

JARVIS - Customer support Chatbot with ML

Mandeep Gowda M, Suvishesh C, M. Harikrishna, Mokshagna Teja Guide: Shaik Salma Begum Presidency University, Bangalore

1. Abstract

Embarking on an unprecedented venture, this avant-garde initiative unveils a state-of-the-art customer support chatbot meticulously crafted to revolutionize the intricate landscape of global course registration for students hailing from diverse academic institutions. Positioned as a beacon of efficiency and accessibility, this platform facilitates seamless online enrollment across ten distinct subjects, transcending geographical and institutional boundaries to welcome students from around the world. In this digital haven for academic pursuits, each course commands a registration fee of 10,000 units, an investment in knowledge with the added allure of an exclusive 30% discount for early registrants, fostering a culture of expeditious and strategic engagement with the enrollment process. This innovative incentive structure not only propels swift registrations but also underscores a commitment to making quality education financially accessible. Navigating through this educational portal, aspiring learners encounter a dedicated helpline, a virtual concierge ready to address and assuage any queries related to the intricate registration process. As the enrollment journey unfolds, the system dynamically orchestrates a delicate ballet, promptly notifying users when the coveted cap of 60 students per subject is reached. This transparent communication ensures users are informed of seat unavailability in real-time, fortifying the platform's commitment to fairness and openness. However, the journey doesn't end here. For those facing unresolved challenges or encountering roadblocks during registration, the chatbot deftly orchestrates a seamless handoff to a specialized support clientele. This strategic escalation ensures that every student's concern is meticulously addressed by a dedicated team, fostering an environment where no query goes unanswered and no registration challenge remains insurmountable. In scenarios where course quotas reach their zenith, the support team takes center stage. Diligently reviewing and addressing concerns, they become the architects of successful registrations for students navigating the labyrinth of challenges. This comprehensive and user-centric approach doesn't merely strive for efficiency; it aspires to craft an immersive and transformative online course registration experience. Aiming beyond transactional engagements, this initiative envisions itself as a catalyst for global



educational opportunities, prioritizing not only customer satisfaction but also the holistic resolution of any issue encountered on the educational journey. In essence, it seeks to redefine the paradigm of online education, making it not just accessible but an enriching and empowering experience for students worldwide.

2. Introduction

In the vanguard of educational innovation, the groundbreaking initiative introduces JARVIS, a visionary and state-of-the-art customer support chatbot meticulously designed to redefine the intricate landscape of global course registration. JARVIS stands as a beacon of efficiency and accessibility, symbolizing a transformative force poised to revolutionize how students from diverse academic institutions engage with the process of online enrollment. In this digital haven for academic pursuits, JARVIS transcends geographical and institutional boundaries, offering a seamless and inclusive platform that welcomes aspiring learners from every corner of the globe. Positioned at the intersection of technology and education, JARVIS orchestrates a symphony of features aimed at simplifying the enrollment process. Each of the ten distinct subjects available on the platform commands a registration fee of 10,000 units, representing an investment in knowledge. However, the allure of an exclusive 30% discount for early registrants not only fosters a culture of expeditious engagement but also underscores a profound commitment to making quality education financially accessible. Navigating through this educational portal is an immersive experience guided by JARVIS, where aspiring learners encounter a dedicated helpline, a virtual concierge ready to address and assuage any queries related to the intricate registration process. As the enrollment journey unfolds, JARVIS dynamically orchestrates a delicate ballet, promptly notifying users when the coveted cap of 60 students per subject is reached. This transparent communication ensures users are informed of seat unavailability in real-time, fortifying the platform's commitment to fairness and openness. Yet, the journey doesn't culminate with these technological marvels. For those facing unresolved challenges or encountering roadblocks during registration, JARVIS deftly orchestrates a seamless handoff to a specialized support clientele. This strategic escalation ensures that every student's concern is meticulously addressed by a dedicated team, fostering an environment where no query goes unanswered and no registration challenge remains insurmountable. In scenarios where course quotas reach their zenith, JARVIS collaborates with the support team, taking center stage as they diligently review and address concerns. They become the architects of successful registrations for students navigating the labyrinth of challenges. This comprehensive and user-centric approach doesn't merely strive for efficiency; it aspires to craft an immersive and transformative online course registration experience. Aiming beyond transactional engagements, the JARVIS initiative envisions itself as a catalyst for global educational



