

Improving Cloud FAQ Experience through Contrastive Learning-based Question Classification

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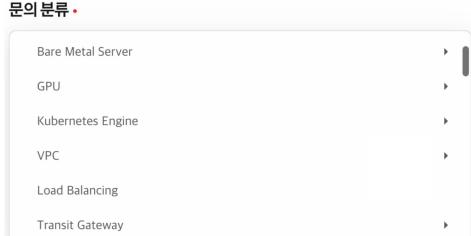


- 1. Introduction
- 2. Methodology
- 3. Experiment
- 4. Results
- 5. Conclusion



Problem Setup



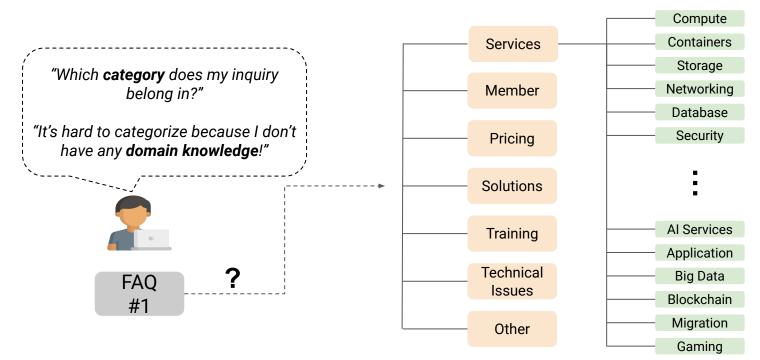




Problem Setup

When a user leaves a question, the user must select the category of the question by themselves.

- What if the user doesn't have enough domain knowledge?
- It will take a lot of time to classify the categories of questions, and the classification accuracy will be reduced.





Research Question

• If a SaaS user leaves a question, is it possible to **automatically categorize** it using NLP?

Contribution

- Existing FAQ problem
 - Users need to select one of the many categories themselves and leave a question.
- This study presents a method for efficiently classifying user questions.
 - User do not need to classify questions into one of the categories themselves.
 - Users can leave questions without domain knowledge.
 - Questions are automatically classified into appropriate categories.

"보안 모니터링을 **Model** 이용하고 싶습니다. → Security 어떻게 서비스를 신청해야 하나요?"

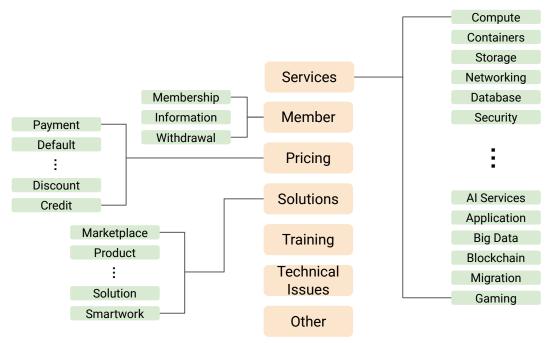


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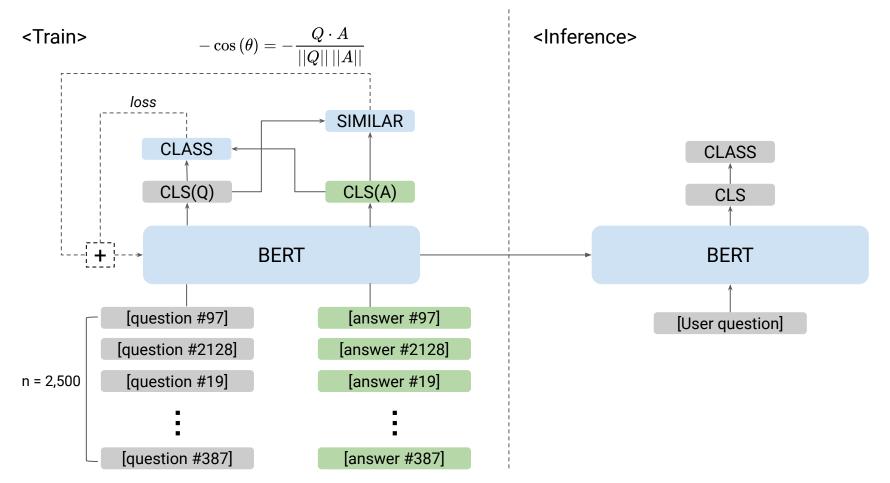
Dataset

