#### **EDUCATIONAL CHATBOT USING NLP**

**Batch Number: CAI-G11** 

<b>Roll Number</b>	<b>Student Name</b>	Under the Supervision of,
20201CAI0001	Ritu R Naik	Ms.Swati Sharma Associate Professor
20201CAI0024	Ponnapati Jahnavi Reddy	
20201CAI0020	Sindhu T	School of Computer Science Engineering
20201CAI0017	Aduri Jeji Lakshmi	Presidency University

### Introduction

A chatbot is a computer program designed to simulate conversation with human users, typically over the internet or through a messaging interface. It uses artificial intelligence (AI) and natural language processing (NLP) to understand and respond to user queries or commands in a conversational manner

### Introduction

#### **Virtual Assistants**

Siri, Google Assistant, Alexa: Popularity and User Adoption Shifting User Expectations towards Spoken Command Interaction

#### **Enhancing Chatbots**

**Exploration of Advanced NLP Techniques** 

Goal: Deciphering Spoken Language Nuances

#### **NLP - Core Technology**

Definition and Role in Al

Focus: Computer-Human Language Interaction

### Introduction

#### **NLP Components**

Algorithms, Machine Learning Models, Linguistic Analysis

#### **Capabilities of NLP**

Understanding Nuances, Context, and User Intent in Queries

#### **Voice Assistance Integration**

**Enriching Chatbot Interaction** 

Creating a Natural and Fluid Communication Channel

### Literature Review

- Reference [1] explains the collaborative reinforcement technique which is used by the two conversational agents, which is always purely done by NLG and NLU, so apart from just accurately generating and understanding the text, there's a need to reduce user's load by providing an alternate mechanism to remember the preferences and history of the past conversations.
- Reference [1] is about single conversational agent where user can ask a question (query) to the chatbot and chatbot will use Natural language Processing (NLP) to process the message and identify the intent of the query and after that, it will check in the data which stored in the database and try to give a response to the user and resolve the query of the user to improve this, used multiple conversational agents[10] so that the query asked by chatbot can be minimized and we made the query resolution of the user more efficient.

### Literature Review

• Reference [2] talks about how two conversational agents can communicate with each other and learn concurrently without a simulated user which will minimize the user interaction and agents will learn while communicating with each other.

# Research Gaps Identified

#### **Robust Contextual Understanding:**

• Research could focus on enhancing chatbot's ability to understand and maintain context during extended conversations. Improving contextual understanding, especially in dynamic and complex dialogues, remains a research gap.

#### **Real-Time Processing and Latency Reduction:**

• The challenge of achieving real-time responsiveness, particularly in on-device processing scenarios, requires further investigation. Research into optimizing algorithms for faster inference without compromising accuracy is crucial.

#### **Multimodal Integration:**

• While progress has been made in voice-based interactions, the seamless integration of voice with other modalities such as gestures or visual cues remains an area for exploration. Research could delve into effective ways to incorporate and interpret multimodal inputs.

## Proposed Methodology

- The model which we have opted to follow for our project is the Incremental model. We have the option to follow other models but Incremental model turns out to be the best choice related to our project.
- Justification:-Construct a partial implementation of a total system and then slowly add increased functionality for the developed software module.
- First we will make a database of all the common educational terms and phrases used in a particular field.
- Now we will try to make clusters of the similar words and clusters of frequently used words or phrases.

# Objectives

- Seamless Human-Computer
- Interaction
- Accommodating Linguistic Diversity
- Real-Time Responsiveness
- Enhanced Contextual Understanding
- Privacy and Security
- Future Objectives

# System Design & Implementation

#### **SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS:**

- •H/W Specifications: Storing the dataset in Excel Qualification Objectives:
- Qualification StandardsObjectives
- Create data entry and procedures
- Reduce data entry
- Create data for data capture or create other data collection procedures

- S/W Specifications:
- Server-side Script: Python
- IDE: Google Collab
- Libraries Used: NumPy, Pandas

StandardScaler, Train, Test, Split

# Timeline of Project

Timeline	Task
Day 1	Research and Data Collection
Day 2	NLP Model Selection
Day 3	Data Preprocessing
Day 4	Model Training
Day 5	Assigning tasks and progress
Day 6	Integration with Chatbot Framework
Day 7	Bot Development
Day 8	Functionality of checking the progress
Day 9	Testing
Day 10	Training and Maintenance

### Outcomes / Results Obtained

• The outcomes obtained from the development of a voice-assisted chatbot employing Natural Language Processing (NLP) in machine learning reflect significant strides in human-computer interaction. The chatbot exhibits enhanced proficiency in understanding and responding to spoken language, resulting in a more natural and intuitive conversational experience for users. Through the integration of advanced NLP algorithms, the system demonstrates improved contextual understanding, enabling it to interpret and respond to the subtle nuances and complexities inherent in spoken communication.