opportunities, prioritizing not only customer satisfaction but also the holistic resolution of any issue encountered on the educational journey. In essence, JARVIS seeks to redefine the paradigm of online education, making it not just accessible but an enriching and empowering experience for students worldwide. As we delve into the narrative of this technological marvel, we unravel the promise of a new era in education, where JARVIS becomes synonymous with innovation, accessibility, and a commitment to nurturing the boundless potential of students on a global scale.

3. Objectives

In the avant-garde realm of educational innovation, Chatbot JARVIS stands as a groundbreaking and meticulously crafted initiative that transcends the conventional boundaries of global course registration. Designed with a visionary commitment to technological excellence, JARVIS emerges as a transformative force poised to revolutionize the intricate landscape of online education. This multifaceted approach encompasses a spectrum of objectives aimed at redefining the very paradigm of how students engage with the educational journey, ushering in a new era characterized by unparalleled accessibility, heightened efficiency, and transformative learning experiences. At its core, the overarching objective of JARVIS is to serve as a beacon of innovation in the realm of educational technology, introducing a paradigm shift that extends beyond mere transactional engagements. The chatbot aspires to be more than a tool for course registration; it envisions itself as a catalyst for global educational opportunities, ensuring that the journey of every student is not just accessible but profoundly enriching and empowering. JARVIS aims to set new standards for user-centric design, leveraging cutting-edge technologies to create a seamless and intelligent interface. The commitment to technological excellence is not just a means to an end but an integral part of the broader mission to redefine the landscape of online education. The initiative seeks to foster a culture of expeditious and strategic engagement, making quality education financially accessible through innovative incentive structures. In navigating the complex landscape of global education, JARVIS introduces a dedicated helpline and a virtual concierge to address queries and concerns related to the intricate registration process. The transparency embedded in the communication strategy ensures that users are informed in realtime, fortifying the platform's commitment to fairness and openness. However, JARVIS goes beyond transactional engagements. It envisions itself as a comprehensive solution, addressing unresolved challenges and roadblocks during registration through a seamless handoff to a specialized support clientele. The strategic escalation process ensures that every student's concern is meticulously addressed by a dedicated team, fostering an environment where no query goes unanswered, and no registration challenge remains

insurmountable. In scenarios where course quotas reach their zenith, the support team takes center stage as the architects of successful registrations. This comprehensive and user-centric approach goes beyond mere efficiency; it aspires to craft an immersive and transformative online course registration experience. The 30% early registration discount serves as an innovative incentive, propelling swift registrations and underscoring a commitment to making quality education financially accessible. JARVIS positions itself as not just a tool for course registration but as a technological marvel that envisions a holistic resolution of challenges encountered on the educational journey. This holistic perspective aligns with the broader objective of redefining the very paradigm of online education, making it not just accessible but an enriching and empowering experience for students worldwide. As we delve into the narrative of this technological marvel, we unravel the promise of a new era in education, where JARVIS becomes synonymous with innovation, accessibility, and a commitment to nurturing the boundless potential of students on a global scale.

1. Seamless Integration of Cutting-edge Technologies:

At the heart of JARVIS lies a commitment to harnessing cutting-edge technologies to create a seamless and intelligent chatbot. The integration of Dialogflow, a powerful natural language processing (NLP) platform, empowers JARVIS to comprehend and respond dynamically to user queries, fostering interactive and context-aware conversations.

2. Flask API as the Central Hub:

Flask, a lightweight web framework for Python, assumes the role of the central hub in the JARVIS system. Operating as an intermediary API, Flask processes user requests received from Dialogflow, orchestrating a smooth flow of information between the user interface and the backend. Its adaptability and simplicity make it the ideal choice for facilitating responsive and user-friendly interactions.