- We collected about 3,000 question-answer pairs.
- We collected data using FAQs from NAVER CLOUD, GCP, AWS, Kakaoicloud and Okestro.
- We built an integrated category that encompasses all company's questions and re-classified all data to fit that category.





Architecture





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Experiment setup

Hyper parameters

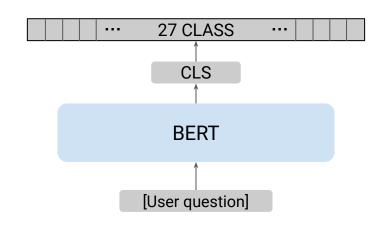
- Training
 - train ratio=0.8, batch size=32, Epoch=50, Adam optimizer(learning rate=5e-5), warmup_ratio=0.2, maximum token length=300.
- Model
 - beomi/kcbert-base [1]

Classification

- The data was classified into a total of 27 categories.
 - 'Database', 'Storage', 'Compute', 'Global Infrastructure', 'Member', 'Blockchain', 'AI Services', 'Hybrid & Private Cloud', 'Security', 'Application Services', 'Developer Tools', 'Management & Governance', 'Solution', 'Error', 'Networking', 'Migration', 'Payment', 'Big Data & Analytics', 'Internet of Things', 'Gaming', 'Media', 'Content Delivery', 'Containers', 'Digital Twin', 'Business Applications', 'Certificate', 'Others'.

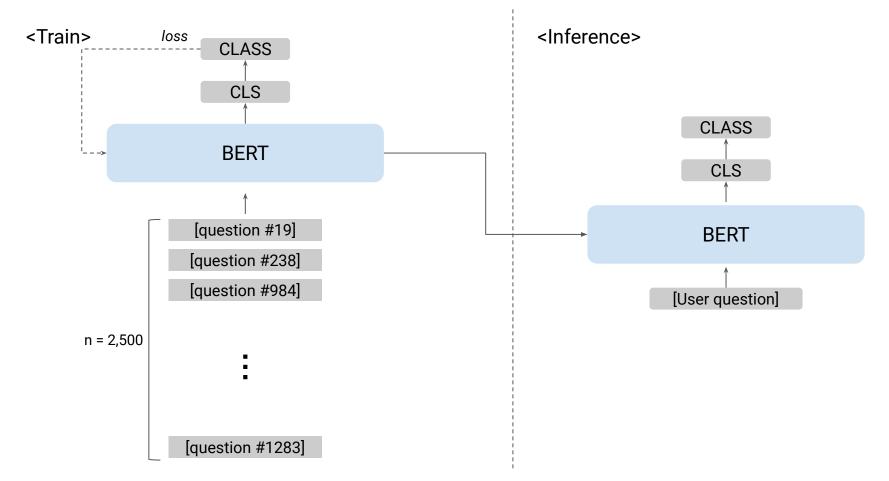
Evaluation metrics

Accuracy, similarity(Q-A)



