

APPLICATION OF CHATBOT: INQUIRY RESOLVING OF STREAM LINING FAQs BY USERS

B.CH.V. RAMANA¹, P.POOJITHA², P.LEELAVATHI³, R. VASAVI⁴, S.S.S.VARSHITHA⁵

¹Assistant Professor, ²³⁴⁵B. Tech IV, ¹²³⁴⁵Department of Information Technology, ¹²³⁴⁵Vignan's Institute of Engineering for Women (VIEW), Visakhapatnam.
bvrviits@gmail.com¹, polamarasettypoojitha@gmail.com², 20nm1a1244it@gmail.com³, vasavi240102@gmail.com⁴, sanchanavarshitha@gmail.com⁵

Abstract

This paper presents the development of a Telegram-based question-answering system tailored for college students, leveraging artificial intelligence techniques, particularly machine learning and natural language processing. The system aims to promptly and accurately respond to commonly asked user queries by employing NLP algorithms and a dataset of inquiries. Operating continuously, it stores information, processes requests, and delivers professional responses, aiming to enhance communication and reduce workload for faculty and students. Utilizing PostgreSQL for database management, Visual Studio for coding, and debugging, and Anaconda for Python programming and ML libraries integration, this paper showcases the potential of Telegram chatbots to optimize communication and operational efficiency in educational environments.

Keywords: Chatbot, Telegram, Natural Language Processing, Python, PostgreSQL, Database.

INTRODUCTION

Introducing the Telegram Institute Chatbot, an intelligent virtual assistant poised to revolutionize academic writing, publishing, and research endeavors. Whether you're a novice or a seasoned scholar navigating the intricacies of scholarly writing, the chatbot is tailored to cater to your needs every step of the way [1]. Tailored to your interests and requirements, the chatbot offers personalized guidance on journal selection, comprehension of submission guidelines, abstract crafting, and structuring your work effectively. Fueled by deep learning algorithms and an extensive resource library, the chatbot expedites the publication and research process, enhancing the quality and relevance of your work while saving you valuable time and effort [2].

In terms of literature search support, the chatbot offers seamless assistance across various tasks, facilitating literature searches, data analysis, peer review feedback, and post-publication promotion. Join us on this educational journey and allow the chatbot to unlock the full potential of your research projects. Telegram chatbots possess the capability to interact with external services, databases, APIs, and systems, ensuring personalized responses [3]. These integrations empower chatbots to execute functions such as retrieving information, conducting transactions, and interfacing with third-party systems. Operating on the Telegram platform, the chatbot processes messages applies NLP and logic, generates responses, and seamlessly integrates with diverse services to provide users with dynamic and comprehensive discussions.

The Telegram Institute Chatbot leverages machine learning, natural language processing (NLP), and PostgreSQL to expedite college inquiries and manage data efficiently. Operating round the clock, this chatbot delivers prompt and accurate responses to student queries [4]. By utilizing a PostgreSQL database, the chatbot offers personalized and relevant information to users, showcasing its efficacy in educational settings. The integration with PostgreSQL enhances data integrity, scalability, and information retrieval, thereby enhancing user experience and optimizing communication efficiency within the institute [5].

METHODOLOGY

The Telegram Institute Chatbot project emerges from an extensive exploration into educational chatbots, encompassing literature searches, writing assistance, and publication support. Researchers have focused on integrating machine learning and natural language processing (NLP) algorithms to analyze user inquiries, generate appropriate responses, and enhance dialogue interactions, affirming the efficacy of chatbots in educational environments. Programming tools such as Anaconda and Visual Studio, alongside databases like PostgreSQL, have been identified as instrumental in deploying chatbots within educational settings. The development stage of this project involves the implementation of NLP algorithms to enhance the chatbot's ability to understand and respond to user queries effectively.

The project aims to improve chatbot functionality by leveraging Natural Language Processing (NLP) to provide accurate answers to inquiries about colleges. It addresses the need for efficient access to institution-related information such as schedules, events, instructors, exam schedules, and assignments. Traditional methods of accessing this information, such as phone calls or browsing websites, are often time-consuming and inconvenient. Chatbots offer a more accessible and immediate means of obtaining information, thereby streamlining communication and decision-making processes for students, faculty, and administrators.