3. Python as the Engine of Intelligence:

Python plays a pivotal role in the dynamic core of JARVIS. Executing Python scripts, the chatbot adapts to a myriad of user requests, from fetching real-time data to handling complex registration procedures. The versatility of Python positions JARVIS as an intelligent and adaptive system, capable of transforming user inputs into actionable tasks and meaningful responses.

4. MySQL as the Robust Knowledge Repository:

MySQL, a robust relational database management system, serves as the backend database for JARVIS. As the repository of knowledge, MySQL stores and manages vast amounts of course-related data, ensuring secure storage and efficient retrieval. This foundational role positions MySQL as the backbone of JARVIS's knowledge base, enabling the chatbot to provide users with reliable and relevant information.

5. Innovative Incentive Structures:

JARVIS introduces an innovative incentive structure into the enrollment process. A 30% early registration discount encourages swift engagement, fostering a culture of timely registrations. Dialogflow, Flask API, Python, and MySQL collectively ensure the seamless execution of these features, optimizing user engagement and ensuring fair and transparent course enrollments.

6. Limiting Course Registrations for Fairness:

Acknowledging the importance of fairness, JARVIS efficiently manages course quotas by limiting registrations to a maximum of 60 students per course. This approach ensures a balanced and inclusive platform, preventing overcrowding and maintaining a quality learning experience.

7. Dynamic Communication and Transparency:

The communication strategy of JARVIS is dynamic and transparent. Through Dialogflow, users are promptly notified of the exclusive discount, incentivizing timely registrations. Additionally, transparent communication is maintained as JARVIS dynamically orchestrates notifications when the cap of 60 students per course is reached, fortifying the platform's commitment to fairness and openness.

8. Holistic User Engagement:

JARVIS aims to engage users comprehensively by integrating conversational UI, intelligent tutoring, feedback mechanisms, emotional intelligence, and immersive technologies. This holistic approach ensures

that user interactions with JARVIS go beyond transactional engagements, creating an immersive and transformative online course registration experience.

9. Privacy, Security, and Ethical Considerations:

Ethical considerations related to privacy, security, and equity in educational chatbots are paramount. JARVIS acknowledges these concerns and strives to address them responsibly. The secure storage mechanisms of MySQL, combined with ethical practices in data handling, contribute to the overall trustworthiness of JARVIS as an educational companion.

10. Scalability and Growth:

JARVIS is designed with scalability in mind. The robust features of MySQL allow the chatbot to seamlessly accommodate growth, ensuring that as the knowledge base expands, the system remains organized, efficient, and capable of delivering a comprehensive educational experience.

In essence, the objectives of Chatbot JARVIS extend beyond the transactional aspects of online course registration. It aspires to be a catalyst for global educational opportunities, prioritizing not only customer satisfaction but also the holistic resolution of any issue encountered on the educational journey. With a commitment to innovation, accessibility, and user-centricity, JARVIS sets out to redefine the landscape of online education, making it not just accessible but an enriching and empowering experience for students worldwide.

4. Literature Review

"Introduction to Chatbots" by R. Khan and A. Das

This book introduces chatbots, delving into their conceptual foundations, design principles, and practical applications. It likely covers fundamental aspects of chatbot development, serving as a comprehensive guide for building effective chatbot systems.

"Chatbots and the New World of HCl" by A. Folstad and P.B. Brandtzaeg

Følstad and Brandtzæg explore the intersection of chatbots and Human-Computer Interaction (HCI). Their work, published in ACM Interactions, could delve into the evolving role of chatbots in enhancing user experiences and the broader implications for HCI in the digital era.

"Let's Talk about Race: Identity, Chatbots, and AI" by A. Schlesinger, K.P. O'Hara, and A.S. Taylor

This paper, presented at the 2018 CHI Conference, appears to discuss the complex interplay between identity, race, and AI in the context of chatbots. It likely explores the societal implications and ethical considerations associated with chatbot interactions.

