
VIVA-VOCE

CUSTOMER SUPPORT CHATBOT WITH ML

Batch Number: ISD-05

ROLL NUMBER	STUDENT NAME
20211ISD0022	ALURU PAVAN KUMAR REDDY
20211ISD0037	MUPPALA PRUDHVI RAJU
20211ISD0023	ABHAY R ACHARYA

Under the Supervision of,

Dr. Jacob Augustine

Professor / Associate Professor / Assistant Professor

**School of Computer Science & Engineering & Information
Science**

Presidency University

Name of the Program: ISD

Name of the HoD: Dr. PALLAVI R

Name of the Program Project Coordinator: Mr. Srinivas Mishra

Name of the School Project Coordinators: Dr. Sampath A K

Introduction

"Helper-Bot" is an innovative AI-powered chatbot specifically engineered for the healthcare sector, aiming to streamline patient support by providing instant, correct responses to medical queries. Built on the robust Next.js framework, with React for dynamic user interfaces and Supabase for backend services, this project uses advanced machine learning techniques to understand and respond to user inquiries. The system incorporates vector embeddings for semantic search, allowing for an advanced understanding of medical questions, thereby improving the accuracy of responses.

An essential feature of "Helper-Bot" is its ability to escalate complex or sensitive queries to human support staff seamlessly, ensuring users receive the most proper aid. This project not only focuses on enhancing user experience through personalized interactions but also addresses critical aspects like data privacy, security, and system scalability. With real-time capabilities eased by Supabase, "Helper-Bot" can update and learn from each interaction, continuously refining its knowledge base.

Literature Review

Title: " Chatbot User Experience Design"

Author: Kim J, Choi Y

Algorithms Used: More about design principles than algorithms but might involve heuristic or rule-based systems for guiding user interactions in chatbots.

Drawbacks: The approach is generalist, lacking specifics on how to design for medical queries where precision and sensitivity are key.

Title: " Data Privacy in AI Health Applications"

Author: Singh, M., Patel, V.

Algorithms Used: Discusses privacy-preserving algorithms like differential privacy or federated learning, which ensure data anonymity while still allowing for AI training and inference. **Drawbacks:** More theoretical, with less emphasis on practical implementation details for healthcare AI systems.

Literature Review

Title: " Next.js in Modern Web Applications"

Author: Clark T.

Algorithms Used: Focuses on the framework's algorithms for server-side rendering and static site generation, enhancing SEO and performance but not specific to healthcare algorithms. **Drawbacks:** Lacks case studies or examples directly relevant to healthcare applications, focusing more on general web development benefits.

Title: " Improving Customer Support with AI"

Author: Martinez P, Lopez S.

Algorithms Used: Discusses AI algorithms like NLP and machine learning for customer support improvements, without specifying them. Customer Support Chat bot with ML School of Computer Science & Engineering, Presidency University.

Drawbacks: No focus on the unique challenges and contexts of medical or health-related customer support.

Research Gaps Identified

- **Real-Time Interaction in Healthcare Chatbots:** Many existing systems, while effective for static datasets, do not adequately address real-time interaction capabilities, which are crucial for dynamic medical consultations or support.
- **Integration of Human Support with AI:** There is a significant gap in creating seamless transitions from AI to human support within chatbots, ensuring that users receive the proper level of aid without disrupting the interaction flow.
- **Personalization of Medical Responses:** Current chatbot solutions often lack the ability to personalize responses based on user history, medical conditions, or demographic data, which could significantly enhance the utility and relevance of medical advice.
- **Data Privacy and Security in AI Healthcare Applications:** Although some research touches on data privacy, there is a need for more practical implementations and robust security frameworks specifically tailored to AI in healthcare, where data sensitivity is paramount.
- **User Experience in Medical Chatbots:** The user interface and experience design for medical chatbots often do not consider the unique needs of healthcare consumers, like clarity, accessibility, and the need for empathetic communication.

