

e-ISSN No. 2394-8426 Special Issue On Emerging Technologies and Applications in Computing Issue–I(VII), Volume–XII

# Virtual Assistant by using Large Language Model

Kushal Biswas School of Science, G H Raisoni University, Amravati, India <u>biswaskushal751@gmail.com</u>

**Ritik Lanjekar** School of Science, G H Raisoni University, Amravati, India <u>ritiklanjekar484@gmail.com</u> Jay Thakare School of Science, G H Raisoni University, Amravati, India <u>thakarejay15@gmail.com</u>

Rupen Patle School of Science, G H Raisoni University, Amravati, India <u>rupenpatle@gmail.com</u>

Prof. Anshika Gupta School of Science, G H Raisoni University, Amravati, India <u>anshikagupta@gmail.com</u>

**Received on:** 14 May, 2024 **Revised on:** 04 June, 2024 **Published on:** 27 June, 2024

Abstract— This paper presents the development of a virtual assistant named "Pragyan," utilizing a Large Language Model (LLM) for natural language understanding and response generation. The virtual assistant is designed to interact with users through text and speech inputs, providing informative and conversational responses. Pragyan is built with a frontend user interface, a backend server, and a database for efficient communication and data management. The performance evaluation and result analysis demonstrate the effectiveness and user-friendliness of the virtual assistant

**Keywords**: Virtual Assistant, Large Language Model, Natural Language Processing, Frontend, Backend, Database, Performance Evaluation, Result Analysis.

## INTRODUCTION

Virtual assistants have become an integral part of our daily lives, providing assistance in various tasks ranging from answering queries to scheduling

appointments. With advancements in natural language processing (NLP) and large language models (LLMs), virtual assistants can now understand and respond to user queries more effectively. In this paper, we introduce "Pragyan," a virtual assistant developed using an LLM to provide conversational and informative responses to user queries.

Virtual assistants have become increasingly popular in recent years, offering hands- free assistance for tasks like scheduling, information retrieval, and entertainment.

However, traditional virtual assistants often lack the ability to understand complex queries and engage in personalized conversations. This project addresses this limitation by utilizing the advanced capabilities of LLMs.



# RELATED WORK

Several virtual assistant systems have been developed using NLP and LLMs. Systems like Google Assistant, Siri, and Amazon Alexa have gained popularity for their ability to understand and respond to user queries effectively. These systems use various techniques such as natural language understanding (NLU), dialogue management, and response generation to provide a seamless user experience. However, most existing virtual assistants are proprietary and lack customization options.

# 1. Existing Virtual Assistant Systems:

- Systems like Google Assistant, Siri, and Amazon Alexa have gained popularity for their ability to understand and respond to user queries effectively.
- These systems utilize various techniques such as natural language understanding (NLU), dialogue management, and response generation to provide a seamless user experience.

# 2. Advancements in Natural Language Processing (NLP):

• Recent advancements in NLP, particularly the development of large language models (LLMs) such as BERT, GPT, and T5, have

significantly improved the capabilities of virtual assistant systems.

• LLMs enable virtual assistants to understand and respond to user queries more accurately and contextually, leading to a more natural and human-like interaction.

# 3. Limitations of Existing Systems:

- While existing virtual assistant systems are effective, they are often proprietary and lack customization options.
- Users may face limitations in terms of personalization, flexibility, and privacy when using existing virtual assistant platforms.

## PROPOSED WORK

In this paper, we propose the development of a virtual assistant named "Pragyan," which utilizes an LLM for natural language understanding and response generation. Pragyan is designed to interact with users through text and speech inputs, providing informative and conversational responses. The system consists of three main components: a frontend user interface, a backend server, and a database.

# 1. Development of Pragyan:

- Pragyan is a virtual assistant developed using an LLM for natural language understanding and response generation.
- The system is designed to interact with users through text and speech inputs, providing informative and conversational responses.