By automating responses and integrating real-time updates from institutional databases, the chatbot aims to provide personalized and up-to-date information to users. This approach reduces the reliance on manual queries and printed materials, minimizing the risk of providing inconsistent or outdated information to users. Overall, the project seeks to improve user satisfaction and streamline communication processes within educational institutions through the deployment of an advanced chatbot system on a new line which should be grouped per affiliation.

ALGORITHMS and FLOWCHART

1. NATURAL LANGUAGE TOOLKIT(NLTK)

The project relies on Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques to empower the Telegram-based student assistant chatbot. NLP helps the chatbot understand the meaning behind student inquiries.

Taming the Text Stream: The first step involves breaking down incoming messages into smaller chunks. Imagine chopping a sentence into words or phrases. This process, called tokenization, allows the chatbot to analyze individual components of the student's question.

Unveiling the Hidden Structure: Just like we understand a sentence based on word order, the chatbot needs to understand how words relate to each other. We achieve this through parsing, which helps the chatbot analyze the grammatical structure of the sentences and identify the core meaning.

Simplifying Communication: Languages are full of variations of the same word. To improve understanding, the chatbot uses a process called lemmatization. This helps identify the core form (lemma) of a word, ensuring the chatbot focuses on the essential meaning rather than getting hung up on different variations (walk, walking all become "walk").

2. NLTK: A Playground for NLP Exploration

The project utilizes the Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK), a popular Python library specifically designed for working with human language. NLTK offers a variety of tools that make chatbot development easier.

Open to All: NLTK is user-friendly and caters to a diverse audience. Researchers can delve into complex NLP tasks, educators can leverage its resources for teaching, and developers can build applications like this chatbot. Its compatibility across various operating systems makes it widely accessible.

Learning by Doing: NLTK serves not just as a development tool but also as a valuable learning resource. Beginners can find tutorials to grasp the fundamentals of NLP and Python programming, allowing them to build their own NLP applications in the future. More experienced users can utilize its rich functionalities for advanced tasks.

3. REGULAR EXPRESSION: Powering Text Processing

Regular expressions (regex) are like search patterns specifically designed for working with text. They combine letters, numbers, and special symbols to identify specific text formats. Regex plays a crucial role in several NLP tasks within the chatbot:

Cleaning Up Text: Regex can eliminate unnecessary characters like punctuation or special symbols, preparing the text for further processing by the chatbot.

Identifying Meaningful Units: Just like we segment a sentence into words, the chatbot needs to break down text. Regex helps achieve this segmentation.

Extracting Key Information: Unstructured student inquiries might contain valuable details like course codes or deadlines. Regex helps extract such information efficiently, enabling the chatbot to provide more targeted responses.

By leveraging these functionalities of NLP, NLTK, and regular expressions, we can build a robust chatbot system that effectively processes and understands student inquiries within the college setting.

FLOWCHART

A flowchart for a college chatbot outlines the sequential procedures and decision points facilitating communication with users. It demonstrates how individuals navigate options, input queries, and receive responses, streamlining their experience. Typically, the flowchart begins with a greeting, enabling users to explore the menu selections related to admissions, courses, pricing, and support services. Subsequently, users obtain relevant information or assistance tailored to their inquiries, enhancing efficiency.

