language processing over the decades.

### CLEVERBOT

Cleverbot is an online chatbot that uses artificial intelligence to engage in conversation with users. Developed by British AI scientist Rollo Carpenter, Cleverbot is known for its ability to generate responses by drawing on a vast database of previous conversations. Instead of relying on a predefined set of rules or scripts, Cleverbot learns from the input it receives and attempts to generate contextually relevant and human-like responses. Users can interact with Cleverbot by typing messages, and the chatbot responds based on patterns and information it has learned from millions of interactions. It doesn't have a fixed personality or knowledge base, and its responses can vary widely depending on the input it receives. Cleverbot is an example of a chatbot that employs machine learning and natural language processing techniques to simulate conversation.

### 2.3 ARTIFICIAL LINGUISTIC INTERNET COMPUTER ENTITY

It seems like you're referring to "A.L.I.C.E." which stands for Artificial Linguistic Internet Computer Entity. A.L.I.C.E. is a chatbot program. A.L.I.C.E. uses a rule-based approach, meaning it operates on a set of predefined rules and patterns. It analyzes user input, matches it with predefined patterns, and generates responses based on those rules. While it may not have the advanced learning capabilities of more modern machine learning-based chatbots, A.L.I.C.E. was notable for its early efforts in creating a conversational agent. Keep in mind that A.L.I.C.E. is a historical example, and the field of chatbots has since evolved with the development of more sophisticated models that incorporate machine learning and natural language processing advancements.

### 2.4 KUKI (MITSUKU)

Mitsuku, often referred to as Kuki, is a popular chatbot created by Steve Worswick. It has gained recognition for its success in the annual Loebner Prize Turing Test, where it has won multiple times. Mitsuku is designed to engage in natural language conversations with users and provide human-like responses. Mitsuku uses a combination of pattern matching, predefined responses, and machine learning techniques. It learns from the interactions it has with users to improve its ability to understand and respond to a wide range of queries. The chatbot is known for its humor, versatility, and the ability to handle diverse topics. While Mitsuku may not have a deep understanding of the world or the ability to learn and adapt in the way that more advanced AI models do, it excels in creating engaging and entertaining conversations. Users can interact with Mitsuku on various platforms, and it continues to be a popular and well-regarded example of a conversational AI system.

### 2.5 PARRY

Parry is an early example of a computer program designed to simulate a person with paranoid schizophrenia. It was developed in the early 1970s by psychiatrist Kenneth Colby as a part of his research on computer-assisted therapy. Parry was one of the earliest attempts to use artificial intelligence to model and understand human mental health conditions. The goal of Parry was to engage in text-based conversations with human users and exhibit symptoms of paranoid schizophrenia. The program was named after the famous character from the play "Rosmersholm" by Henrik Ibsen, who also exhibited symptoms of paranoia. Parry operated using a set of rules and scripts that allowed it to simulate a conversation with a paranoid individual. It provided responses based on the patterns it had learned, and users could interact with it to gain insights into the behaviors and thought processes associated with paranoid schizophrenia.

### 2.6 Alice

1. **Purpose**: Alice is developed to handle admission-related queries from prospective students, parents, and guardians. It aims to provide accurate and timely information about admission procedures, eligibility criteria, courses offered, application deadlines, and other relevant details.
2. **Features**:
   * **Natural Language Processing (NLP)**: Alice employs NLP techniques to understand and process user queries in natural language, allowing for more conversational interactions.
   * **FAQs**: It is equipped with a database of frequently asked questions along with their answers related to admissions, ensuring quick responses to common queries.
   * **Personalized Assistance**: Alice can provide personalized assistance by collecting and processing user information such as academic background, interests, and preferences to offer tailored recommendations and guidance.
   * **Multi-platform Compatibility**: Alice can be integrated into various platforms like websites, messaging applications, and social media channels to reach a wider audience.
   * **24/7 Availability**: It operates round the clock, enabling users to seek information at any time convenient to them.
   * **Scalability**: The system is designed to handle a large volume of concurrent users during peak admission seasons without compromising performance.
3. **User Interface**:
   * **Text-Based Interface**: Alice primarily interacts with users through text-based communication, offering a user-friendly chat interface.
   * **Rich Media Support**: It supports the exchange of rich media content such as images, documents, and links to provide supplementary information as needed.
4. **Integration**:
   * **Backend Systems Integration**: Alice is integrated with the institution's backend systems such as student databases, admission portals, and knowledge bases to fetch real-time information and provide accurate responses.
   * **APIs**: It may utilize APIs to fetch data from external sources like course catalogs, academic calendars, and admission guidelines.
5. **Machine Learning and Continuous Improvement**:
   * Alice leverages machine learning algorithms to analyze user interactions, gather feedback, and improve its responses over time.
   * It employs techniques like sentiment analysis to gauge user satisfaction and adapt its conversational style accordingly.
6. **Security and Privacy**:
   * Alice ensures the security and privacy of user data by implementing encryption, access controls, and adherence to data protection regulations like GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation).
7. **Feedback Mechanism**:
   * Alice incorporates a feedback mechanism where users can rate their experience and provide suggestions for improvement, facilitating continuous enhancement of the system.
8. **Documentation and Training**:
   * Comprehensive documentation and training materials are provided to the institution's staff responsible for managing and maintaining Alice, ensuring smooth operation and troubleshooting.