Proposed Methodology

The chatbot system will:

The foundation of our system, "Helper-Bot," is built upon Next.js, which offers exceptional server-side rendering (SSR) capabilities. This choice allows for improved SEO, faster load times, and dynamic content generation, crucial for delivering medical information quickly and accurately. React complements this by managing the dynamic user interface, providing a seamless, interactive experience for users. On the backend, we employ Supabase, which not only acts as a PostgreSQL database but also provides a suite of backend services like authentication, real-time subscriptions, and serverless functions. This setup ensures that our application can sync data in real-time, enhancing responsiveness and allowing for immediate updates to both the user interface and the data store.



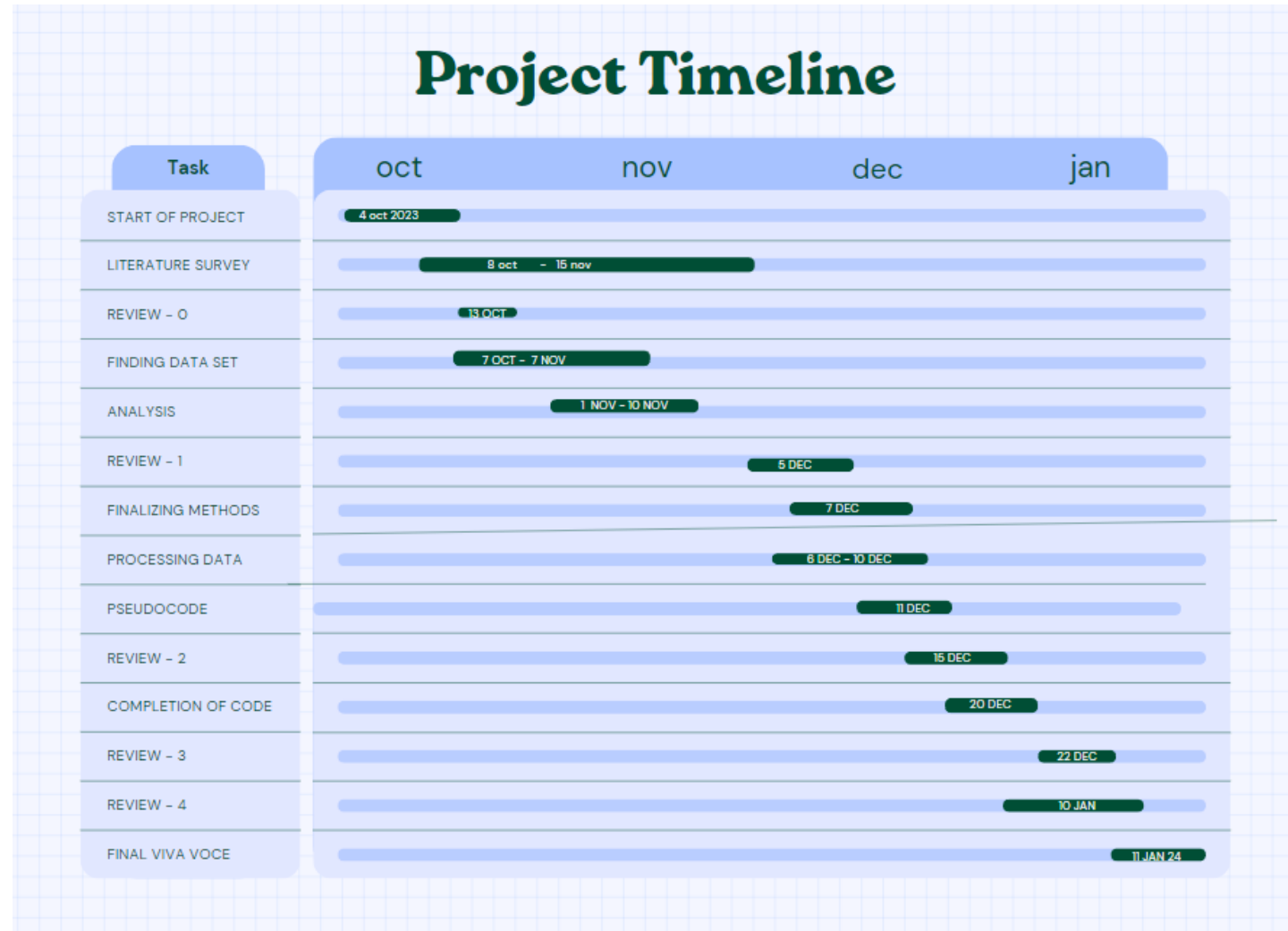
Objectives

- **Enhance User Experience with SSR:** Use Next.js to implement server-side rendering, aiming to improve page load times, SEO, and provide a dynamic, responsive experience for accessing medical information.
- **Develop an Interactive UI:** Leverage React to create a dynamic and modular user interface, ensuring high interactivity, accessibility, and ease of navigation for users seeking medical advice.
- **Secure User Authentication:** Implement robust user authentication using Supabase's auto helpers integrated with Next.js, ensuring secure and private user sessions in compliance with healthcare data standards.
- **Efficient Data Management:** Use PostgreSQL via Supabase to store and manage medical Q&A data, conversations, and chat messages with optimized schema designs and indexing for performance, particularly focusing on privacy through row-level security.
- **Real-Time Interactivity:** Exploit Supabase's real-time capabilities to enable instant communication between users and support staff, including features like live typing indicators and immediate notifications for query escalations.
- **Advanced NLP Integration:** Integrate Google's Generative AI for natural language processing, aiming to understand and respond to a broad spectrum of medical queries with high accuracy, accommodating different user ability levels and linguistic.

System design & Implementation