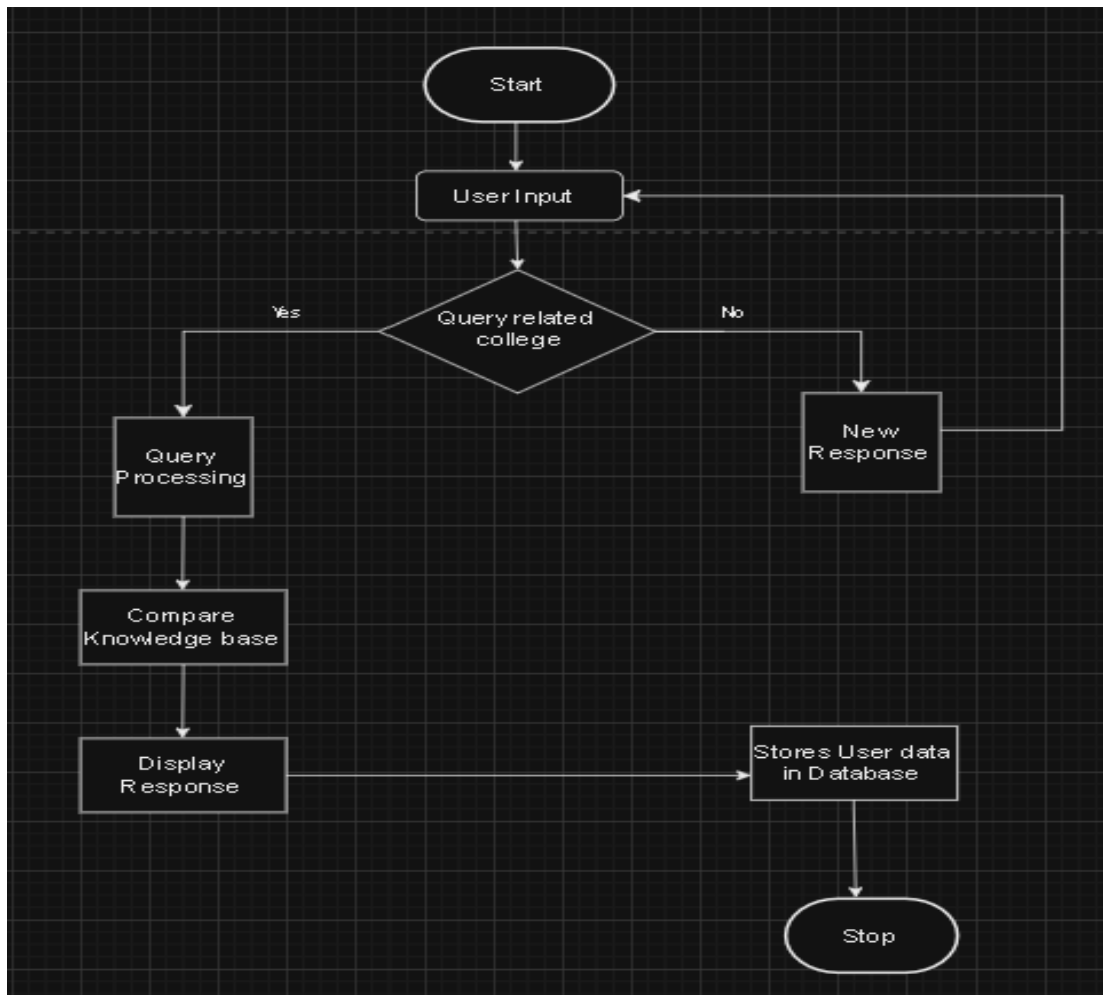


Fig. 1. Flowchart

RESULT

The execution of an institutional Telegram chatbot involves several key steps to ensure its effectiveness. Firstly, it begins with defining the purpose and objectives of the chatbot, whether it's for customer support, providing information, or facilitating transactions. Next, the development phase involves designing the conversation flow, creating responses, and integrating any necessary APIs or services. Collaboration between developers, designers, and subject matter experts is crucial during this phase to ensure accuracy and relevance. Once the chatbot is built, rigorous testing is conducted to identify and address any bugs or issues, including functional testing to ensure it performs as intended and user testing to gather feedback for improving the user experience. Additionally, security measures must be implemented to safeguard user data and prevent unauthorized access.

After testing and security measures are in place, the chatbot is deployed on the Telegram platform, involving setting up accounts, configuring settings, and making it accessible to users. Ongoing monitoring and maintenance are then essential to ensure the chatbot continues to operate smoothly and effectively. This includes analyzing user interactions, making updates as needed, and addressing any emerging issues or trends. Overall, the successful execution of an institutional Telegram chatbot requires careful planning, development, testing, deployment, and maintenance to create a valuable and reliable tool for engaging with users and achieving organizational objectives.