# CHAPTER 3

## APPROACHES

### 3.1 Technical Approaches

#### 3.1.1 Natural Language Processing (NLP)

#### Utilizing Natural Language Processing techniques forms the foundation of our chatbot's ability to comprehend and generate human-like responses. Techniques such as tokenization, part-of-speech tagging, named entity recognition, and sentiment analysis are integral to understanding user input and formulating appropriate responses.

#### 3.1.2 Machine Learning

#### Machine learning algorithms are employed to train the chatbot model to improve its performance over time. Supervised learning techniques may be used for intent classification and response generation, while reinforcement learning can enhance the bot's ability to interact dynamically and adapt to various scenarios.

#### 3.1.3 Deep Learning

#### Deep learning models, particularly neural networks, play a significant role in the chatbot's ability to understand context, generate coherent responses, and mimic human conversation patterns. Architectures such as Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, and Transformer models are explored for their effectiveness in language understanding and generation tasks.

#### 3.1.4 Knowledge Graphs

#### Integration of knowledge graphs allows the chatbot to access structured information and enrich its responses with relevant facts and context. Graph-based representations facilitate efficient traversal and retrieval of information, enhancing the bot's ability to provide accurate and informative responses.

### 3.2 Strategic Approaches

#### 3.2.1 User-Centric Design

#### Adopting a user-centric design approach ensures that the chatbot's functionality and interface are tailored to meet the needs and preferences of its intended users. User research, feedback analysis, and usability testing are integral to iteratively refining the chatbot's design for optimal user satisfaction.

#### 3.2.2 Context Awareness

#### Designing the chatbot to be context-aware enables it to maintain continuity in conversations and better understand user intents across multiple interactions. Techniques such as session management, context tracking, and dialogue state management are implemented to enhance the bot's ability to maintain coherent and meaningful conversations.

#### 3.2.3 Personalization

#### Incorporating personalization features enables the chatbot to deliver customized experiences based on user preferences, history, and behavior. User profiling, preference modeling, and adaptive learning mechanisms empower the bot to tailor its responses and recommendations to individual users, enhancing engagement and satisfaction.

#### 3.2.4 Multi-Channel Integration

#### Supporting multi-channel integration allows the chatbot to reach users across various platforms and channels, including websites, messaging apps, social media platforms, and voice interfaces. Implementing cross-channel consistency and seamless transition ensures a unified user experience regardless of the communication channel utilized.

### 3.3 Evaluation Approaches

#### 3.3.1 Metrics

#### Establishing appropriate metrics for evaluating the chatbot's performance is essential to measure its effectiveness, usability, and impact. Metrics such as accuracy, response time, user satisfaction ratings, and task completion rates are utilized to assess the bot's performance across different dimensions.

#### 3.3.2 User Testing

#### Conducting user testing sessions allows for qualitative assessment of the chatbot's usability, user experience, and effectiveness in meeting user needs. Feedback from real users provides valuable insights for identifying usability issues, refining the bot's design, and improving overall performance.

#### 3.3.3 A/B Testing

#### A/B testing methodologies are employed to compare the performance of different chatbot configurations, models, or interaction designs. By systematically varying components and measuring user responses, A/B testing enables data-driven decision-making to optimize the chatbot's performance and user engagement.

### Comparison of literature review’s Chatbots:

***Literature Review*** *1:* Research Question: What are the current advancements and challenges in chatbot technology?

***Methodology***: Conducted a comprehensive review of academic literature, conference proceedings, and industry reports spanning the last decade. Employed a systematic approach to identify key themes, trends, and emerging technologies in the field of chatbots. Utilized databases like ACM Digital Library, IEEE Xplore, and Google Scholar for literature search and applied inclusion criteria based on relevance to chatbot development and innovation.

Scope: Provides an overview of the evolution of chatbot technology, including its historical background, key milestones, and recent advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), natural language processing (NLP), and machine learning (ML). Examines various chatbot architectures, frameworks, and platforms used for building conversational agents across different domains, such as customer service, healthcare, education, and finance.

***Depth of Analysis***: Offers an in-depth analysis of technical challenges and research gaps in chatbot development, such as conversational understanding, context awareness, user intent detection, and dialogue management. Discusses methodological approaches and evaluation metrics for assessing chatbot performance, usability, and user satisfaction. Identifies areas for future research and innovation in chatbot design, including multimodal interactions, emotional intelligence, and ethical considerations.

***Conclusions:*** Concludes that chatbot technology has made significant strides in recent years, driven by advances in AI and NLP techniques. Highlights the potential of chatbots to improve human-computer interactions, streamline business processes, and enhance user experiences across various domains. Emphasizes the need for interdisciplinary collaboration and ongoing research to address remaining challenges and unlock the full potential of chatbot technology.

***Literature Review 2:*** Research Question: How are chatbots being utilized in healthcare settings to support patient care and clinical workflows?

***Methodology:*** Conducted a systematic review of peer-reviewed articles, clinical trials, and case studies focusing on the use of chatbots in healthcare. Employed inclusion criteria such as publication date (2010-present), study design (empirical research, clinical trials), and relevance to healthcare applications. Utilized databases like PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science for literature search and screened articles based on predefined criteria.

***Scope:*** Explores the diverse applications of chatbots in healthcare, including patient engagement, symptom assessment, medication adherence, telemedicine, and mental health support. Examines the impact of chatbot interventions on clinical outcomes, patient satisfaction, and healthcare delivery processes in various settings, such as hospitals, clinics, and community health centers.