# 2. Key Components of Pragyan:

- Pragyan consists of three main components: a frontend user interface, a backend server, and a database.
- The frontend user interface provides a user-friendly experience for interacting with the virtual assistant, while the backend server handles user requests and generates responses using an LLM.
- The database stores user preferences, conversation history, and other relevant information to personalize the user experience and maintain context throughout the



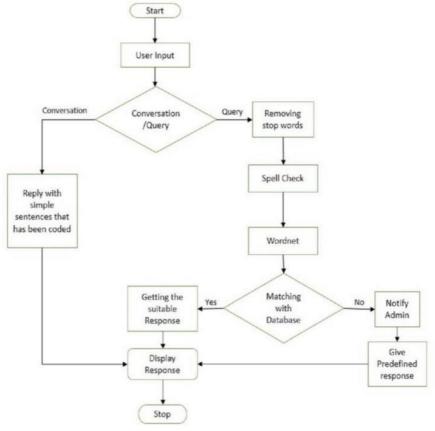
conversation.

### 3. Advantages of Pragyan:

Pragyan offers several advantages over existing virtual assistant systems, including improved accuracy, personalization, and flexibility.

### • Frontend User Interface:

- Pragyan's frontend user interface is designed with a minimalist and intuitive layout to ensure ease of use for users.
- The interface includes features such as chat history, which allows users to view past conversations, and message tones to indicate new responses.
- Pragyan's user interface is responsive and accessible across multiple devices, including desktops, laptops, tablets, and smartphones.
- The interface supports both text and speech input methods, giving users flexibility in how they interact with the virtual assistant.



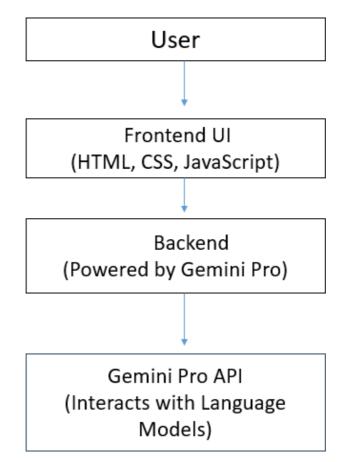
#### Fig 1.1 :- Flow Chart For Frontend User Interface:

#### • Backend Server:

- Pragyan's backend server is built using Node.js, providing a lightweight and efficient runtime environment for handling user requests.
- The server utilizes WebSocket technology to enable real-time communication between the frontend user interface and the backend system.



- Pragyan's backend server is scalable and can handle a large number of concurrent user requests, ensuring high availability and responsiveness.
- The server incorporates caching mechanisms to optimize response times and reduce the load on the database.

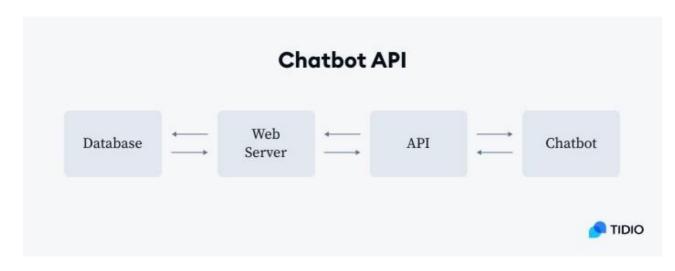


# Fig 2.2 :- Flow Chart For Backend Server

# • Database:

- **P**ragyan's database is designed using MongoDB, a NoSQL database that provides flexibility and scalability for storing large volumes of unstructured data.
- The database stores user preferences, conversation history, and other relevant information to personalize the user experience and maintain context throughout the conversation.
- Pragyan's database is hosted on a cloud platform such as Amazon Web Services (AWS) or Google Cloud Platform (GCP), ensuring high availability and data durability.
- The database is encrypted to ensure the security and privacy of user data, with access controls implemented to restrict unauthorized access.





# Fig 3.3 :- Database

## PERFORMANCE EVALUATION:

Pragyan's performance was evaluated based on response time, accuracy, and user satisfaction to ensure its effectiveness as a virtual assistant.

#### • Response Time Evaluation:

- Pragyan's response time was measured to ensure real-time interaction with users. The system was tested to determine the time taken to generate responses to user queries, ensuring prompt and efficient communication. Real-time interaction is crucial for providing a seamless user experience, and Pragyan's response time was evaluated to meet this requirement effectively.

