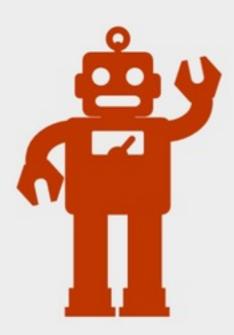


How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bot

CALIcon18

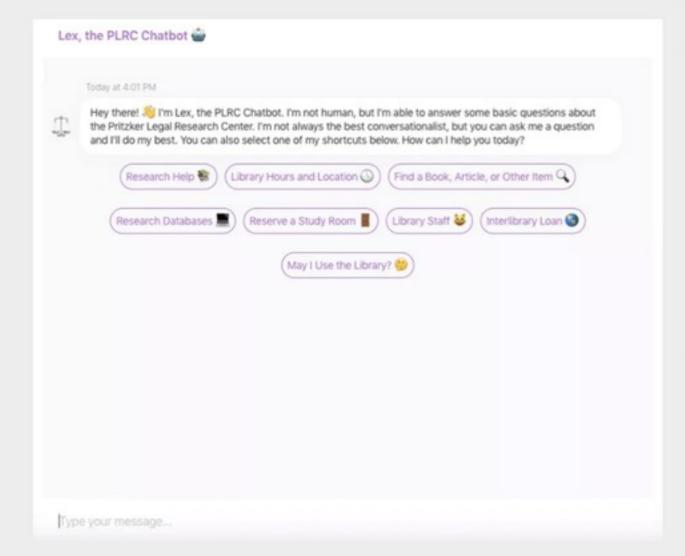
Jesse Bowman

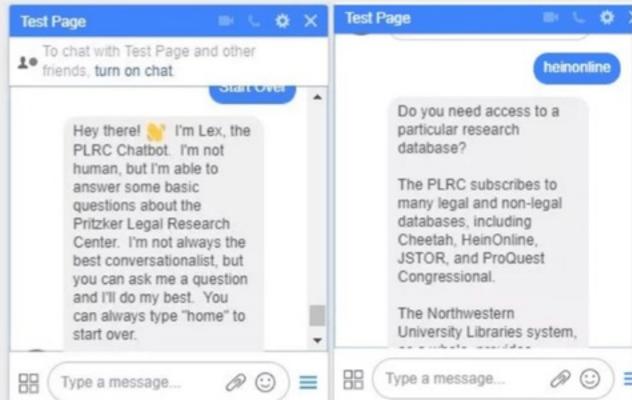
Electronic Research, Technology, and Instructional Services Librarian Northwestern Pritzker School of Law





Lex, the PLRC Chatbot





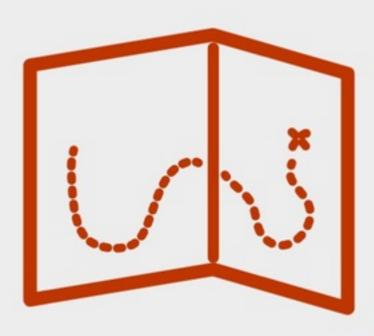
Messenger

Web



Outline

- Chatbot basics and examples
- Why did I build a chatbot?
- Lex, the PLRC Chatbot
- Potential Uses





Poll



Which of the following describes your experience with chatbots?

- I've used them on websites or Facebook to locate information or complete a transaction.
- I've seen one before but have never engaged with it.
- I don't like them. I'd much rather interact with a human!
- What's a chatbot?



What



A chatbot is an artificial intelligence (AI) program that simulates interactive human conversation by using key pre-calculated user phrases and auditory or text-based signals. Chatbots are frequently used for basic customer service and marketing systems that frequent social networking hubs and instant messaging (IM) clients. They are also often included in operating systems as intelligent virtual assistants.

A chatbot is also known as an artificial conversational entity (ACE), chat robot, talk bot, chatterbot or chatterbox.

Chatbot,

Techopedia, https://www.techopedia.com/definition/16366/chatterbot (last visited June 4, 2018).

MIND

A QUARTERLY REVIEW

OF

PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY

I.—COMPUTING MACHINERY AND INTELLIGENCE

BY A. M. TURING

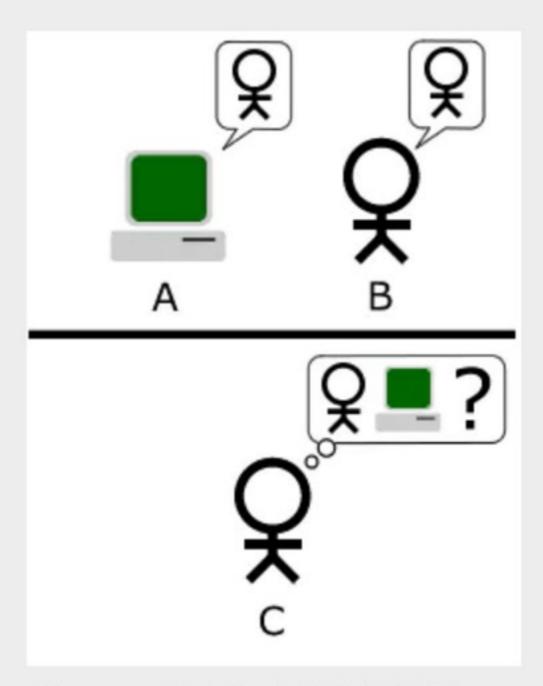
1. The Imitation Game.