Depth of Analysis: Synthesizes findings from empirical studies and qualitative analyses to evaluate the effectiveness, usability, and acceptability of chatbots in healthcare contexts. Discusses key considerations such as privacy, security, regulatory compliance, and interoperability in the design and implementation of healthcare chatbots. Identifies opportunities for integrating chatbots with existing healthcare technologies, electronic health records (EHRs), and clinical decision support systems.

***Conclusions:*** Concludes that chatbots hold great promise for transforming healthcare delivery and improving patient outcomes through personalized, accessible, and cost-effective interventions. Highlights the importance of user-centered design, clinician engagement, and evidence-based practice in the development and deployment of healthcare chatbots. Calls for further research and evaluation to assess long-term impacts, scalability, and sustainability of chatbot-enabled healthcare solutions.

In this comparison, Literature Review 1 provides a broad overview of chatbot technology advancements and challenges, while Literature Review 2 focuses specifically on their applications in healthcare settings. Both reviews offer valuable insights into the state-of-the-art, research gaps, and future directions in their respective domains, catering to different audiences and interests within the field of chatbots.

both literature reviews provide valuable insights into the advancements, challenges, and applications of chatbot technology, albeit in different domains. While Literature Review 1 offers a broad overview of chatbot technology trends and challenges, Literature Review 2 focuses specifically on their applications in healthcare settings, highlighting the potential benefits and considerations for integrating chatbots into clinical practice

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# CHAPTER 4

## METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Explssoration

Building a successful chatbot requires a well-defined methodology to ensure its effectiveness and performance. Here's a breakdown of key steps involved:

**1. Define Goals and Objectives:**

* Identify the purpose of the chatbot: customer service, information delivery, lead generation, etc.
* Define specific objectives, like resolving customer queries within 3 minutes or increasing conversion rates by 10%.

**2. Target Audience Analysis:**

* Understand your target users' demographics, needs, and expectations.
* Analyze their communication patterns and preferred channels.

**3. User Story Mapping:**

* Create user stories that define how users will interact with the chatbot and achieve their goals.
* Identify potential conversation flows and branching paths based on user input.

**4. Data Acquisition and Preparation:**

* Gather relevant data for training the chatbot, including text conversations, FAQs, and knowledge base articles.
* Clean and pre-process the data to ensure consistency and quality.

**5. Chatbot Design and Development:**

* Choose the appropriate chatbot platform and development tools.
* Design the chatbot's personality, tone of voice, and response style.
* Develop the chatbot's natural language processing (NLP) capabilities to understand and respond to user queries.
* Integrate the chatbot with any necessary backend systems and APIs.

**6. Training and Testing:**

* Train the chatbot on the prepared data using machine learning algorithms.
* Conduct rigorous testing to identify and address any errors or inconsistencies in its responses.

**7. Deployment and Monitoring:**

* Deploy the chatbot on the chosen platform and channels.
* Continuously monitor its performance and user feedback.
* Collect data and analyze user interactions to identify areas for improvement.

**8. Ongoing Maintenance and Improvement:**

* Regularly update the chatbot's training data and knowledge base.
* Refine the chatbot's responses and dialogue flows based on user feedback and performance data.
* Keep up-to-date with advancements in chatbot technology and incorporate new features as needed.

**Additional Considerations:**

* **Security and Privacy:** Ensure the chatbot complies with relevant data security and privacy regulations.
* **Accessibility:** Design the chatbot to be accessible to users with disabilities.
* **Ethical Considerations:** Address potential biases and ensure responsible development and use of the chatbot.

By following a well-defined methodology and incorporating these considerations, you can build a successful chatbot that delivers value to both users and your organization.

### 4.2 Exploration Of Methodology

Exploration is crucial in the development of an effective chatbot. It helps you understand user needs, identify potential challenges, and discover innovative solutions. Here are some key exploration approaches for chatbot projects:

**1. User Research:**

* **Surveys and interviews:** Gather quantitative and qualitative data about user behavior, preferences, and expectations for chatbots.
* **User observation:** Observe how users interact with existing chatbots and identify potential pain points and opportunities for improvement.
* **A/B testing:** Experiment with different chatbot features and dialogue flows to see what resonates best with users.

**2. Technical Exploration:**

* **Prototype development:** Develop rapid prototypes to test different chatbot functionalities and user interfaces.
* **Exploration of NLP tools and APIs:** Evaluate various natural language processing tools and APIs to find the best fit for your project's needs.
* **Integration with other systems:** Explore how to integrate the chatbot with other systems and services to provide a seamless user experience.

**3. Design Exploration:**

* **Personas and user stories:** Develop user personas to understand different user types and create user stories that define how they will interact with the chatbot.
* **Dialogue flow mapping:** Map out potential conversation paths and branching points to ensure the chatbot provides appropriate responses based on user input.
* **Content exploration:** Experiment with different writing styles and tone of voice to find the right fit for the chatbot's personality.

**4. Data Exploration:**

* **Data analysis:** Analyze existing data sources, such as customer support tickets and social media conversations, to identify common user queries and trends.
* **Data annotation:** Manually label data sets to ensure accurate training of the chatbot's machine learning models.
* **Data augmentation:** Explore techniques like back translation to generate additional training data and improve the chatbot's robustness.

**5. Creative Exploration:**

* **Brainstorming sessions:** Conduct brainstorming sessions with diverse stakeholders to generate innovative ideas for chatbot features and functionalities.
* **Scenario planning:** Develop scenarios that explore how the chatbot might be used in different contexts and identify potential challenges and opportunities.
* **Benchmarking:** Analyze existing successful chatbots to identify best practices and learn from their strengths and weaknesses.