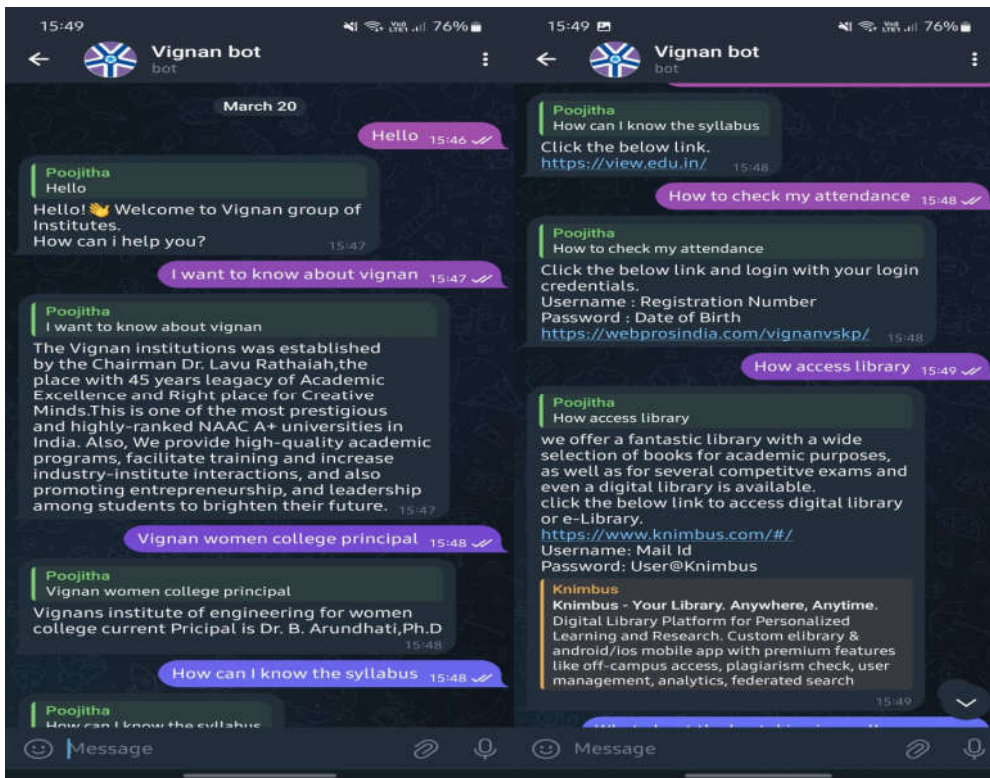


Fig. 2. Chatbot responses

Fig. 3. Chatbot responses

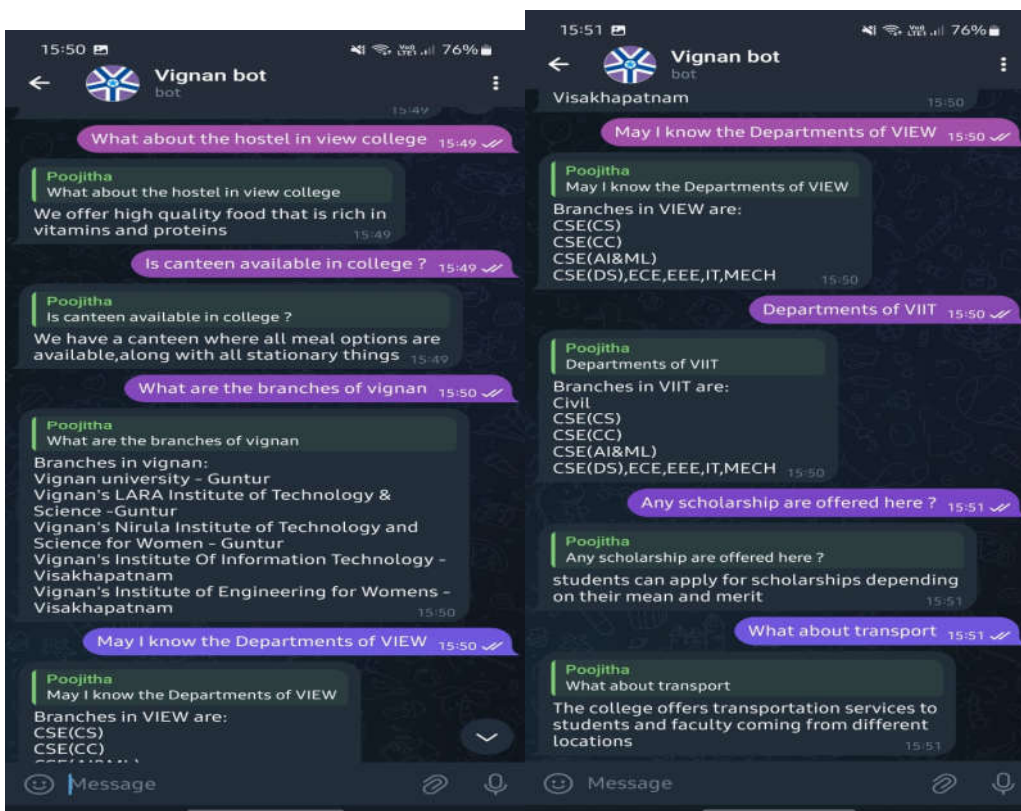


Fig. 3. Chatbot responses

Fig. 4. Chatbot responses

CONCLUSION

The paper endeavors to design a sophisticated chatbot tailored for college inquiries, utilizing AI technology and an intelligent database system to streamline communication between individuals and academic institutions. This chatbot, seamlessly integrated into the college's website, serves as a valuable resource for visitors seeking information about the institution. The primary objective of this study is to identify the necessary specifications for developing a dynamic chatbot capable of facilitating text-based interactions effectively. This involves crafting an algorithm proficient in responding to user inquiries, constructing a comprehensive database to store relevant information, and designing an intuitive user interface with dedicated sections for both administrators and regular users. To gain insights into established conversation protocols and contemporary chatbot technologies, an extensive background study was conducted. Subsequently, a robust database system was developed to efficiently manage various data types such as questions, responses, keywords, logs, and user feedback. Ultimately, the culmination of these efforts resulted in the creation, implementation, and integration of a functional chatbot system accessible through the college's website, aiming to alleviate the workload on office personnel while enhancing the responsiveness to user queries.

REFERENCES

- [1]S. Kesarwani, Titiksha, and S. Juneja, "Student Chatbot System: A Review on Educational Chatbot," 2023 7th International Conference on Trends in Electronics and Informatics (ICOEI), Tirunelveli, India, 2023, pp. 1578-1583, doi: 10.1109/ICOEI56765.2023.10125876.
- [2]G. S. Sai Vikas, I. D. Kumar, S. A. Shareef, B. R. Roy, and G. Geetha, "Information Chatbot for College Management System Using Multinomial Naive Bayes," 2021 2nd International Conference on Smart Electronics and Communication (ICOSEC), Trichy, India, 2021, pp. 1149-1153, doi: 10.1109/ICOSEC51865.2021.9591757.
- [3]G. Sambhe, S. Awaze, S. Bobade, S. Bhagwatkar and P. Bhojar, "A Review On College Enquiry Chatbot," 2023 IEEE International Students' Conference on Electrical, Electronics and Computer Science (SCEECS), Bhopal, India, 2023, pp. 1-3, doi: 10.1109/SCEECS57921.2023.10063053.