I PROPOSE to consider the question, 'Can machines think?'
This should begin with definitions of the meaning of the terms 'machine' and 'think'. The definitions might be framed so as to reflect so far as possible the normal use of the words, but this attitude is dangerous. If the meaning of the words 'machine' and 'think' are to be found by examining how they are commonly used it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the meaning and the answer to the question, 'Can machines think?' is to be sought in a statistical survey such as a Gallup poll. But this is absurd. Instead of attempting such a definition I shall replace the question by another, which is closely related to it and is expressed in relatively unambiguous words.

The new form of the problem can be described in terms of a game which we call the 'imitation game'. It is played with three people, a man (A), a woman (B), and an interrogator (C) who may be of either sex. The interrogator stays in a room apart from the other two. The object of the game for the interrogator is to determine which of the other two is the man and which is the woman. He knows them by labels X and Y, and at the end of the game he says either 'X is A and Y is B' or 'X is B and Y is A'. The interrogator is allowed to put questions to A and B thus:

C: Will X please tell me the length of his or her hair?

Now suppose X is actually A, then A must answer. It is A's



A.M. Turing, Computing Machinery and Intelligence, 59 Mind 433 (1950).

Computational Linguistics

A. G. OETTINGER, Editor

ELIZA—A Computer Program For the Study of Natural Language Communication Between Man And Machine

Joseph Weizenbaum
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,* Cambridge, Mass.

ELIZA is a program operating within the MAC time-sharing system at MIT which makes certain kinds of natural language conversation between man and computer possible. Input sentences are analyzed on the basis of decomposition rules which are triggered by key words appearing in the input text. Responses are generated by reassembly rules associated with selected decomposition rules. The fundamental technical problems with which EUZA is concerned are: (1) the identification of key words, (2) the discovery of minimal context, (3) the choice of appropriate transformations, (4) generation of responses in the absence of key words, and (5) the provision of an editing capability for EUZA "scripts". A discussion of some psychological issues relevant to the EUZA approach as well as of future developments concludes the paper.

Introduction

It is said that to explain is to explain away. This maxim is nowhere so well fulfilled as in the area of computer programming, especially in what is called heuristic programming and artificial intelligence. For in those realms machines are made to behave in wondrous ways, often sufficient to dazzle even the most experienced observer. But once a particular program is unmasked, once its The object of this paper is to cause just such a reevaluation of the program about to be "explained". Few programs ever needed it more.

ELIZA Program

ELIZA is a program which makes natural language conversation with a computer possible. Its present implementation is on the MAC time-sharing system at MIT. It is written in MAD-SLIP [4] for the IBM 7094. Its name was chosen to emphasize that it may be incrementally improved by its users, since its language abilities may be continually improved by a "teacher". Like the Eliza of Pygmalion fame, it can be made to appear even more civilized, the relation of appearance to reality, however, remaining in the domain of the playwright.

For the present purpose it is sufficient to characterize the MAC system as one which permits an individual to operate a full scale computer from a remotely located typewriter. The individual operator has the illusion that he is the sole user of the computer complex, while in fact others may be "time-sharing" the system with him. What is important here is that the computer can read messages typed on the typewriter and respond by writing on the same instrument. The time between the computer's receipt of a message and the appearance of its response is a function of the program controlling the dialogue and of such MAC system parameters as the number of users currently corresponding with the system. These latter parameters generally contribute so little to the overall response time that conversational interaction with the computer need never involve truly intolerable delays.

When in conversation with ELIZA, the user types in some statement or set of statements in natural language using normal punctuation and sentence structures. Only the question mark may not be used, because it is inter-

Joseph Weizenbaum, ELIZA-A Computer Program for the Study of Natural Language Communication between Man and Machine, Comm. ACM, Jan. 1966, at 36.

```
Welcome to
                   EEEEEE LL
                                 IIII ZZZZZZZ AAAAA
                          LL
                                 II ZZ AA
                                                    AA
                   FEEEE
                          LL
                                  II
                                                AAAAAAA
                          LL
                                  II ZZ
                                               AA
                                                    AA
                   EEEEEE LLLLLL IIII ZZZZZZZ AA
                                                   AA
 Eliza is a mock Rogerian psychotherapist.
 The original program was described by Joseph Weizenbaum in 1966.
 This implementation by Norbert Landsteiner 2005.
ELIZA: How do you do. Please tell me your problem.
      I'm nervous about public speaking.
ELIZA: Do you know anyone else who is nervous about public speaking ?
YOU:
      Yes, I do.
ELIZA: I see.
YOU: Thanks for your help.
ELIZA: What makes you think of my help ?
YOU:
```

Robert Landsteiner, Eliza Terminal (2005), http://www.masswerk.at/elizabot/eliza.html.



