# QuickAssist

## **Project Proposal**

Team members: Inbal Bolshinsky Shani Kupiec Almog Sasson Nadav Margaliot

Repository

## **Problem Statement**

### Motivation:

- Enhance efficiency and user satisfaction by automating customer support interactions.
- Reduce customer wait times through instant and accurate responses.

## **Problem Statement**

### Problem definition:

<u>Input:</u> Variant A: Customer message only

Variant B: Customer message + intent label from dataset

Variant C: Customer message + generated intent label

Output: Relevant and helpful chatbot response.

NLP Tasks: Text Generation, Intent Recognition, Contextual Understanding

We compare the quality of responses generated with and without explicit intent labels to measure how intent conditioning influences the response quality.

## **Problem Statement**

### Challenges:

- Understanding customer intent accurately.
- Handling ambiguous or vague customer queries.
- Providing consistent and context-aware replies.

## Training and Test Data

# **Customer Service For LLM**

- → Public dataset, <u>customer-service-for-llm</u>
- → Intents: 27 distinct intents.
- → Categories: 11 categories.
- → Question/Answer Pairs: Approximately 2,700 pairs.

### **Dataset Entry Example:**

**Text:** "need assistance to see my invoices from {{Person Name}}. "

Intent: check\_invoice

Entities/Slots: Invoice Number: "#45678"

## Training and Test Data

### **Bitext**

- → Public dataset, <u>Bitext</u>
- → 27 Intents
- → 10 Categories
- → 26872 Question/Answer pairs
- → 30 entity/slot types

### **Dataset Entry Example:**

Text: "I want to return the shoes I bought last week."

Intent: return\_product

Entities/Slots: Product: "shoes", Time: "last week"

## **Evaluation**

#### **LLM-Based Evaluation**

Use GPT-4 (or similar) to score the chatbot's responses based on:

Helpfulness – Did it address the user's complaint?

Fluency – Is it clearly written and grammatically correct?

Appropriateness – Is the tone professional, polite, and relevant?

#### **BERTScore**

compares the generated response to the reference response based on semantic similarity using BERT embeddings, capturing meaning beyond exact word matches. Suitable for open-ended responses where phrasing may vary.