- [4]H. K. K., A. K. Palakurthi, V. Putnala and A. Kumar K., "Smart College Chatbot using ML and Python," 2020 International Conference on SystemComputation, Automation & Networking(ICSCAN), Pondicherry, India,2020, pp.1-5, doi: 10.1109/ICSCAN49426.2020.9262426.
- [5]D. Chakraborty, A. Mishra, V. Kumar, S. Singh and H. Hani, "VOID - An Assistant (Chatbot) to Education Queries System," 2022 International Conference on Advancements in Smart, Secure and Intelligent Computing (ASSIC), Bhubaneswar, India, 2022, pp. 1-6, doi: 10.1109/ASSIC55218.2022.10088400.
- [6]K. Ashok. (2020). Smart College Chatbot using ML and Python. 10.1109/ICSCAN49426.2020.9262426.
- [7]El-Ashmawi, Walaa & Elbohy, Shereen & Rafik, Mina & Ashraf, Ahmed & Gorgui, Sherif & Emil, Michael & Ali, Karim. (2023).An Interactive Chatbot for College Enquiry. 2.20-28.
- [8]W. Mahanan, J. Thanyaphongphat, S. Sawadsitang and S. Sangamuang, "College Agent: The Machine Learning Chatbot for College Tasks," 2022 Joint International Conference on Digital Arts, Media and Technology with ECTI Northern Section Conference on Electrical, Electronics, Computer and Telecommunications Engineering (ECTI DAMT & NCON), Chiang Rai, Thailand, 2022, pp. 329-332, doi: 10.1109/ECTIDAMTCON53731.2022.9720420.
- [9]Channabasamma, L. S. P, M. Indu, N. Swetha and C. Saritha, "Smart Chatbot for College Information Enquiry Using Deep Neural Network," 2023 9th International Conference on Advanced Computing and Communication Systems (ICACCS), Coimbatore, India, 2023, pp. 991-994, doi: 10.1109/ICACCS57279.2023.10112919.
- [10]C. Chun Ho, H. L. Lee, W. K. Lo and K. F. A. Lui, "Developing a Chatbot for College Student Programme Advisement," 2018 International Symposium on Educational Technology (ISET), Osaka, Japan, 2018, pp. 52- 56, doi: 10.1109/ISET.2018.00021.
- [11]J. S, J. S, S. M and G. R. Hemalakshmi, "College Enquiry Chatbot," 2023 2nd International Conference on Vision Towards Emerging Trends in Communication and Networking Technologies (ViTECoN), Vellore, India, 2023, pp. 1-4, doi: 10.1109/ViTECoN58111.2023.10156978.
- [12]S. Alqaidi, W. Alharbi and O. Almatrafi, "A support system for formal college students: A case study of a community-based app augmented with a chatbot," 2021 19th International Conference on Information Technology Based Higher Education and Training (ITHET), Sydney, Australia, 2021, pp.01-05,doi 10.1109/ITHET50392.2021.9759796.