When PARRY Met ELIZA: A Ridiculous Chatbot Conversation From 1972

They might not have passed the Turing Test, but they won the battle for wackiness.

Network Working Group

Request for Comments: 439

NIC: 13771

V. Cerf

SU-ERL

21 January 1973

PARRY Encounters the DOCTOR

The session recorded below actually happened on 18 September 1972 and is herewith reproduced for your entertainment.

Good Evening.

Tell me your problems. Please terminate input with a period or a question mark.

*People get on my nerves sometimes.

I am not sure I understand you fully.

*You should pay more attention.

Suppose you should pay more attention.

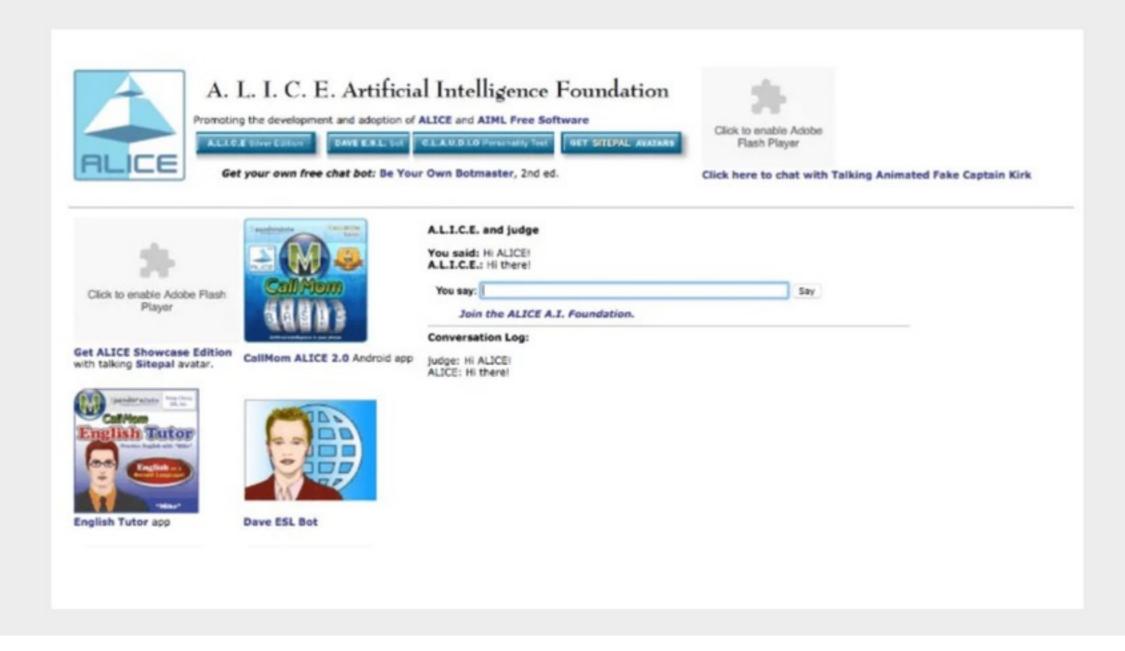
*You're entitled to your own opinion.

Vint Cerl/ICCC

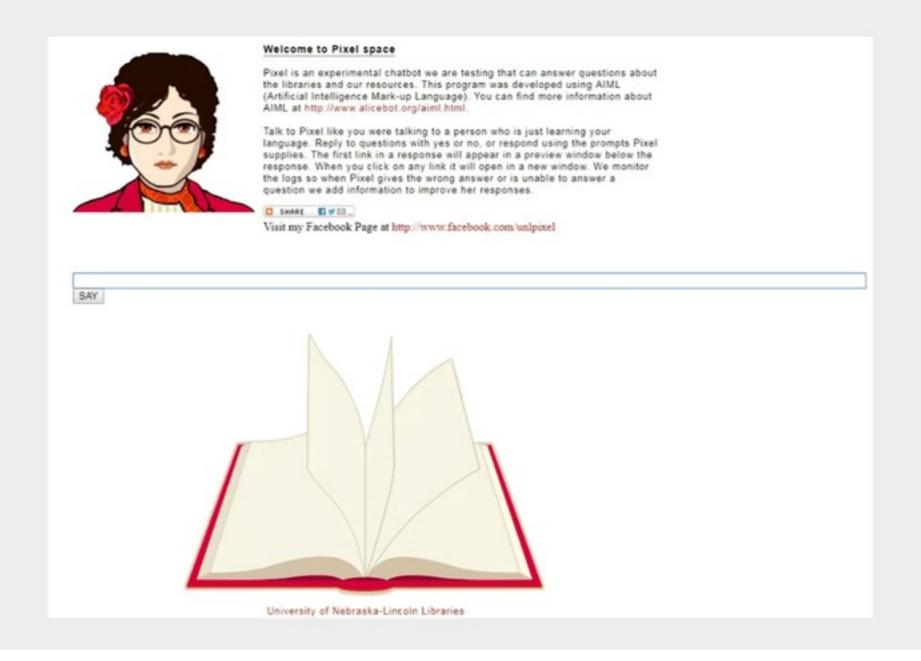
Megan Garber, When PARRY Met ELIZA: A Ridiculous Chatbot Conversation From 1972, Atlantic (June 9, 2014), https://theatln.tc/2Jpilih.