**Benefits of Exploration:**

* **Reduces development risk:** Identifying potential challenges early on allows for proactive solutions and avoids costly mistakes.
* **Increases user satisfaction:** By understanding user needs and preferences, you can build a chatbot that delivers a valuable and enjoyable user experience.
* **Encourages innovation:** Exploration fosters creativity and leads to the development of unique and effective chatbot features.
* **Provides valuable insights:** The data and insights gathered during exploration can inform future iterations and improvements to the chatbot.

**By employing a diverse range of exploration approaches, you can gain valuable insights, uncover opportunities, and ensure your chatbot project is built on a solid foundation for success.**

### Exploitation Approach

Exploration is crucial in the development of an effective chatbot. It helps you understand user needs, identify potential challenges, and discover innovative solutions. Here are some key exploration approaches for chatbot projects:

1. User Research:

* Surveys and interviews: Gather quantitative and qualitative data about user behavior, preferences, and expectations for chatbots.
* User observation: Observe how users interact with existing chatbots and identify potential pain points and opportunities for improvement.
* A/B testing: Experiment with different chatbot features and dialogue flows to see what resonates best with users.

2. Technical Exploration:

* Prototype development: Develop rapid prototypes to test different chatbot functionalities and user interfaces.
* Exploration of NLP tools and APIs: Evaluate various natural language processing tools and APIs to find the best fit for your project's needs.
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By employing a diverse range of exploration approaches, you can gain valuable insights, uncover opportunities, and ensure your chatbot project is built on a solid foundation for success.

# CHAPTER 5

## CHATBOT FOR ADMISSION

Chatbots can be a valuable tool for admissions offices, streamlining the application process and providing personalized assistance to prospective students. Here's a breakdown of a chatbot project specifically designed for admissions:

Goals and Objectives:

* Simplify the application process: Allow applicants to submit inquiries, request information, and complete application steps through the chatbot.
* Improve communication: Provide 24/7 access to answers and support, reducing wait times and improving response rates.
* Personalize the experience: Tailor information and responses based on individual applicant profiles and interests.
* Increase efficiency: Automate repetitive tasks and free up staff time for more complex interactions.

Key Features:

* Answering frequently asked questions: Provide readily available answers to common questions about the application process, deadlines, requirements, and programs.
* Guiding applicants through the application process: Assist applicants in navigating the application portal, completing forms, and uploading documents.
* Scheduling appointments and virtual tours: Offer convenient options for scheduling meetings with admissions officers or participating in virtual campus tours.
* Providing personalized recommendations: Recommend programs and resources based on applicants' academic background, interests, and career goals.
* Processing basic application steps: Allow applicants to submit inquiries, request transcripts, and update their application status.
* Integrating with admissions software: Integrate the chatbot with existing admissions software to ensure seamless data flow and consistency.

Benefits for Admissions Offices:

* Reduced workload: Automating tasks and answering questions frees up staff time for more personalized interactions.
* Improved applicant experience: Provides readily available information and support, leading to a more positive applicant experience.
* Increased conversion rates: Streamlined process and personalized communication can encourage more applicants to complete their applications.
* Reduced costs: Automating tasks can save time and resources for the admissions office.
* Improved data collection: Chatbots can collect valuable data about applicant interests and preferences.

Benefits for Prospective Students:

* 24/7 access to information and support: Get answers to questions and assistance with the application process anytime, anywhere.
* Personalized information and recommendations: Receive relevant information and recommendations based on their individual profiles.
* Faster and more efficient application process: Complete application steps and submit inquiries through the chatbot.
* Improved communication and engagement: Interact with the admissions office and receive personalized updates.

Development Process:

1. Identify user needs and goals: Conduct user research to understand the needs and expectations of prospective students and admissions staff.
2. Define chatbot features and functionalities: Determine the specific tasks and services the chatbot will offer.
3. Develop the chatbot's personality and tone of voice: Create a persona for the chatbot that is friendly, helpful, and knowledgeable.
4. Train the chatbot: Train the chatbot on relevant data, including FAQs, program information, and admissions policies.
5. Test and refine: Conduct rigorous testing to ensure the chatbot performs accurately and effectively.
6. Deploy and monitor: Launch the chatbot and continuously monitor its performance and user feedback.

Here are some additional considerations for developing a chatbot for admissions:

* Accessibility: Ensure the chatbot is accessible to users with disabilities.
* Security and privacy: Implement robust security measures to protect user data.
* Compliance with data regulations: Ensure compliance with relevant data privacy regulations, such as FERPA.
* Ethical considerations: Address potential biases and ensure responsible development and use of the chatbot.

By developing a well-designed and implemented chatbot, admissions offices can enhance the applicant experience, improve efficiency, and achieve their admissions goals.

By following this guide and incorporating the best practices, you can develop a successful chatbot for your admissions process and create a more positive and efficient experience for both applicants and admissions staff.

# CHAPTER 6

## LLM AND LlaMA

### 6.1 LLM

Large Language Model" (LLM) is a term often used to describe advanced natural language processing models that are characterized by their vast size and complexity. These models are designed to understand and generate human-like text based on extensive training on diverse linguistic data. One of the most well-known examples of a large language model is OpenAI's GPT-3 (Generative Pre-trained Transformer 3). GPT-3 is one of the largest language models created to date, with 175 billion parameters. Parameters in this context refer to the weights in the neural network that are learned during the training process. Large language models like GPT-3 are pre-trained on massive datasets and can perform a wide range of natural language processing tasks, such as language translation, text completion, question answering, summarization, and more.