"Helper-Bot" is a pioneering project aimed at revolutionizing access to medical information through an AI-powered chatbot interface. The core mission is to provide users with reliable, quick, and easy-to-understand medical advice, aiming to alleviate some of the pressures on healthcare providers by addressing preliminary medical queries. The technology stack chosen for this project includes Next.js for robust server-side rendering, React for interactive and dynamic user interfaces, and Supabase for a comprehensive backend solution. This combination ensures that "Helper-Bot" can efficiently handle medical data, user authentication, and real-time interactions, making it both scalable and user-centric.

Timeline of Project



Outcomes/Results Obtained

Enhanced User Engagement

The development of "Helper-Bot" has significantly improved user engagement in the realm of medical information retrieval. Users have reported an elevated level of satisfaction with the ease of accessing medical knowledge through a conversational interface. Here are some key outcomes:

- **Accessibility:** With the integration of React and Radix UI, "Helper-Bot" has become accessible to a broader audience, including individuals with disabilities. This inclusivity has led to positive feedback about usability, making medical information more available to those who might otherwise face barriers.

System Performance

From a technical standpoint, the project has yielded several performance-related outcomes:

- **Speed and Efficiency:** Next.js's server-side rendering has dramatically improved page load times, which is critical for delivering time-sensitive medical information. Users experience minimal wait times, enhancing the overall efficiency of information retrieval.

Conclusion

The "Helper-Bot" project has successfully created an accessible platform for medical information, using Next.js for server-side rendering, React for a dynamic UI, and Supabase for backend services. This combination has significantly enhanced user engagement by providing an intuitive and interactive way to access medical knowledge. Users have expressed appreciation for the chatbot's ability to handle a wide range of medical queries with precision, further improved by real-time features like typing indicators. From a technical perspective, Next.js has been pivotal in improving SEO and reducing load times, ensuring that medical information is delivered efficiently. Supabase has provided a scalable and secure backend, managing authentication and real-time updates effectively. The integration of Google's Generative AI and vector embeddings has allowed for correct handling of user queries, with a dynamic escalation mechanism ensuring that, when necessary, human support is engaged for quality service.