Artificial Linguistic Internet Computer Entity



Pixel UNL http://pixel.unl.edu/



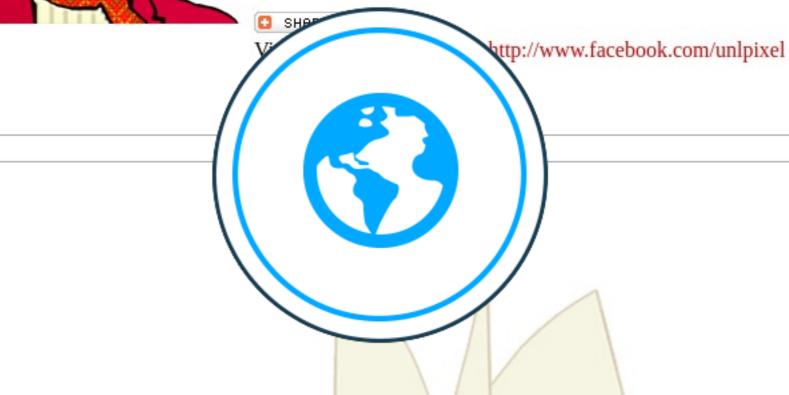


SAY

Welcome to Pixel space

Pixel is an experimental chatbot we are testing that can answer questions about the libraries and our resources. This program was developed using AIML (Artificial Intelligence Mark-up Language). You can find more information about AIML at http://www.alicebot.org/aiml.html.

Talk to Pixel like you were talking to a person who is just learning your language. Reply to questions with yes or no, or respond using the prompts Pixel supplies. The first link in a response will appear in a preview window below the response. When you click on any link it will open in a new window. We monitor the logs so when Pixel gives the wrong answer or is unable to answer a question we add information to improve her responses.



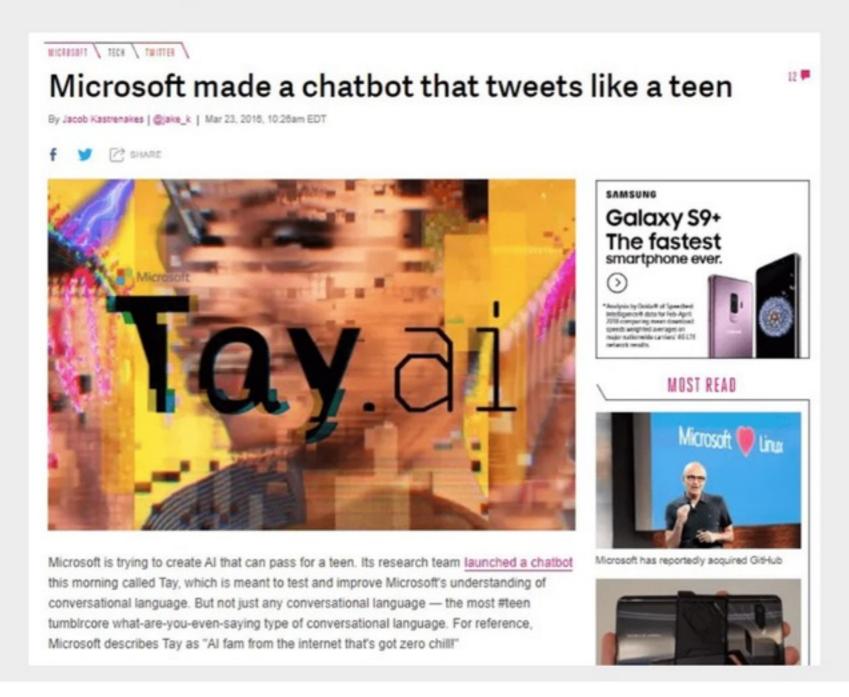
http://pixel.unl.edu

SGT STAR



https://www.goarmy.com

Microsoft's Tay (Thinking about You)