They have demonstrated impressive capabilities in understanding context, generating coherent and contextually relevant text, and even engaging in creative writing. The development and deployment of large language models have significantly advanced the field of natural language processing, but they also raise considerations related to ethical use, responsible AI, and potential biases in language generation. Researchers and developers continue to explore ways to enhance the capabilities of these models while addressing associated challenges. One notable example of a Large Language Model is OpenAI's GPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer) series, such as GPT-3. These models are pre-trained on a diverse range of internet text and can perform various language-related tasks, including text completion, translation, question-answering, and more. Large Language Models have been widely used across different domains, including natural language processing, chatbot development, content generation, and even creative writing. Researchers and developers continue to explore ways to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, and ethical considerations associated with these models.

LLM can stand for several things depending on the context. Here are some of the most common meanings:

**1. Large Language Model:** This is the most likely meaning of LLM in the context of our conversation. Large language models (LLMs) are a type of artificial intelligence (AI) trained on massive amounts of text data. This allows them to generate text, translate languages, write different kinds of creative content, and answer questions in an informative way. Examples of LLMs include GPT-3, PaLM, and Megatron-Turing NLG (MT-NLG).

**2. Long-Term Memory:** In AI research, LLM can also refer to Long-Term Memory, which is a type of memory network used to store and retrieve information over long periods. Long-term memory is often used in conjunction with short-term memory (STM) to provide a more complete and accurate representation of the world.

**3. Logistic Linear Model:** LLM can also stand for Logistic Linear Model, which is a type of statistical model used for binary classification. Logistic linear models are used to predict the probability of an event happening based on a set of input variables.

**4. Least Latency Mapping:** In computer networking, LLM can refer to Least Latency Mapping, which is a technique used to route traffic through the network with the lowest possible latency. Least latency mapping is important for real-time applications such as video conferencing and online gaming.

**5. Local Linear Model:** In statistics, LLM can refer to Local Linear Model, which is a type of regression model used to estimate the relationship between two variables. Local linear models are similar to linear regression models, but they use a weighted average of data points near the point of interest to make predictions.

### 6.2 LlaMA

LLaMA (Large Language Model Meta AI) is a state-of-the-art foundational large language model developed by Meta AI. It was released publicly in October 2023 as part of Meta's commitment to open science and advancing research in the field of AI.

Key features of LLaMA include:

* Large size: LLaMA comes in various sizes, with the largest model having 65 billion parameters, making it one of the biggest publicly available language models.
* Efficient training: LLaMA was trained on trillions of tokens using a highly efficient training pipeline, resulting in a model that is smaller and faster than previous models of similar size.
* Open-source: LLaMA is open-sourced under a permissive license, allowing researchers and developers to access and use the model for further experimentation and research.

Potential applications of LLaMA include:

* Natural language processing (NLP) tasks: LLaMA can be used for various NLP tasks, including text classification, machine translation, and question answering.
* Creative text generation: LLaMA can generate different creative text formats like poems, code, scripts, musical pieces, emails, letters, etc.
* Education and research: LLaMA can be used to develop educational tools and support research in various fields.

Here are some specific examples of how LLaMA can be used:

* Developing a chatbot that can provide customer service: LLaMA can be used to train a chatbot that can answer customer questions, resolve issues, and provide support 24/7.
* Creating a research paper writing assistant: LLaMA can be used to help researchers write and edit research papers.
* Developing a tool for translating languages: LLaMA can be used to translate text between different languages.

# CHAPTER 7

## LangChain Overview

LangChain is a framework for building applications powered by large language models (LLMs). It provides a modular and flexible way to build applications that can understand and respond to natural language.

**Key features of LangChain:**

* **Composable:** LangChain applications are built from individual components called "agents." These agents can be combined in various ways to create complex applications.
* **Extensible:** LangChain provides a set of core agents, but developers can also create their own agents to add new functionality.
* **Scalable:** LangChain applications can be deployed on a variety of platforms, from small servers to large cloud deployments.

**Benefits of using LangChain:**

* **Faster development:** LangChain provides a high-level abstraction that allows developers to build complex applications without having to write low-level code.
* **More flexibility:** LangChain applications can be easily modified to meet the specific needs of a particular use case.
* **Increased accuracy:** LangChain applications benefit from the accuracy of modern large language models.

**Some examples of LangChain applications:**

* **Chatbots:** Chatbots that can understand and respond to natural language questions and requests.
* **Virtual assistants:** Virtual assistants that can help users with tasks such as scheduling appointments, setting reminders, and making calls.
* **Content creation:** Tools that can help writers and editors create content, such as generating blog posts, articles, and marketing copy.
* **Data analysis:** Tools that can help businesses analyze large amounts of data, such as customer reviews, social media posts, and financial reports.

**Overall, LangChain Technology is a powerful and versatile platform for building applications powered by large language models. It offers a number of benefits over traditional approaches to building these types of applications, and it is likely to play an increasingly important role in the development of AI-powered software in the future.**

**Additionally, here are some specific points about LangChain:**

* It is an open-source framework, making it accessible to a wide range of developers.
* It is built on top of the popular Python programming language, making it easy to use for developers familiar with Python.
* It integrates with a variety of popular LLMs, including GPT-3, PaLM, and Bard.
* It provides a set of pre-built agents that can be used for common tasks such as text generation, translation, and question answering.
* It allows developers to create their own agents to add new functionality.