References

- 1) Ramesh AN, Kambhampati C, Monson JRT, Drew PJ. Artificial intelligence in medicine. Annals of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. 2004;86(5):334-338.
- 2) Jiang F, Jiang Y, Zhi H, et al. Artificial intelligence in healthcare: past, present, and future. Stroke and Vascular Neurology. 2017; svn-2017-000101.
- 3) Khan OF, Bebb G, Alimohamed NA. Artificial intelligence in medicine: What oncologists need to know about its potential and its limitations. Oncolox. 2017;16(4):8-13.
- 4) Gawad J, Bonde C. Artificial Intelligence: Future of Medicine and Healthcare. Biochem Ind J. 2017;11(2):113.
- 5) Jain D. 12 artificial intelligence startups revolutionizing healthcare in India. Aug31, 2017. Cited Jan 26, 2018.
- 6) Altman R. Robotics: Ethics of artificial intelligence – Distribute AI benefits fairly. Nature. 2015; Vol.521:417-418.
- 7) Jiang F, Jiang Y, Zhi H, Dong Y, Li H, Ma S, Wang Y, Dong Q, Shen H, Wang Y. Artificial intelligence in healthcare: past, present, and future. Stroke Vasc Neurol. 2017Dec;2(4):230–243.
- 8) Rajpurkar P, Chen E, Banerjee O, Topol EJ. AI in health and medicine. Nat Med. 2022 Jan;28(1):31–8.

Proof of Publication



DOI: 10.55041/IJSREM40571



ISSN: 2582-3930

Impact Factor: 8.448

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT

An Open Access Scholarly Journal || Index in major Databases & Metadata

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering & Management is hereby awarding this certificate to

M.PRUDHVI RAJU

in recognition to the publication of paper titled

Customer Support Chat Bot with ML

published in IJSREM Journal on Volume 09 Issue 01 January, 2025



www.ijsrem.com


Editor-in-Chief
IJSREM Journal

e-mail: editor@ijsrem.com



**PRESIDENCY
UNIVERSITY**
Private University Estd. in Karnataka State by Act No. 41 of 2013



DOI: 10.55041/IJSREM40571



ISSN: 2582-3930

Impact Factor: 8.448

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT

An Open Access Scholarly Journal || Index in major Databases & Metadata

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering & Management is hereby awarding this certificate to