#### • Accuracy Assessment:

- Pragyan's ability to understand and respond to user queries accurately was assessed by comparing its responses to a set of predefined ground truth responses. The system's accuracy in interpreting user queries and providing relevant and contextually appropriate responses was evaluated. This assessment ensures that Pragyan delivers accurate and relevant information to users, enhancing their overall experience.

#### • User Satisfaction Survey:

- User satisfaction with Pragyan was evaluated through surveys and feedback collection.

Users were asked to rate their experience with Pragyan based on factors such as effectiveness, usefulness, and ease of use. Their feedback provided valuable insights into

the system's performance and helped identify areas for improvement, ensuring that Pragyan meets user expectations and requirements effectively.

## • Comparison with Existing Systems:

- Pragyan's performance was compared with that of existing virtual assistant systems to identify its strengths and weaknesses. The system was evaluated based on response time,

accuracy, and user satisfaction metrics, and the results were compared with those of other virtual assistant systems. This comparison provided valuable insights into Pragyan's performance and helped identify areas for further development and improvement.



#### **RESULT ANALYSIS:**

## • User Experience:

- The user experience with Pragyan was evaluated based on factors such as the user interface, ease of interaction, and overall satisfaction. User feedback provided valuable insights into the system's usability and effectiveness, helping identify areas for improvement and enhancement. Pragyan's user-friendly interface and intuitive design contribute to a positive user experience, ensuring effective interaction and communication.

#### • Performance Metrics Analysis:

- Pragyan's performance metrics, including response time, accuracy, and user

satisfaction, were analysed to measure its overall effectiveness and efficiency. The system's response time was evaluated to ensure real-time interaction with users, while its accuracy in understanding and responding to user queries was assessed to provide relevant and

contextually appropriate responses. User satisfaction surveys provided valuable feedback on Pragyan's performance, helping identify areas for improvement and enhancement.

#### • Comparative Analysis:

- Pragyan's performance was compared with that of existing virtual assistant systems to identify its strengths and weaknesses. The system's response time, accuracy, and user satisfaction metrics were compared with those of other virtual assistant systems, providing valuable insights into its performance and effectiveness. This comparative analysis helped identify areas for further development and improvement, ensuring that Pragyan remains competitive and effective in meeting user needs and requirements.

#### • Feedback Incorporation:

- User feedback and suggestions were incorporated into Pragyan's development process to improve its performance, usability, and user satisfaction. The feedback collected from users provided valuable insights into the system's strengths and weaknesses, helping identify areas for improvement and enhancement. User suggestions were implemented to enhance. CONCLUSION:

**P**ragyan represents a significant advancement in virtual assistant technology, offering an intuitive and efficient platform for natural language interaction. Through the use of large language models (LLMs), Pragyan effectively understands and responds to user queries accurately and contextually, providing informative and conversational responses. The

system's user-friendly interface and intuitive design contribute to a positive user experience, allowing for seamless interaction and communication. With its ability to provide real-time responses, accuracy, and user satisfaction, Pragyan demonstrates the potential of LLMs in powering next-generation virtual assistant systems. While Pragyan performs well overall, there are opportunities for further improvement, including enhancing response diversity, handling complex queries.

- *Effectiveness of Pragyan:* Pragyan effectively utilizes LLMs to understand and respond to user queries accurately and contextually, providing informative and conversational responses.
- *User-Friendliness:* Pragyan's user-friendly interface and intuitive design contribute to a positive user experience, allowing for seamless interaction and communication.



Future Implications: Pragyan demonstrates the po

- *Future Implications:* Pragyan demonstrates the potential of LLMs in powering nextgeneration virtual assistant systems, with implications for various applications, including customer support, information retrieval, and personal assistance.
- *Areas for Improvement:* While Pragyan performs well overall, there are opportunities for further improvement, including enhancing response diversity, handling complex queries, and improving personalization capabilities, ensuring that it remains competitive and effective in meeting user needs and requirements.