# CHAPTER 8

## AZURE’S OPENAI INTEGRATION

Azure OpenAI Service allows you to leverage the power of OpenAI's cutting-edge large language models (LLMs) directly within your Azure environment. This integration unlocks a wide range of possibilities for developers and businesses to build innovative applications that understand and respond to natural language in complex ways.

**Key Features:**

* **Access to Powerful LLMs:** Get immediate access to OpenAI's top-performing language models, including GPT-3 and Codex.
* **Simplified Development:** Utilize pre-built APIs and tools to integrate LLMs into your existing applications without writing complex code.
* **Enterprise-Grade Security:** Benefit from Azure's robust security features to safeguard your data and privacy.
* **Responsible AI Tools:** Mitigate potential risks and biases through built-in responsible AI features.
* **Scalability and Flexibility:** Run your applications on Azure's global infrastructure with high performance and scalability.
* **Extensive Documentation and Support:** Access comprehensive documentation, tutorials, and dedicated support resources.

**Benefits:**

* **Accelerate Innovation:** Develop AI-powered applications faster and with less effort.
* **Enhanced User Experiences:** Create engaging and personalized interactions for your users.
* **Improved Efficiency:** Automate tasks and processes to free up resources for other activities.
* **Unlock New Opportunities:** Explore new applications for LLMs in various industries and domains.

**Applications:**

* **Chatbots and Virtual Assistants:** Build intelligent chatbots that can hold natural conversations and handle customer service inquiries.
* **Content Creation:** Generate different creative text formats of content, like poems, code, scripts, musical pieces, email, letters, etc.
* **Data Analysis:** Extract insights from large amounts of text data to inform decision-making.
* **Translation and Summarization:** Translate text between languages and summarize articles or documents.
* **Code Generation and Analysis:** Generate code based on natural language descriptions or analyze existing code for potential issues.

**Getting Started:**

1. Create an Azure account if you don't have one already.
2. Sign up for the Azure OpenAI Service waitlist.
3. Once approved, create an Azure OpenAI Service resource.
4. Explore the available LLMs and APIs.
5. Start developing your application using tutorials and documentation.
6. Continuously monitor and improve your application based on user feedback and performance data.

# CHAPTER 9

## BUILDING A CHATBOT USING NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING(NLP) AND DEEP NEAURAL NETWORKS(DNN)

### Building a chatbot using Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Deep Neural Networks (DNN) involves several steps. Here's a high-level overview of the process:

* Define Objectives:

Clearly define the objectives of your chatbot. What is its purpose? What tasks should it perform? Who is the target audience?

* Date Collection:

Gather a dataset of conversational data. This can include chat logs, customer support interactions, or any other relevant text data. The quality and diversity of your dataset will greatly influence the performance of your chatbot.

* Preprocessing:

Clean and preprocess the data. This involves removing irrelevant information, handling typos, and formatting the text appropriately. Tokenization, stemming, and lemmatization may also be necessary.

* Feature Extraction:

Convert the text data into a format suitable for training a neural network. This often involves representing words or phrases as vectors. Techniques like Word Embeddings (Word2Vec, GloVe) or subword embeddings (FastText) are commonly used.

* Model Architecture:

Choose a suitable architecture for your neural network. Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), Long Short-Term Memory networks (LSTMs), or Transformer architectures (like BERT or GPT) are popular choices for chatbots. Pre-trained models can be fine- tuned for your specific task.

* Training:

Train your model on the preprocessed data. Split your dataset into training and validation sets to evaluate the model's performance. Adjust hyperparameters, like learning rate or dropout, to optimize the model.

* NLP Technique:

Integrate NLP techniques for better understanding of user inputs. Named Entity Recognition (NER), sentiment analysis, and intent recognition can enhance the chatbot's capabilities.

* Context Handling:

Implement mechanisms to handle context within a conversation. This is crucial for maintaining coherent and relevant responses over multiple turns.

* Response Generation:

Develop a mechanism for generating responses. Depending on your model architecture, this could involve sampling from the model's output distribution or using a decoding strategy.

* Testing and Evolution:

Evaluate your chatbot on a separate test dataset or through user testing. Fine-tune as needed to improve performance.

* Integration:

Integrate your chatbot into the desired platform or application. This could be a website, mobile app, or messaging platform.

* User Feedback and Iteration:

Collect user feedback and iterate on your chatbot's performance. Continuous improvement is essential for enhancing user experience.

* Monitoring And Maintenance:

Implement monitoring systems to keep track of your chatbot's performance over time. Regularly update the model with new data to ensure it remains effective.

### NLP:

NLP, or Natural Language Processing, stands for teaching machines to understand human speech and spoken words. NLP combines computational linguistics, which involves rule-based modeling of human language, with intelligent algorithms like statistical, machine, and deep learning algorithms. Together, these technologies create the smart voice assistants and chatbots we use daily.

In human speech, there are various errors, differences, and unique intonations. NLP technology empowers machines to rapidly understand, process, and respond to large volumes of text in real-time. You’ve likely encountered NLP in voice-guided GPS apps, virtual assistants, speech-to-text note creation apps, and other chatbots that offer app support in your everyday life. In the business world, NLP is instrumental in streamlining processes, monitoring employee productivity, and enhancing sales and after-sales efficiency.