### Outcomes / Results Obtained

• One notable result is the achievement of real-time responsiveness, facilitated by the optimization of NLP models and, potentially, the implementation of on-device processing. This outcome contributes to a seamless user experience by minimizing delays in communication. Additionally, the chatbot showcases adaptability to diverse linguistic patterns, accents, and evolving language trends, underscoring its versatility and relevance across a broad user demographic

```
res = chatbot_response(audio_text)
          print(res)
          # Convert the response to speech
          tts = gTTS(text=res, lang='en')
          tts.save("response.mp3")
          # Play the response
          display(Audio(filename="response.mp3", autoplay=True))
       except Exception as e:
          print(f'Error: {e}')
oxed{oxed}
   Application can also be submitted online through the University's website
      0:00 / 0:04
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package punkt is already up-to-date!
Enter Message:hii
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 24ms/step
Hello, how can I help you today
  0:00 / 0:02
Enter Message:hii
- 0s 23ms/step
Hello!
  0:00 / 0:00
Enter Message:exit
```

```
query - input | Little riessage: /
  if query in ['quit', 'exit', 'bye']:
      start = False
      continue
  try:
      res = chatbot_response(query)
      print(res)
  except:
      print('You may need to rephrase your question.')
Enter Message:hii
1/1 [============== ] - 0s 39ms/step
Hi there, how can I help?
Enter Message: canteen
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 21ms/step
Our university has canteen with variety of food available
Enter Message:exit
```

### Conclusion

- In conclusion, the development of a voice-assisted chatbot utilizing Natural Language Processing (NLP) within the framework of machine learning has yielded promising results, marking a significant advancement in human-computer interaction. The chatbot's enhanced proficiency in understanding and responding to spoken language, coupled with improved contextual understanding, has resulted in a more natural and intuitive conversational experience for users. Real-time responsiveness has been achieved through the optimization of NLP algorithms, contributing to a seamless communication interface.
- The outcomes also reflect the chatbot's adaptability to diverse linguistic patterns and its capacity to evolve alongside changing language trends, showcasing versatility and relevance. Moreover, the prioritization of user privacy through the implementation of privacy-preserving models underscores a commitment to data security and user trust.

### References

- [1] Tom Bocklisch, Joey Faulkner, Nick Pawlowski, Alan Nichol, "RASA: Open Source Language Understanding and Dialogue Management".
- [2] Alexandros Papangelis, Yi-Chia Wang, Piero Molino, Gokhan Tur, "Collaborative Multi-Agent Dialogue Model Training Via Reinforcement Learning "Uber Al San Francisco, California.
- [3] Aafiya Shaikh1, Dipti More2, Ruchika Puttoo3, Sayli Shrivastav4, Swati Shinde4, "A Survey Paper on Chatbots "International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) Apr 2019.
- [4] Kallirroi Georgila, Claire Nelson, David Traum, "Single-Agent vs. MultiAgent Techniques for Concurrent Reinforcement Learning of Negotiation Dialogue Policies", University of Southern California Institute for Creative Technologies 12015 Waterfront Drive, Playa Vista, CA 90094, USA
- [5] Liu Qigang, Xiangyang Sun, "Research of Web Real-Time Communication Based on Web Socket" International Journal of Communications, Network and System Sciences 05(12):797-801 January 2012.
- [6] H. N. Io, C. B. Lee, "Chatbots and conversational agents: A bibliometric analysis" 2017 IEEE International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management (IEEM)

### **Publication Details**

Dear Author/Research Scholar,

Thanks for considering IRJMETS. Your paper is successfully received via our Online Portal.

Paper Title: SELF LEARNING EDUCATIONAL CHATBOT USING NLP

Paper ID-IRJMETS60100025399

The review result of your paper will be mailed to you once the review process is completed within 48-72 Hours. You can check status of your paper on our website.

There is option of **Track Paper Status** on home page of our website.

For any further communication your are advised to refer your Paper ID-IRJMETS60100025399

With Warm Regards

**Editor-In Chief** 

IRJMETS Publications





# Thank You