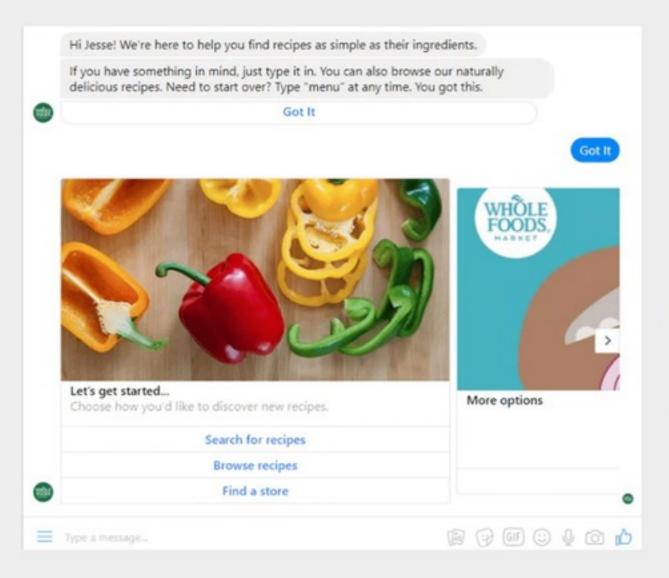
This is Why We Can't Have Nice Things

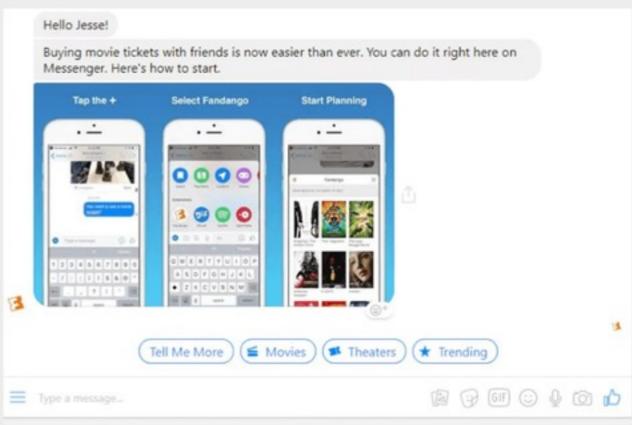
Intelligent Machines

Microsoft's neo-Nazi sexbot was a great lesson for makers of Al assistants



Sales and Marketing

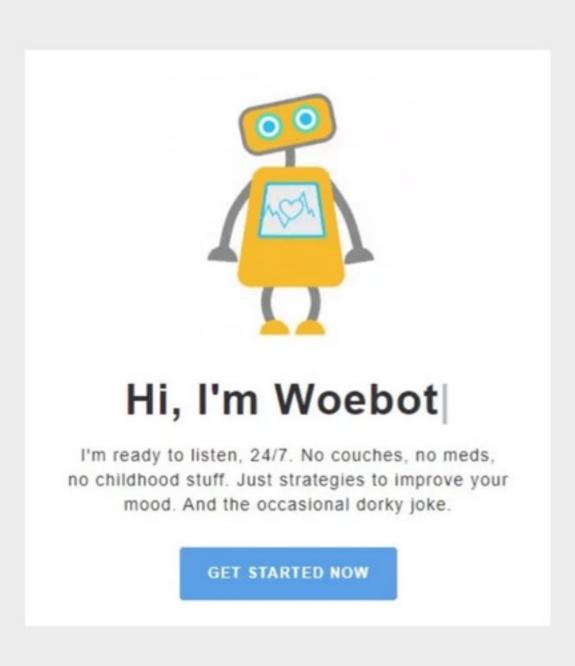




Fandango

Whole Foods

Providing Counsel



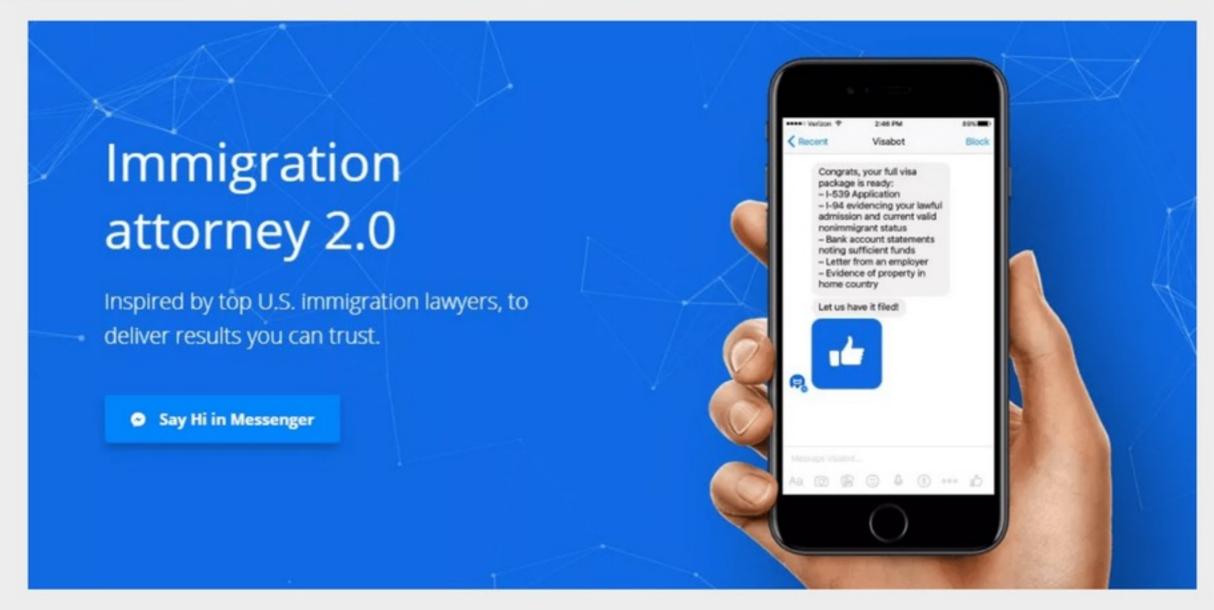
Karim the AI delivers psychological support to Syrian refugees