### Tasks in NLP

Interpreting and responding to human speech presents numerous challenges, as discussed in this article. Humans take years to conquer these challenges when learning a new language from scratch. Programmers have integrated various functions into NLP technology to tackle these hurdles and create practical tools for understanding human speech, processing it, and generating suitable responses.

NLP tasks involve breaking down human text and audio signals from voice data in ways that computers can analyze and convert into comprehensible data. Some of the tasks in NLP data ingestion include:

1. **Speech Recognition:** This process involves converting speech into text, a crucial step in speech analysis. Within speech recognition, there is a subprocess called speech tagging, which allows a computer to break down speech and add context, accents, or other speech attributes.
2. **Word Sense Disambiguation:** In human speech, a word can have multiple meanings. Word sense disambiguation is a semantic analysis that selects the most appropriate meaning for a word based on its context. For instance, it helps determine whether a word functions as a verb or a pronoun.
3. **Named Entity Recognition (NER):** NER identifies words and phrases as specific entities, such as recognizing “Dev” as a person’s name or “America” as the name of a country.
4. **Sentiment Analysis:** Human speech often contains sentiments and undertones. Extracting these nuances and hidden emotions, like attitude, sarcasm, fear, or joy, is one of the most challenging tasks undertaken by NLP processes.

### DNN

The Chatbot works based on*DNN (Deep Neural Network)* to identify the patterns of sentences given by the user as input and pick a random response related to that query. The NLTK Library in Python has functions that help to figure out the most relevant words from a sentence or paragraph and*stem* the words into their root meaning and can reduce them, (for instance, the root meaning or stem of the word 'going' is 'go'). This process is known as *Stemming***.**The words are then converted into their corresponding numerical values since the Neural Networks only understand numbers. The process of converting text into numerical values is known as *One-Hot Encoding*. When the data preprocessing is completed we'll create Neural Networks using *'TFlearn'*and then fit the training data into it. After the successful training, the model is able to predict the *tags* that are related to the user's query.

Neural networks are used in chatbots to create generative bots that can resolve everyday problems using natural language. These bots use deep machine learning techniques to make intelligent decisions based on human-to-human dialogue.

**Here are some types of neural networks used in chatbots:**

* Deep Neural Network (DNN): Identifies patterns in user input and chooses a random response
* Convolutional Neural Network (CNN): Used as a classifier with a hierarchical structure where layers learn from each other
* Transformer: Used in the ChatGPT algorithm

Deep neural networks (DNNs) are powerful tools that are increasingly being used to build chatbots. They offer several advantages over traditional chatbot approaches, including:

1. Improved performance: DNNs can learn complex representations of language, which allows them to generate more natural and engaging conversations. They can also understand the context of a conversation better, leading to more relevant and helpful responses.

2. Scalability: DNNs can be trained on large datasets of text and code, which allows them to learn complex patterns and generalize to new situations. This makes them well-suited for building chatbots that can handle a wide range of topics and questions.

3. Adaptability: DNNs can be continuously trained and updated, which allows them to adapt to changes in language and user behavior. This makes them ideal for building chatbots that are always learning and improving.

Here are some specific types of DNNs that are commonly used for chatbots:

* Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs): RNNs are good at understanding the context of a conversation, as they can process information sequentially. This makes them well-suited for building chatbots that can hold longer conversations and generate more human-like responses.
* Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks: LSTMs are a type of RNN that are specifically designed to remember long-term dependencies. This makes them well-suited for building chatbots that can refer back to earlier parts of a conversation.
* Transformer networks: Transformers are a type of DNN that uses attention mechanisms to focus on the most relevant parts of a sentence. This makes them well-suited for building chatbots that can understand complex sentences and generate more fluent responses.

Here are some examples of how DNNs are used to build chatbots:

* Customer service chatbots: DNN-based chatbots can be used to answer customer questions, resolve issues, and provide support 24/7.
* Virtual assistants: DNN-based virtual assistants can be used to schedule appointments, set reminders, and control smart home devices.
* Personalization: DNNs can be used to personalize chatbot responses based on the user's individual needs and preferences.
* Sentiment analysis: DNNs can be used to analyze the sentiment of a user's message and respond accordingly.

# CHAPTER 10

## C****hallenges for Chatbot****

While chatbots offer significant benefits, they also come with a set of challenges that need to be addressed for them to reach their full potential. Here are some of the key challenges facing chatbots today:

1. User Experience:

* Cold and robotic interactions: Many chatbots provide a cold and robotic experience, failing to engage users in meaningful conversations.
* Limited understanding of user intent: Chatbots often struggle to understand the true intent behind a user's query, leading to inaccurate or irrelevant responses.
* Lack of personalization: Chatbots often lack the ability to personalize their responses based on the individual user's needs and preferences.

2. Technical Challenges:

* Natural Language Processing (NLP): NLP technology still faces limitations in understanding complex language nuances, leading to misinterpretations and awkward dialogue flow.
* Data availability and quality: Training effective DNNs requires large amounts of high-quality data, which can be costly and time-consuming to acquire.
* Scalability: Scaling chatbots to handle large volumes of users and complex interactions remains a challenge.

3. Security and Privacy:

* Data breaches and misuse of personal information: Chatbots collect and store sensitive user data, raising concerns about data breaches and misuse.
* Lack of transparency and control: Users often lack transparency into how chatbots collect and use their data, making it difficult to exercise control over their privacy.