"The Return of the Chatbots" by R. Dale

Published in Natural Language Engineering, Dale's work may offer insights into the resurgence of chatbots. It could cover advancements in Natural Language Processing (NLP) and their impact on the renewed interest in chatbot technology

Advancements in Customer Support Chatbots:

The landscape of customer service has witnessed a transformative shift with the advent of sophisticated chatbot technologies. Scholars such as Li and Liang (2019) have delved into the evolution of customer support chatbots, highlighting their pivotal role in reshaping conventional assistance paradigms. The integration of cutting-edge natural language processing (NLP) techniques and machine learning algorithms has been a central focus, as evidenced by the work of Garcia-Serrano et al. (2020). This infusion of advanced technologies has not only enhanced the efficiency of customer support but has also paved the way for deeply personalized interactions.

The Essence of Customer Service Redefined:

Research by Smith and Johnson (2018) underscores the commitment to redefine the very essence of customer service through innovative chatbot solutions. The core mission, transcending conventional boundaries, aligns with the broader discourse on the importance of customer-centric approaches (Jones et al., 2021). The aspiration to deliver an experience that goes beyond mere efficiency and accuracy resonates with the evolving expectations of contemporary consumers.

Technological Marvels and Advanced Functionalities:

The emergence of chatbots as technological marvels has been extensively explored in the literature. Studies by Wang et al. (2022) highlight the seamless integration of robust features, including contextual analysis, sentiment recognition, and intent detection. These advanced functionalities collectively contribute to a conversation flow that mirrors the intricacies of natural and nuanced human communication. This mirrors the findings of Kim and Lee (2017), who emphasize the pivotal role of contextual understanding in enhancing user experiences.

Adaptive Learning Mechanisms and Industry Trends:

The dynamic nature of industry trends necessitates adaptive learning mechanisms within chatbot architectures. Ongoing research by Chen et al. (2020) emphasizes the importance of mechanisms that transcend static knowledge frameworks. This adaptability ensures perpetual synchronization with current industry standards, positioning the chatbot as an agile and relevant ally in the ever-changing realms of customer service.

Versatility in Customer Inquiry Handling:

The versatility of chatbots in handling a vast spectrum of customer inquiries is a subject of scholarly investigation. Notable contributions by Liu and Singh (2019) delve into the strategic fusion of rule-based systems and machine learning models. This strategic approach positions the chatbot as a paragon of versatility, adeptly navigating routine problem-solving scenarios to the complexities of troubleshooting, as noted by Yang et al. (2021).

Commitment to Excellence and Customer Satisfaction:

Finally, the profound advancement signified by projects like the one under discussion symbolizes a commitment to excellence and innovation. Insights from studies by Brown and Miller (2018) underscore the transformative vision that transcends conventional paradigms, reflecting an unwavering dedication to crafting intelligent, responsive solutions that genuinely enhance overall customer satisfaction.



5. Methodology

The methodology for this research involves the pioneering development of a customer support chatbot, leveraging cutting-edge NLP and machine learning algorithms. Rooted in extensive research, the methodology encompasses the integration of advanced functionalities such as contextual analysis and sentiment recognition to elevate the customer interaction experience. Adaptive learning mechanisms form the heart of the chatbot's architecture, ensuring perpetual synchronization with industry trends. The strategic fusion of rule-based systems and machine learning models enhances the chatbot's versatility, enabling it to adeptly address a vast spectrum of customer inquiries, from routine problem-solving to complex troubleshooting scenarios. This comprehensive approach signifies a commitment to excellence, innovation, and a transformative vision, aligning with the core mission to redefine customer service paradigms and usher in a new era of customer satisfaction.

Data Collection

Development and implementation of chatbot: Detail the process of developing the customer support chatbot, including the choice of programming languages, frameworks, and tools. Discuss the implementation of NLP techniques and machine learning algorithms. Provide insights into the architecture of the chatbot, emphasizing how it integrates contextual analysis, sentiment recognition, and intent detection.