More than 1m Syrians have fled to Lebanon since the conflict began with as many as one-fifth suffering from mental health disorders, says WHO



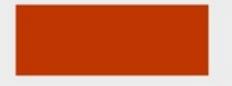
▲ The WHO estimates as many as 200,000 of the 1m Syrians who have fled to Lebanon are suffering from mental health disorders. Photograph: Uncredited/AP

Legal Services



Visabot





Intersection with Legal Technology



Joshua Browder: His 'chat' is not just talk

September 14, 2017, 8:30 am CDT By Victor Li













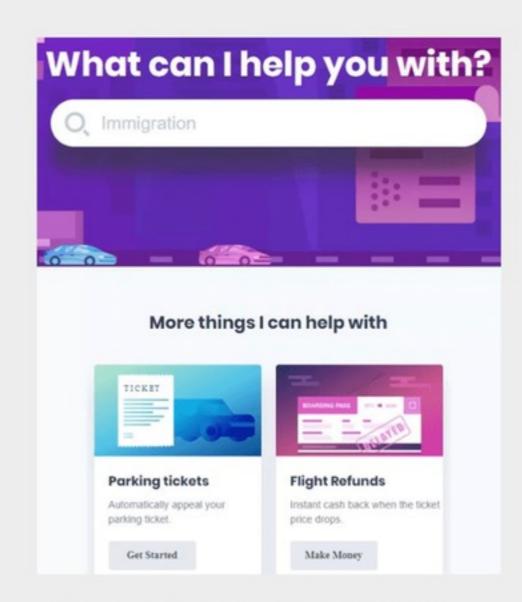
For Joshua Browder, necessity really is the mother of invention. The 20-year-old London native is a self-described terrible driver who took action on his ton of traffic tickets while driving to and from high school.

"I'd get huge tickets, and I wouldn't be able to pay them because I didn't have a job," Browder says. "I had to figure out a way to solve my problems legally."

While challenging his tickets, Browder often found himself copying and pasting the same information over and over. He quickly realized that technology could save him a huge amount of time-and maybe even clear his tickets for him. So he created an online application that is providing legal help far beyond the highway.

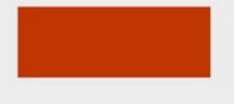
He spent the summer before he enrolled at Stanford University in 2015 working on DoNotPay, a legal chatbot that assists motorists in challenging their traffic tickets. Utilizing natural language processing, the chatbot asks users a series of questions about their tickets and automatically generates an appeal on their behalf.

Browder says DoNotPay has overturned more than 375,000 tickets. The DoNotPay mobile version is an Android app. Online sites are available but are still undergoing debugging, Browder said in late July.

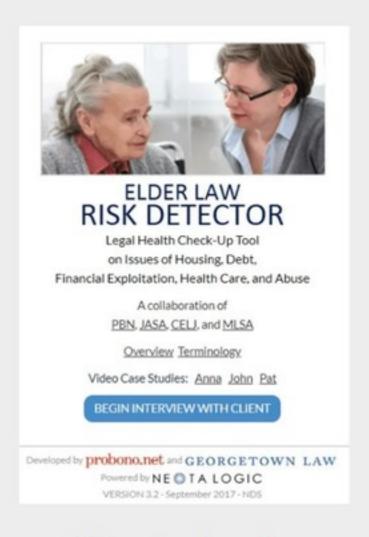


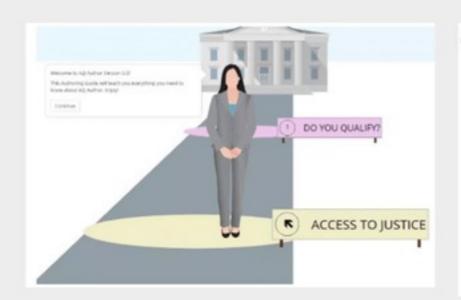
https://www.donotpay.com





Intersection with Legal Technology (Cont.)