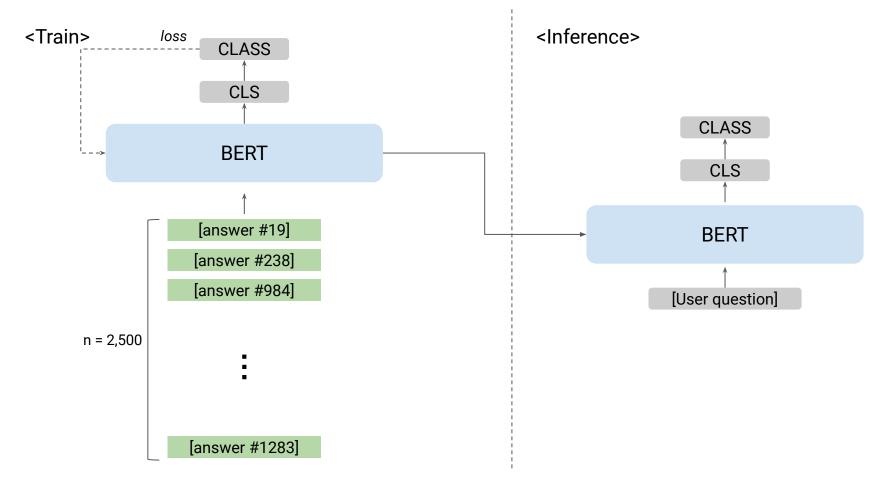


Baseline model - 1



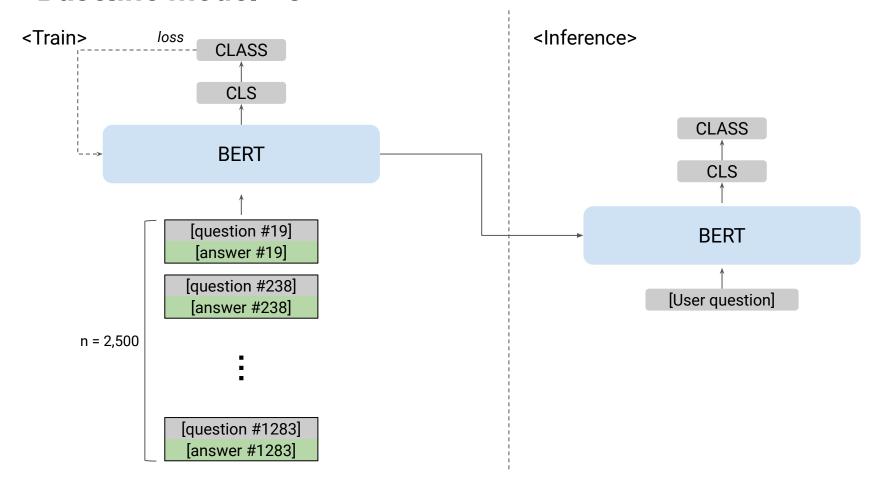


Baseline model - 2





Baseline model - 3



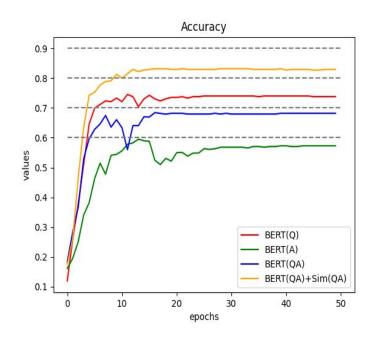


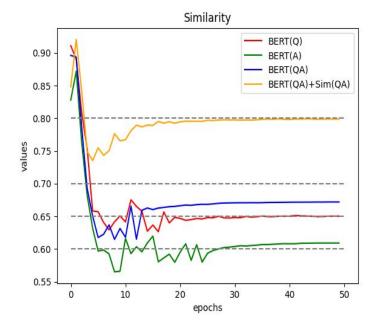
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Results - Validation

BERT(QA)+Sim(QA) showed **higher accuracy** than other methods while steadily **increasing the similarity** between questions and answers in validation set as training progressed.







Results - Test

BERT(QA)+Sim(QA) showed the **highest accuracy** as well as **similarity** in test set.

	Accuracy	Similarity
BERT(Q)	0.748	0.65
BERT(A)	0.518	0.605
BERT(QA)	0.61	0.63
BERT(QA) + sim(QA)	0.814	0.78



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Conclusion

- This study proposed a model that uses BERT and contrastive learning to manage users' questions and automatically classify them into appropriate categories.
- The proposed approach does not require users to have domain knowledge and improves the overall user experience of the FAQ system by automatically performing questions classification.
- In future research, it is recommended to investigate how the proposed model can be applied to **other domains** and how it can be extended to handle more complex Q&A system.