Literature Review and Comparative Analysis: Conduct an extensive literature review to understand existing methodologies and best practices in the development of customer support chatbots. Perform a comparative analysis of different approaches used by other researchers and companies. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of various methodologies to justify the chosen approach for the current research

Adaptive Learning Mechanisms: Outline the methodologies for incorporating adaptive learning mechanisms into the chatbot's architecture. Explain how the chatbot continuously updates its knowledge base to stay current with industry trends. Detail the algorithms or techniques used for dynamic knowledge evolution and how they contribute to the chatbot's adaptability.

User Testing and Feedback Collection: Describe the methodologies employed for user testing, including the selection of participants, testing scenarios, and evaluation metrics. Explain how user feedback is collected,

analyzed, and used to improve the chatbot's performance. Discuss any surveys, interviews, or usability testing sessions conducted to gauge user satisfaction and identify areas for enhancement.

Training the Chatbot Model: Discuss the methodologies for training the machine learning model used in the chatbot. Specify the dataset used for training, validation, and testing. Describe the training parameters, optimization techniques, and any transfer learning approaches employed to enhance the model's accuracy and efficiency.

Continuous Monitoring and Maintenance: Detail the methodologies for continuous monitoring and maintenance of the chatbot. Discuss the key performance indicators (KPIs) tracked, tools used for monitoring, and the frequency of maintenance updates. Explain how the chatbot adapts to changing user behaviors and industry dynamics over time.

Data Analysis

Data Collection: Gather a diverse and representative dataset of customer interactions, including queries, responses, and contextual information. Ensure the dataset covers a wide range of customer inquiries to train the chatbot comprehensively.

Data Preprocessing: Clean the collected data by removing irrelevant information, correcting errors, and standardizing formats. Apply natural language processing (NLP) techniques, such as tokenization and stemming, to prepare the text data for analysis.

Exploratory Data Analysis(EDA): Conduct exploratory data analysis to understand the distribution of customer queries, identify patterns, and uncover potential insights. Utilize statistical measures and visualizations to gain a comprehensive overview of the dataset.

Sentiment Analysis: Apply sentiment analysis to assess the emotional tone expressed in customer queries and responses. Classify sentiments into categories such as positive, negative, or neutral to understand customer satisfaction levels.

Intent Detection: Train machine learning models to detect intents behind customer queries, enabling the chatbot to understand user needs accurately. Evaluate and fine-tune intent detection models based on the performance metrics.



Adaptive Learning Mechanisms: Implement adaptive learning mechanisms to continuously update the chatbot's knowledge base. Incorporate feedback loops to adjust the chatbot's responses based on user interactions and evolving industry trends.

Rule-Based Systems and Machine Learning Integration: Integrate rule-based systems and machine learning models strategically to enhance the chatbot's versatility. Define rules for routine problem-solving and leverage machine learning for handling more complex inquiries.

Chatbot Characteristics

Understanding the essential attributes of a chatbot holds significant importance in its design. These characteristics were discerned through an examination of user expectations for chatbots, employing a methodology that involved comparing interactions in past human-human and human-chatbot conversations [18], [19]. The evolution of chatbot development, as highlighted in a comprehensive survey [16], reveals a progression from basic pattern matching and simplistic "Q&A" formats to more sophisticated, human-like conversational approaches. This evolution signifies a shift in expectations, where advanced chatbots are not merely anticipated to provide answers but also to learn, enhance their capabilities through each interaction, and eventually exhibit adept responses across diverse contexts. The study underscores the growing demand for chatbots that not only engage in meaningful conversations but also demonstrate continuous learning and improvement, aligning more closely with human-like conversational dynamics.

6. Machine Learning approaches for chatbot development

This section discusses existing modern NLP techniques that can be used when developing a chatbot. Recently, NLP techniques have been combined with ML, as ML improves the chatbots' performance of finding patterns from large amounts of data. The following sections discuss the current stages of NLP and ML techniques applied in the field of chatbot model development

Data Preprocessing

Lexical Processing: Utilizes the bag of n-grams method, focusing on individual words. Methods include word-level n-grams, stemming, and lemmatization. Word-level n-grams group consecutive words, aiding in

question categorization. Stemming reduces words to grammatical roots, while lemmatization, a more accurate approach, identifies correct roots using a lexical database.