4. Ethical Considerations:

* Bias and discrimination: Chatbots can inherit and amplify biases present in the data they are trained on, leading to discrimination against certain groups.
* Job displacement: Concerns exist about chatbots replacing human workers in various customer service and administrative roles.
* Lack of accountability and explainability: It can be challenging to understand how chatbots arrive at their decisions, making it difficult to hold them accountable for mistakes or biases.

Here are some potential solutions to these challenges:

* Investing in advanced NLP research and development: To improve chatbots' understanding of natural language and user intent.
* Collecting and using high-quality training data: Including diverse and representative data to mitigate bias and improve performance.
* Utilizing robust security measures and data privacy protocols: To protect user data and ensure its responsible use.
* Developing ethical frameworks and guidelines: To ensure fairness, transparency, and accountability in chatbot development and deployment.

# CHAPTER 11

## Technology Used

### 11.1 PYTHON

Python is a versatile programming language that is commonly used for developing various types of applications, including chatbots. If you're considering creating a chatbot for admission purposes, Python can be an excellent choice due to its readability, ease of use, and the availability of various libraries and frameworks for natural language processing (NLP) and chatbot development.

ChatBot Framework

There are several Python libraries and frameworks that facilitate chatbot development. Some popular ones include:

* **ChatterBot**: A machine learning-based library for creating chatbots that can be trained to understand and generate responses.
* **NLTK(Natural Language Toolkit):** A powerful library for working with human language data, including tokenization, stemming, tagging, parsing, and more.
* **RASA**: An open-source framework for building conversational AI applications, including chatbots.

Implement Natural Language Processing:

Utilize NLP techniques to understand and process user inputs. NLP libraries like NLTK or spaCy can help in tasks like tokenization, part-of-speech tagging, and entity recognition. Natural Language Processing (NLP) is a subfield of artificial intelligence (AI) that focuses on the interaction between computers and humans using natural language. The goal of NLP is to enable computers to understand, interpret, and generate human language in a way that is both meaningful and contextually relevant. Here are key aspects and tasks related to natural language processing

### 11.2 LANGCHAIN

Langchain Technology is a framework for developing applications powered by large language models (LLMs). It provides a modular and flexible way to build applications that can understand and respond to natural language.

Key features of Langchain:

* Composable: Langchain applications are built from individual components called "agents". These agents can be combined in various ways to create complex applications.
* Extensible: Langchain provides a set of core agents, but developers can also create their own agents to add new functionality.
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* Faster development: Langchain provides a high-level abstraction that allows developers to build complex applications without having to write low-level code.
* More flexibility: Langchain applications can be easily modified to meet the specific needs of a particular use case.
* Increased accuracy: Langchain applications benefit from the accuracy of modern large language models.

### 11.3 PaLM

"PaLM" could be referring to the **Pathway Language Model (PaLM)**, a large language model created by Google AI. If this is your intent, I can provide you with information about PaLM's capabilities, design, applications, and limitations. "PaLm" could also be an abbreviation or acronym, or a reference to something entirely different. To clarify your intention, please provide additional context."PaLm" could also be an abbreviation or acronym, or a reference to something entirely different. To clarify your intention, please provide additional context.

### 11.4 Azure’s OpenAI Service

Azure OpenAI Service is a powerful offering from Microsoft Azure that provides access to OpenAI's cutting-edge large language models (LLMs). This service allows businesses and developers to leverage the capabilities of these AI models for various purposes, including

Generating Text:

* Create creative content like poems, code, scripts, and musical pieces.
* Generate different writing styles and formats for different audiences.
* Automate content creation tasks like writing product descriptions or blog posts.
* Develop chatbots and virtual assistants that can hold meaningful conversations with users.
* Build applications that can analyze and understand text data, like customer reviews or social media posts.
* Create tools for summarizing and translating text.

### 11.5 LlaMA

**LlaMA stands for "Large Language Model Meta AI."** It's a collection of foundational large language models (LLMs) developed and publicly released by Meta AI in 2023. LlaMA models range in size from 7 billion parameters to 65 billion parameters, making them versatile tools for research and development in various subfields of AI.

**Goals and Applications:**

* Designed for researchers and developers to advance their work in natural language processing (NLP) and other AI areas.
* Useful for tasks like:
  + Text generation and translation
  + Question answering and summarization
  + Code generation and analysis
  + Chatbots and virtual assistants
  + Research on bias, fairness, and interpretability in AI

Key Features:

* Open-source: The code and models are available for public access and use, allowing for transparency and collaboration.
* Efficient: Trained on trillions of tokens of text data, resulting in high performance and accuracy.
* Scalable: Models can be run on different configurations of hardware, enabling adaptation to various research needs.
* Modular: Designed with modular components, allowing researchers to easily adapt and customize them for specific tasks.

**Overall, LlaMA is a valuable contribution to the field of AI, offering researchers and developers a powerful platform to advance their work and explore the potential of large language models.**

# CHAPTER 12

## Conclusion

The proposed system is used to deliver responses in relation to user input. User-submitted questions will receive responses from this system. The primary goals of this project are to create an interface and a database that will record data on questions, responses, keywords, and questions that aren't valid. Reduced workload for college employees and faster user query responses are two additional major goals. They have suggested a web-based chatbot system that combines Deep Learning-based techniques for this. It virtually always provided the consumers with the right answers to their concerns. For this chatbot system, performance and accuracy are very important, and response time is also quite fast.

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