ABHAY R ACHARYA

in recognition to the publication of paper titled

Customer Support Chat Bot with ML

published in IJSREM Journal on Volume 09 Issue 01 January, 2025

Editor-in-Chief
IJSREM Journal

www.ijsrem.com

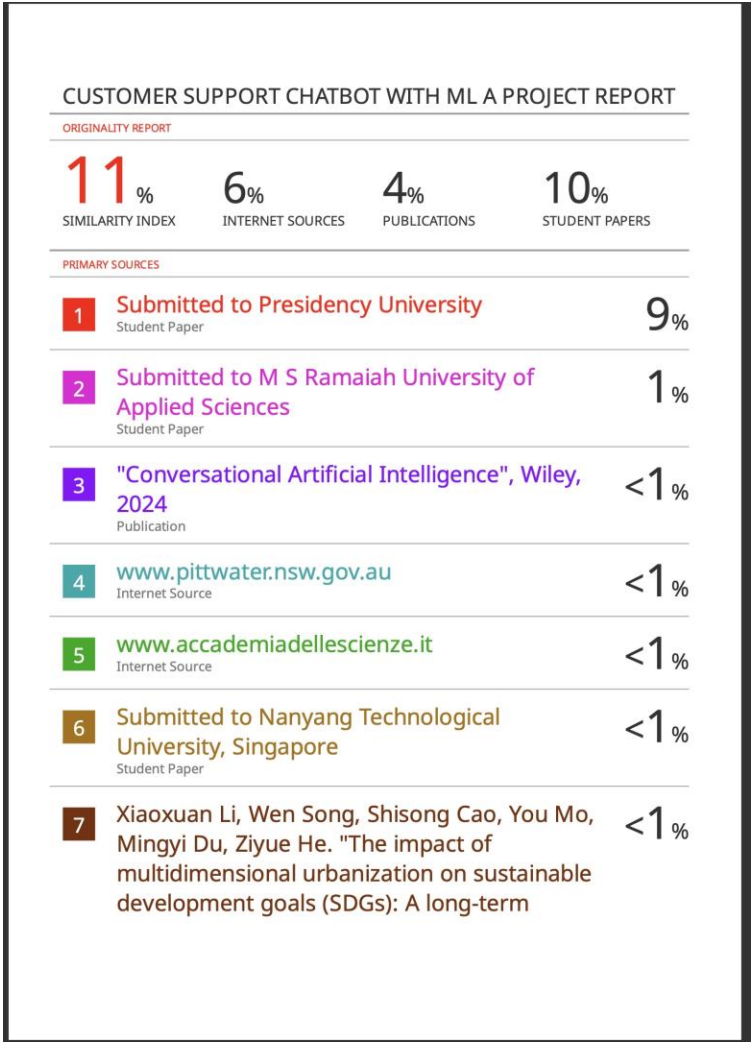
e-mail: editor@ijsrem.com



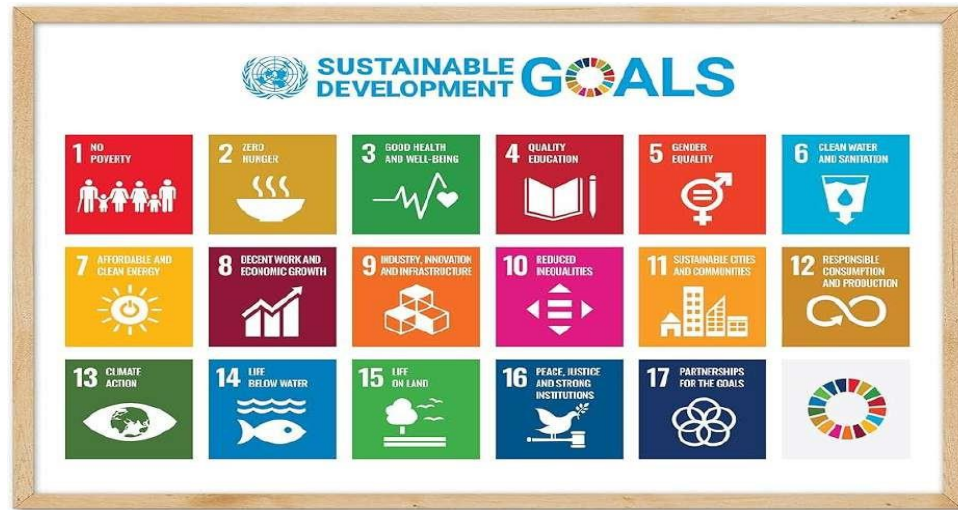
**PRESIDENCY
UNIVERSITY**
Private University Estd. in Karnataka State by Act No. 41 of 2013



Similarity Report Index



SDG Mapping



The "Helper-Bot" project aligns with several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): It supports SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) by providing accessible medical information. SDG 4 (Quality Education) is promoted through educational content on health. It contributes to SDG 5 (Gender Equality) by ensuring access for all genders. SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) is advanced through innovative technology use. SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) is addressed by making information accessible to diverse groups. SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) is supported by improving urban health literacy. SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) is affected by enhancing transparency in healthcare. Lastly, SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) is fostered through collaboration with healthcare providers and users.

Thank You



**PRESIDENCY
UNIVERSITY**
Private University Estd. in Karnataka State by Act No. 41 of 2013