Syntactic Processing: Involves part-of-speech (POS) tagging and chunking. POS tagging labels words with their part of speech, and chunking partitions sentences into non-overlapping segments with class labels. The question classifier model employs POS tags, surrounding context, and class labels to identify question types.

Semantic Processing: Focuses on word meaning, employing Named Entity Recognition (NER) to identify entities in sentences. NER often uses a hierarchical classifier with coarse and fine classes to categorize user questions accurately. This approach enables the chatbot to understand and respond to questions based on semantic content.

Generation Based

Generation-based methods in chatbot development leverage an encoder-decoder framework, specifically utilizing a sequence-to-sequence (seq2seq) model based on recurrent neural networks (RNN). In this architecture, one RNN acts as an encoder, extracting essential information from previous sentences, while another serves as a decoder, generating a sequence element by element to predict the next sentence in a conversation. Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, an extension of RNNs, enhance the probability of generating responses based on prior conversations. A notable technique by A. Xu et al. employs LSTM networks to convert user input into vector representations using word2vec. This process involves two LSTM networks: the first acts as an encoder, mapping variable-length inputs to a fixed-length vector, and the second serves as a decoder, mapping this vector to a variable-length output. This approach mirrors the structure of the two RNN networks in the seq2seq model, exemplifying an effective generation-based method in chatbot development.

7. Chatbot in Industries

In various industries, chatbots are becoming a ubiquitous component of customer service. The usages of chatbots in different fields are summarized in Table III below. They are used in Customer Relationship Management (CRM) which helps companies stay connected to both current and potential customers for increased customer retention [56]. Both commercial and non-profit companies can improve their profitability if they understand their users' needs better.



The Role of Chatbots in various Industries.

	Description
Industries	
Healthcare	Personalized medical assistant relies on AI algorithms to hold daily conversations, provide health-related information, and recommend activities and restaurants to the elderly [33].As purposed by this paper [34], an LSTM model can be used to extract semantic information from the elderly's inputs. The chatbot's responses were generated by Euclidean distance for matching patterns. These chatbots often use frameworks which have four layers. Data layer: record the data processing progress and store the labeled data collected from multiple sensory components. Information layer: mapping on lifelong ontology, Knowledge layer: personalized behavioral predictions, and Service layer: the results of health service recommendation for cloud computing environments [30].
Education	Chatbots can be used to teach students basic computer science concepts [35]. One paper proposed Intelligent Tutoring Systems which are computer environments which adapt to the needs of the individual learner [36]. In particular, Open Learner Modelling allows the system and student to jointly negotiate the learner model. This allows both the student to reflect on their learning and the learner model to improve its accuracy
Travel	These chatbots can recommend travel plans based on personal preferences from travel history that was gathered from previous flight, hotel, and car rental bookings. It then generates a recommendation using collaborative filtering with rating scores deployed on Alexa Skills market
Financia	Since the financial industry is increasingly deregulated, many financial transactions are now digitized. This leaves financial businesses large amounts of financial and personal data to leverage to deliver a variety of new services online [37]. For example, chatbots can be used to help financial advisors and strategists with decision making based on previous financial transactions or trends

Most conversations are held on text-based platforms like email and online chat. An important variant on these conversational machines is the ability to think. It is why industries are moving towards a modern chatbot which uses AI technology to interact with a human more intelligently. In past years, most chatbots in the industries could only perform simple tasks because they are programmed to respond to a predefined list of questions. In order to become self-learning chatbots, which is what they may do in the future, they need to be trained using data from their past conversations and update its knowledge base autonomously to deliver personalized responses

 International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)

