# Introduction

The word "intelligent agents" refers to computers as well as software that can make and study intelligent hardware along with software. AI is becoming more and more important in our everyday lives. Artificial intelligence can do a wide variety of tasks, from simple physical work to more complicated tasks. A chatbot is a representation of an ordinary AI system. It is also one of the easiest and most common ways for people and computers to communicate intelligently. (Bansal & Khan, 2018)Chatbots are also called smart bots, conversational agents, digital helpers, and artificial discussion beings. Chatbots can act like people and make people laugh, but that's not all they were made for. They can be used for things like schooling, getting knowledge, company operations, and e-commerce. (Shawar & Atwell, 2007)The chatbot communicates with users via their social network without departing the messaging app, which verifies their identity. The messaging system integrates safe and reliable payment methods, and the alert system reconnects with inactive users. Chatbots can be shared and integrated into (Hosseini, et al., 2023) group talks. Data requirements are low, and chatbot experience is easily transferable. Developers benefit from communication dependability, rapid and simple production iterations, version fragmentation, and minimal interface design. (Klopfenstein, et al., 2017)

Eliza was the very first recorded chatbot. It was made in 1966, and its goal turned out to function as a psychologist by asking the user questions about what they said. (Weizenbaum, 1996)In 1972, a chatbot called PARRY with a personality was made to be better than ELIZA. In 1995, the computer ALICE was made. In 2000, 2001, and 2004, it passed the Turing Test, which is given every year, and won the Loebner Prize. It was the first machine to get the title of "most human." ALICE uses a simple pattern-matching algorithm, and its intelligence is built based on Artificial Intelligence Markup Language (AIML), which lets developers describe the elements that make up components of the chatbot's intelligence. (Wallace, 2009)

There are various significant chatbots and many people using chatbot in their daily life just for daily need and other things also. Chatbot can also use for educational, health and also for security purposes. In a world within which tech-savvy teenagers spend a lot of time on social networking sites and instant messaging apps like Slack and Facebook Messenger, the use of Chatbots to improve interaction among students has grown increasingly common. Chatbots might be able to give students appropriate data like evaluation criteria, deadlines, and the locations of suggested resources right away. Not only can these Chatbots help students and get them more involved, they can additionally also help teachers do less work so they have more time to work on courses and research. (Cunningham-Nelson, et al., 2019)The Intelligent Healthcare Chatbot, HECIA, was one way that a chatbot was used. She was a chatbot that was set up in a hospital can save time for doctors and nurses. It has been reported that hospital personnel spent 4500 hours a year showing patients where to go in a hospital. HECIA was made to send patients to multiple portions of the hospital, take their symptoms into account, and either give them a diagnosis or send them to a doctor who could help them figure out what was wrong. (Kasinathan, et al., 2017)

There are various types of chatbots available since 1966 in the market. We are using a lot of chatbot in our daily life and there are specially three types of chatbots. They are Menu/Buttons based chatbots, Keywords Recognition based chatbots, Contextual based chatbots. Each of the chatbots has its own importance. In menu based chatbots, which shows the details in the form of boxes or drop-down menus. These chatbots are based on the idea of decision trees, in which you make choices to get the response users want. In keywords Recognition, they look for certain words or phrases to do what you want. They pay attention to the content that the user types and respond to it. With the help of AI technology and a user-tailored list of keywords, the bot uses algorithms to figure out what to say to the user. Among the most cutting-edge types of bots available today is the contextual chatbot. To decipher the user's emotions, they employ Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence tools like speech recognition and text-to-speech translation algorithms. The more encounters the bot has, the more it learns and evolves. (Gupta & Hathwar, 2020)

# Literature Review

Gupta . et. al. in 2023 has done simple research in which ChatGPT was instructed to "give novel systematic evaluation ideas" for aesthetic, craniofacial, microsurgery, and hand plastic surgery themes to cover its diversity. The open AI model was given 10 overall comprehensive reviews and 10 focused on 2 aspects for each issue. ChatGPT has shown that AI can correctly respond to user input, but not perfectly. ChatGPT uses humanistic aspects to improve its behavior and task completion. (Gupta, et al., 2023)

Rahaman , 2023 in this article presents ChatGPT, a new concept that bridges the gaps between business, technology, entrepreneurship, and innovation. The research showed that using ChatGPT can increase the effectiveness of a wide range of business, economic, and entrepreneurial activities. It is essential to keep in mind that ChatGPT has to be made more robust; it still makes a number of mistakes and provides inappropriate answers. (Rahaman, 2023)

H. Holden Thorp in 2023 was published an article in that It found facts, but its scholarly writing needs improvement. The ramifications for education may encourage academicians to reconsider their courses and provide AI-resistant homework. That may be better. Academic reviewers caught 63% of ChatGPT-created abstracts in recent research. “ChatGPT sometimes produces plausible sounding but inaccurate or nonsensical answers,” the website notes. Machines help people form hypotheses, plan experiments, and interpret outcomes. (Thorp, 2023)

This survey for chatgpt where author was Mohammad Hosseini who did survey in education and medical line where in survey that less than 50 % of the people used chatgpt. With response there are positive and negative response that chatgpt helped in fixing a lot of problems but also with negative that this caused also plagiarism. And also that most of the chatgpt users are medical and research trainees in their training and also ChatGPT was considered damaging to education since it might be exploited to discover quick solutions and replace hard effort and comprehension. ChatGPT-like technologies were seen to put clinical reasoning at risk. (Hosseini, et al., 2023)

Jan Homolak in 2023 posted an article where it was shown that ChatGPT scored 66% and 72% on Basic and Advanced Cardiovascular Life Support examinations, respectively, and passed the US Medical Licencing Exam. They are famously lousy at context and subtlety, which are essential for safe and successful patient care, which includes applying medical information, concepts, and principles in real-world contexts. Frey and Osborne believe that while administrator health care positions are likely to be automated, physician and surgeons jobs are just 0.42% likely to be automated. (Homolak, 2023)

Yejin Bang in 2023 submitted a report which was shown that ChatGPT is technically evaluated utilising 23 data sets for 8 typical NLP application tasks. These data sets including a new multimodal dataset test ChatGPT's multitask, multilingual, and multimodal capabilities. ChatGPT averages 63.41% accuracy in 10 logical, non-textual, and commonsense reasoning areas. (Bang, et al., 2023)

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