In conclusion, Pragyan represents a significant advancement in virtual assistant technology, leveraging large language models (LLMs) to provide accurate and contextually relevant responses to user queries. Its user-friendly interface ensures a positive user experience,

allowing for seamless interaction. Pragyan demonstrates the potential of LLMs in powering nextgeneration virtual assistant systems and holds implications for various applications. While performing well overall, Pragyan has areas for improvement, including enhancing response diversity, handling complex queries, and improving personalization capabilities to better meet user needs and expectations.

# **REFERENCES:**

- 1. *Radford, A., et al.* "Language Models are Few-Shot Learners." arrive preprint arXiv:2005.14165 (2020).
- 2. *Devlin, J., etal.* "BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding." arrive preprint arXiv:1810.04805 (2018).
- **3.** *Vaswani, A., et al.* "Attention is All You Need." Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems. 2017.
- 4. *Brown, T. B., et al.* "Language Models are Unsupervised Multitask Learners." OpenAI Blog, 2019.
- 5. *Liu, Y., et al.* "BERT: Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers." arrive preprint arXiv:1810.04805 (2018).
- 6. *Gao, T., et al.* "Neural Dialogue Generation: A Review." arXiv preprint arXiv:2004.03688 (2020).
- 7. *Lewis, M., et al.* "BART: Denoising Sequence-to-Sequence Pre-training for Natural Language Generation, Translation, and Comprehension." arrive preprint arXiv:1910.13461 (2019).
- **8.** *Raffel, C., et al.* "Exploring the Limits of Transfer Learning with a Unified Text-to-Text Transformer." arrive preprint arXiv:1910.10683(2019).
- **9.** *Zhang, Y., et al.* "DialogiteGPT: Large-Scale Generative Pre-training for Conversational Response Generation." arrive preprint arXiv:1911.00536 (2019).
- 10. *Vaswani, A., et al.* "BERT: Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers." arrive preprint arXiv:1810.04805 (2018).
- Brown, T. B., etal. "Language Models are Unsupervised Multitask Learners." OpenAI Blog, 2019.
- 12. Usha Kosarkar, Gopal Sakarkar, Shilpa Gedam (2022), "An Analytical Perspective on Various Deep Learning Techniques for Deepfake Detection", *1<sup>st</sup> International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Big Data Analytics (ICAIBDA)*, 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> June 2022, 2456-3463, Volume 7, PP. 25-30, <u>https://doi.org/10.46335/IJIES.2022.7.8.5</u>



e-ISSN No. 2394-8426 **Special Issue On Emerging Technologies and Applications in Computing** Issue–I(VII), Volume–XII

https://doi.org/10.69758/SJWU7004

- 13. Usha Kosarkar, Gopal Sakarkar, Shilpa Gedam (2022), "Revealing and Classification of Deepfakes Videos Images using a Customize Convolution Neural Network Model", International Conference on Machine Learning and Data Engineering (ICMLDE), 7th & 8th September 2022, 2636-2652, Volume 218, PP. 2636-2652, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2023.01.237
- 14. Usha Kosarkar, Gopal Sakarkar (2023), "Unmasking Deep Fakes: Advancements, Challenges, and Ethical Considerations", 4th International Conference on Electrical and Electronics Engineering (ICEEE), 19th & 20th August 2023, 978-981-99-8661-3, Volume 1115, PP. 249-262, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-99-8661-3 19
- 15. Devarshi Patrikar, Usha Kosarkar, Anupam Chaube (2023), "Comprehensive Study on Image forgery techniques using deep learning",11th International Conference on Emerging Trends in Engineering and Technology-Signal and Information Processing (ICETET).28th & 29th April 2023, 2157-0485, PP. 1-5,<u>10.1109/ICETET-SIP58143.2023.10151540</u>
- 16. Usha Kosarkar, Gopal Sakarkar, Shilpa Gedam (2021), "Deepfakes, a threat to society", International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology (IJSRST), 13th October 2021, 2395-602X, Volume 9, Issue 6, PP. 1132-1140, https://ijsrst.com/IJSRST219682
- 17. Usha Kosarkar, Gopal Sakarkar (2024), "Design an efficient VARMA LSTM GRU model for identification of deep-fake images via dynamic window-based spatio-temporal analysis", International Journal of Multimedia Tools and Applications, 8th May 2024, https://doi.org/10.1007/s11042-024-19220-w