QnA Markup

Neota Logic



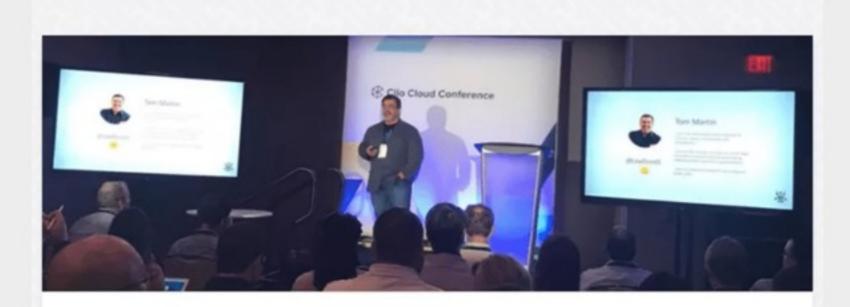
Looking for a Project / Creative Outlet



BOOK DEMO

PRICING

> BLOG > LAWDROID FOUNDER TOM MARTIN SPEAKS AT CLIO CLOUD CONFERENCE



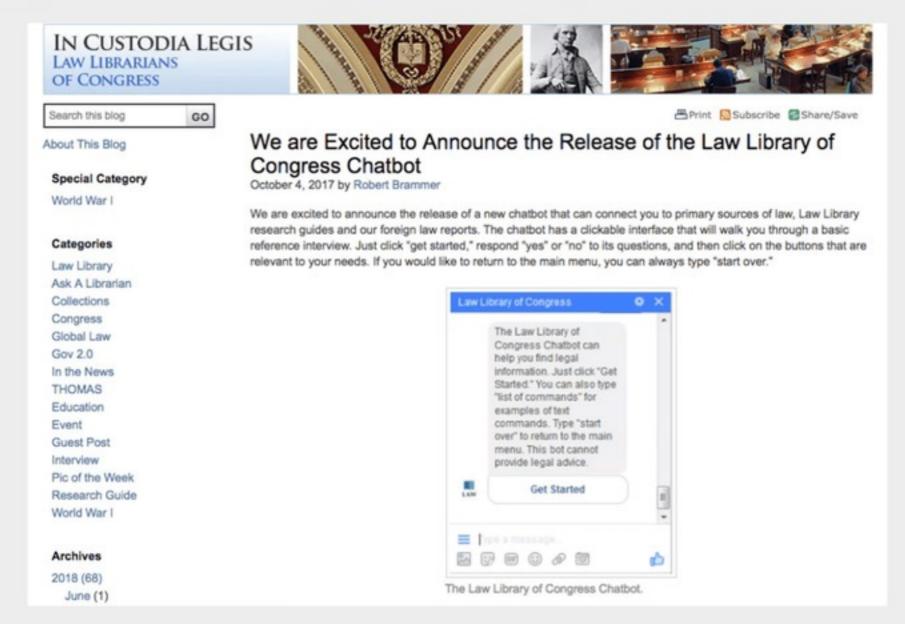
LawDroid Founder Tom Martin Speaks at Clio Cloud Conference

LawDroid Founder Tom Martin presented "How to Build a Chatbot" at the Clio Cloud Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana.





Law Library of Congress Chatbot



Robert Brammer, We Are Excited to Announce the Release of the Law Library of Congress Chatbot, In Custodia Legis (Oct. 4, 2017), https://bit.ly/2Ho2wd8.



AALL Innovation Tournament Judges' Choice Winner: Attorney-Facing Chatbot



AALL's Innovation Tournament: Stimulating Creative Solutions, AALL Spectrum, May/June 2018, at 44, 45.



Building Lex



Step One Identify Goal(s)

- 1. What are the common questions and requests we receive from our patrons?
- 2. Which responses could be automated?
- 3. What are my limitations?

Step Two Locate the Correct Tool(s)