- [13]S. Saraswat, S. Mishra, V. Mani and S. Priya, "GALGOBOT – The College Companion Chatbot," 2021 5th International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Control Systems (ICICCS), Madurai, India, 2021, pp. 1374-1378, doi: 10.1109/ICICCS51141.2021.9432101.
- [14]R. Parkar, Y. Payare, K. Mithari, J. Nambiar and J. Gupta, "AI And Web-Based Interactive College Enquiry Chatbot," 2021 13th International Conference on Electronics, Computers and Artificial Intelligence (ECAI), Pitesti, Romania, 2021, pp. 1-5, doi: 10.1109/ECAI52376.2021.9515065.
- [15]S. Meshram, N. Naik, M. VR, T. More and S. Kharche, "College Enquiry Chatbot using Rasa Framework," 2021 Asian Conference on Innovation in Technology (ASIANCON), PUNE, India,2021, pp.1-8, doi: 10.1109/ASIANCON51346.2021.9544650.
- [16]N. Rakesh, N. Ravi, O. N. Daivajna and S. Ramesh, "A Proposed Academic Chatbot System using NLP Techniques," 2022 6th International Conference on Trends in Electronics and Informatics (ICOEI), Tirunelveli, India, 2022, pp. 1300-1304, doi: 10.1109/ICOEI53556.2022.9777231.
- [17]Hemlata M. Jadhav; Altaf Mulani; Makarand M. Jadhav, "Design and Development of Chatbot Based on Reinforcement Learning," in Machine Learning Algorithms for Signal and Image Processing, IEEE, 2023, pp.219-229, doi: 10.1002/9781119861850.ch12.
- [18]A. Singh, S. Joshi and M. Domb, "Embedded Conversational AI, Chatbots, and NLP to Improve Healthcare Administration and Practices," 2023 2nd International Conference on Automation, Computing and Renewable Systems (ICACRS), Pudukkottai, India, 2023, pp. 38-45, doi: 10.1109/ICACRS58579.2023.10404985.
- [19]N. Singh, G. Bathla and V. Sharma, "AI-powered Chatbot: A Link between Learning and Technology," 2022 11th International Conference on System Modeling & Advancement in Research Trends (SMART), Moradabad, India, 2022, pp. 483-488, doi: 10.1109/SMART55829.2022.10047590.
- [20]M. M. Chan, H. R. Amado-Salvatierra, R. Hernandez-Rizzardini and M. De La Roca, "The potential role of AI-based Chatbots in Engineering Education. Experiences from a teaching perspective," 2023 IEEE Frontiers in Education Conference (FIE), College Station, TX, USA, 2023, pp. 1-5,doi: 10.1109/FIE58773.2023.10343296.
- [21]D. K. S. Nadiger, A. K, H. P. Sai, M. Deepthi, N. Nagaraj and P. D. P, "Implementation of Covid Chatbot," 2022 International Conference on Computer Communication and Informatics (ICCCI), Coimbatore, India, 2022, pp. 1-5, doi: 10.1109/ICCCI54379.2022.9740968.
- [22]A. K. Nikhath et al., "An Intelligent College Enquiry Bot using NLP and Deep Learning based techniques," 2022 International Conference for Advancement in Technology (ICONAT), Goa, India, 2022, pp. 1-6, doi: 10.1109/ICONAT53423.2022.9725865.