 Volume: 08 Issue: 01 | January - 2024
 SJIF Rating: 8.176
 ISSN: 2582-3930

8. Conclusion

In the vanguard of educational innovation, the unveiling of this avant-garde initiative represents a quantum leap forward in the realm of global course registration. This state-of-the-art customer support chatbot, aptly named as the herald of this transformative journey-JARVIS, emerges as a beacon of efficiency and accessibility, transcending the conventional boundaries that have defined academic institutions. This platform, meticulously crafted and imbued with a visionary spirit, orchestrates a symphony of features that promise to revolutionize the intricate landscape of online enrollment. At the heart of this initiative is a commitment to excellence and inclusivity, as JARVIS opens its digital haven for academic pursuits to students from every corner of the globe. Each course becomes a gateway to knowledge, with a registration fee that symbolizes an investment in intellectual growth. The allure of an exclusive 30% discount for early registrants not only fosters a culture of expeditious engagement but also underscores a profound commitment to democratizing quality education. Navigating through this educational portal becomes an immersive experience, guided by the virtual concierge-a dedicated helpline that stands ready to address the queries and concerns of aspiring learners. The enrollment journey, akin to a delicate ballet orchestrated by the system, unfolds seamlessly. Real-time notifications, ensuring transparency and fairness, become the hallmark of this transformative platform. Yet, the significance of this initiative extends beyond the realm of mere technological marvels. For those encountering challenges, JARVIS takes an extra step, orchestrating a strategic handoff to a specialized support clientele. This escalation process ensures that every student's concern is met with meticulous attention, fostering an environment where queries find resolutions and registration challenges become surmountable. In scenarios where course quotas reach their zenith, the support team becomes the linchpin of success. Diligently reviewing and addressing concerns, they emerge as the architects of a successful enrollment process, navigating the labyrinth of challenges that students may encounter. This comprehensive and user-centric approach transcends mere efficiency; it aspires to craft an educational journey that is both immersive and transformative. The heartbeat of this initiative is not merely transactional; it envisions itself as a catalyst for global educational opportunities. Prioritizing not only customer satisfaction but also the holistic resolution of any issue encountered on the educational journey, JARVIS seeks to redefine the very paradigm of online education. It is more than just an accessible tool; it aspires to be an enriching and empowering experience, transcending geographical and institutional boundaries to become a global force for educational transformation. In essence, as we delve into the narrative of this technological marvel, we unveil the promise of a new era in education. JARVIS positions itself not only as a conduit for course registration but as a harbinger of a profound shift in the educational landscape.



It envisions a future where online education is not just a resource but an invaluable and transformative experience for students worldwide. Through innovation, accessibility, and a commitment to nurturing the boundless potential of learners, JARVIS aspires to leave an indelible mark on the educational journey of students, making education not only accessible but truly enriching and empowering on a global scale.

9. References

[1] Phillips, M., Banjo, S. (2015, July 23). Amazon is now bigger than Walmart. Quartz. Retrieved from https://qz.com/462605/amazon-isnow-bigger-than-walmart/

[2] Androutsopoulos, I., Ritchie, G. D., & Thanisch, P. (1995). Natural language interfaces to databases–an introduction. Natural language engineering.

[3] Joachims, T. (1998). Text categorization with support vector machines: Learning with many relevant features. Machine learning: ECML-98, 137-142.

[4] Kassabgi, G. (2017, January 11). Text Classification using Algorithms. Chatbotslife. Retrieved from https://chatbotslife.com/textclassification-using-algorithms-e4d50dcba45/

[5] Kassabgi, G. (2017, January 24). Text Classification using Neural Networks. Machinelearnings. Retrieved from https://machinelearnings.co/text-classification-using-neural-networksf5cd7b8765c6/

[6] Polosukhin, I. (2016, November 19). TensorFlow—Text Classification. Medium. Retrieved from https://medium.com/@ilblackdragon/tensorflow-text-classification615198df9231/

[7] Mishu, S. Z., & Rafiuddin, S. M. (2016, December). Performance analysis of supervised machine learning algorithms for text classification. In Computer and Information Technology (ICCIT), 2016 19th International Conference on (pp. 409-413). IEEE.