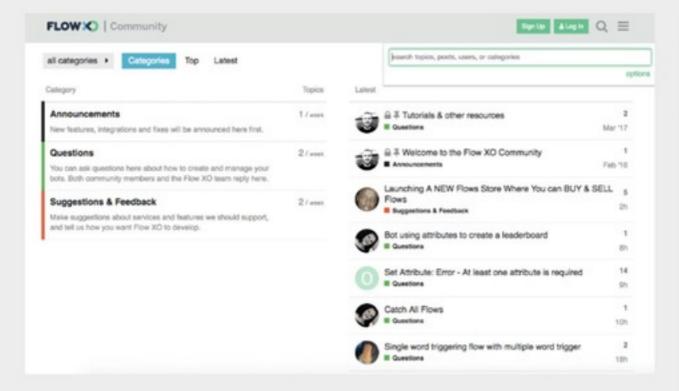


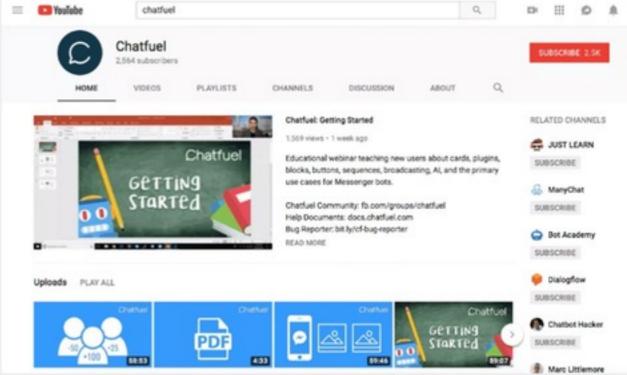




Chatfuel

Step Three Trial and Error





https://community.flowxo.com

YouTube

Step Four Gather Feedback

Hi All,

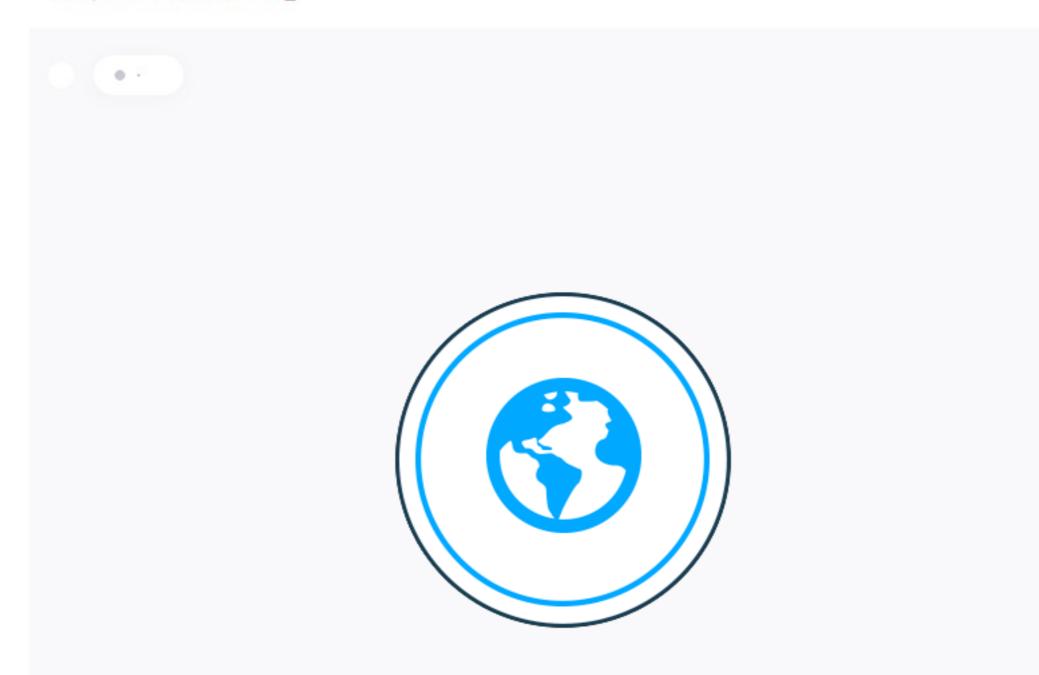
I hope you're having a good Monday! Over the past month or so, I've been tinkering around with building a chatbot which patrons could use to learn some basic information about legal research and the PLRC. I went to a conference session last September on how law firms can use bots to streamline client intake, and it got me interested in trying my hand at learning the technology. If you have a few moments over the next week or so, would you mind giving mine a try?

I created two versions of the bot:

- 1) A web version, available at: https://fxo.io/m/y87r3d89. This could serve as a widget on the website, allowing users to retrieve basic information.
- A Facebook messenger version, available at: https://www.messenger.com/t/422250634904277. This could be triggered on our Facebook page when visitors try to send us a message.

Any feedback you have would be hugely helpful. Was the bot intuitive and/or useful? Or, was it a big waste of time? Next month, I'm giving a talk at the CALI Conference in



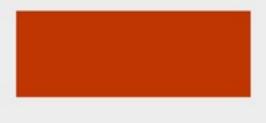


https://fxo.io/m/y87r3d89



Potential Uses of Chatbots in Law Libraries

- Automate basic processes / responses
- Evaluate the usability / design of website and Facebook page
- Intake for complex requests
- Engage patrons where they are and where they're comfortable



Potential Challenges of Chatbots in Law Libraries

- Time and money cost of building and implementing
- Reliability concerns
- Does it pull patrons away from other tools / resources?



Collaborate!

What questions, comments, or concerns do you have?

Recommended Resources

- Tom Martin, 2 Chatbot Platforms for Lawyers, No Coding Required, <u>Lawyerist.com</u> (Nov. 21, 2017), https://bit.ly/2hMX88R.
- Michele L. McNeal & David Newyear, Introducing Chatbots in Libraries, Library Technology Reports, Nov.-Dec. 2013, at 5.
- https://www.chatbots.org
- https://chatfuel.com
- https://flowxo.com



Thank you!

Jesse Bowman
Electronic Research,
Technology, and Instructional
Services Librarian
Northwestern Pritzker School
of Law
(312) 503-4356
jesse.bowman@law.northwestern.edu