- [23]E. S. Sartono, C. S. P. Wardhana, E. Princes, I. G. M. Karmawan, R. B. Ikhsan and A. Gui, "Exploring the Impact of Chatbot Functionality and Interactivity on Chatbot Usage Intention in Higher Education," 2023 10th International Conference on Information Technology, Computer, and Electrical Engineering (ICITACEE), Semarang, Indonesia, 2023, pp. 143-148, doi: 10.1109/ICITACEE58587.2023.10277654.
- [24]C. Chun Ho, H. L. Lee, W. K. Lo and K. F. B. Lui, "Developing a Chatbot for College Student Programme Advisement," 2018 International Symposium on Educational Technology (ISET), Osaka, Japan, 2018, pp. 52- 56, doi: 10.1109/ISET.2018.00021.
- [26]E. Kasthuri and S. Balaji, "A Chatbot for Changing Lifestyle in Education," 2021 Third International Conference on Intelligent Communication Technologies and Virtual Mobile Networks (ICICV), Tirunelveli, India, 2021, pp. 1317-1322, doi: 10.1109/ICICV50876.2021.9388633.
- [27]B. Shivashankar, A. M. A. Sundari, H. Surendra, S. S. Atul Sai and M. Moharir, "Deep Learning based Campus Assistive Chatbot," 2021 IEEE International Conference on Computation System and Information Technology for Sustainable Solutions (CSITSS), Bangalore, India, 2021, pp. 1-4, doi: 10.1109/CSITSS54238.2021.9683551.
- [28]M. Ghadge, A. Dhumale, G. Daki, U. D. Kolekar and N. Shaikh, "Chatbot for Efficient Utilization of College Laboratories, " 2020 4th International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Control Systems (ICICCS), Madurai, India, 2020, pp. 834-838, doi: 10.1109/ICICCS48265.2020.9120971.
- [29]N. Thalaya and K. Puritat, "BCNPYLIB CHATBOT: The artificial intelligence Chatbot for library services in college of nursing," 2022 Joint International Conference on Digital Arts, Media and Technology with ECTI Northern Section Conference on Electrical, Electronics, Computer and Telecommunications Engineering (ECTI DAMT & NCON), Chiang Rai, Thailand, 2022, pp. 247-251,doi:10.1109/ECTIDAMTCON53731.2022.9720367.

- [30]S. Kesarwani, Titiksha and S. Juneja, "Student Chatbot System: A Review on Educational Chatbot," 2023 7th International Conference on Trends in Electronics and Informatics (ICOEI), Tirunelveli, India, 2023, pp. 1578-1583, doi: 10.1109/ICOEI56765.2023.10125876.
- [31]H. Patel, V. Prasad Vemuri, J. Kaur, G. M. P. Kumar, T. Tejpal Moharekar and M. Kalyan Chakravarthi, "Enhancing Student Support and Engagement with Natural Language Processing in Academic Chatbot's," 2023 10th IEEE Uttar Pradesh Section International Conference on Electrical, Electronics and Computer Engineering (UPCON), Gautam Buddha Nagar, India, 2023, pp. 354-358,doi:10.1109/UPCON59197.2023.10434637