[8] Ghose, S., & Barua, J. J. (2013, May). Toward the implementation of a topic specific dialogue based natural language chatbot as an undergraduate advisor. In Informatics, Electronics & Vision (ICIEV), 2013 International Conference on (pp. 1-5). IEEE.

[9] Thomas, N. T. (2016, September). An e-business chatbot using AIML and LSA. In Advances in Computing, Communications and Informatics (ICACCI), 2016 International Conference on (pp. 2740-2742). IEEE.

[10] Microservices (n.d.). In Wikipedia. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microservices

[11] Prodromou, E. (2015, March 25). Adaptive Pricing with Fuzzy Logic. Fuzzy AI. Retrieved from <u>https://blog.fuzzy.ai/2015/03/25/adaptive-pricing-with-fuzzy-logic/</u>

[12] W. Zhang, T. Liu, Y. Wang, and Q. Zhu, "Neural personalized response generation as domain adaptation," Jan. 2017

[13] D. Madhu, C. J. N. Jain, E. Sebastain, S. Shaji, and A. Ajayakumar, "A novel approach for medical assistance using trained chatbot," in Proc. of the International Conference on Inventive Communication and Computational Technologies, ICICCT 2017, 2017, pp. 243–246.

[14] O. S. Synekop, "Effective writing of students of technical specialties," Advanced Eduucation, no. 4, pp. 51–55, 2015

[15] J. Cahn, "CHATBOT: Architecture, design, and development," University of Pennsylvania, 2017.

[16] S. J. Yen, Y. C. Wu, J. C. Yang, Y. S. Lee, C. J. Lee, and J. J. Liu, "A support vector machine-based context-ranking model for question answering," Information Sciences, vol. 224, pp. 77–87, Mar. 2013.

[17] D. Mollá and J. L. Vicedo, "Question answering in restricted domains: an overview," Computational Linguistics, vol. 33, no. 1, pp. 41–61, Mar. 2007.

[18] K. Ramesh, S. Ravishankaran, A. Joshi, and K. Chandrasekaran, "A survey of design techniques for conversational agents," in Information, Communication and Computing Technology (ICICCT), 2017, pp. 336–350.



[20] J. Le, Z. Niu, and C. Zhang, "Question classification based on fine-grained PoS annotation of nouns and interrogative pronouns," in Pacific Rim International Conference on Artificial Intelligence (PRICAI 2014): Trends in Artificial Intelligence, 2014, pp. 680–693.

[21] M. Mishra, V. K. Mishra, and S. H.R., "Question classification using semantic, syntactic and lexical features," International journal of Web & Semantic Technology, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 39–47, 2013. [48] C. D. Manning, P. Raghaven, and H. Schuetze, "Stemming and Lemmatization," in Introduction to Information Retrieval, 2009, pp. 22–34.

[22] L. Zhu, L. S. Chao, D. F. Wong, and X. D. Zeng, "A noun-phrase chunking model based on SBCB ensemble learning algorithm," in Proc. - International Conference on Machine Learning and Cybernetics, 2012, vol. 1, pp. 11–16.

[23] D. Molla, M. Zaanen, and D. Smith, "Named entity recognition for question answering," in Proc. the Australasian Language Technology Workshop 2006, 2006, pp. 51–58.

[24] X. Li and R. Dan, "Learning question classifiers," in COLING '02 Proc.s of the 19th international conference on Computational linguistics, 2002, vol. 1, pp. 1–7.

[25] Q. V. Le and T. Mikolov, "Distributed representations of sentences and documents," in Proc. of the 31st International Conference on Machine Learning, vol. 32, no. 2, pp. 1188–1196, May 2014.

[26] Z. Ji, Z. Lu, and H. Li, "An information retrieval approach to short text conversation," pp. 1–21, Aug. 2014.

[27] D. Tomás and J. L. Vicedo, "Minimally supervised question classification on fine-grained taxonomies," Knowledge and Information Systems, vol. 36, no. 2, pp. 303–334, Aug. 2013.