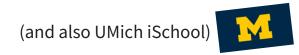
Chatbots can be good: What we learn from unhappy users

Dr. Rachael Tatman Senior Developer Advocate, Rasa





Hi, my name is Rachael and...

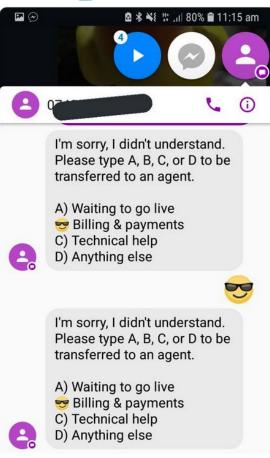
I work on chatbots







I hate chatbots 🧟







I Hate ChatBots so badly. My last 10 mins:

Fedex ChatBot: 1pm or 1am?

Me: 1pm

ChatBot: did you say 1am?

....

6:19 AM · Aug 20, 2021 · Twitter Web App







What do users' reactions to unsuccessful chatbots tell us?

- That they have strong intuitions and that we're violating them
 - (Of course they do! We all know how conversations should work)
- That they care; you're not frustrated about something that doesn't matter
- That they think we can do better (and we can!)
- Best of all: the specific thing they're upset about





What do users' reactions to unsuccessful chatbots tell us?

- Hold on now Rachael, these are errors. Negative results are about failed experiments.
- That they care; you're not frustrated about something that doesn't matter
- That they think we can do better (and we can!)
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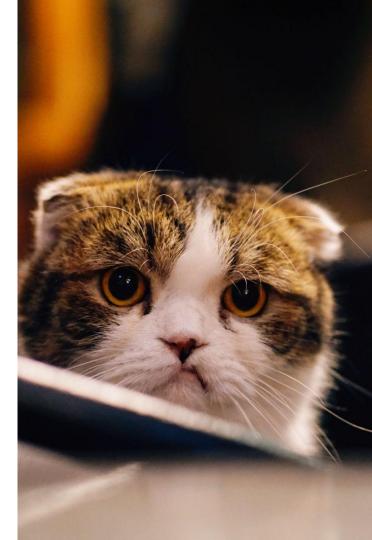




What do users' reactions to unsuccessful chatbots tell us?

- Hold on now Rachael, these are errors. Negative results are about failed experiments.
- A lot of chatbot systems in industry are built w/ iterateration rather
- than comparison: the negative results are points on a timeline

about





Systems people hate using are a failure of engineering.



How can we build, deploy and maintain NLP systems that work?



How can we tell that they're working?



What do we measure?

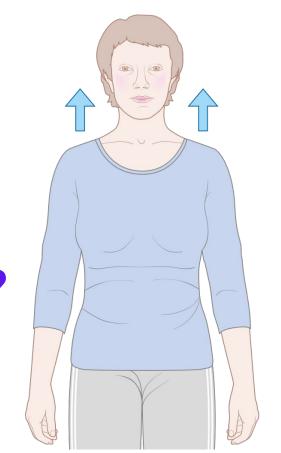


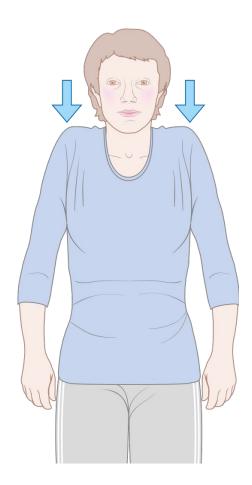
The big takeaway:

No single metric will ever capture how well an NLP system is doing in production.



But Rachael, what about leaderboards?







Single metrics can be useful but lossy

- On a scale of one to five, how would you rate your favorite story as a child?
- From 0 to 100, how accurate are each of your friends in selecting the next conversational turn when you share big news with them?
- Please identify whether your sentiment is positive or negative upon hearing a loved one's voice.
- Rate the last group conversation you had on a ten point scale. Now get a rating from everyone else that was in that conversation. Do they match?

We know instinctively that single measures do not capture all important information about language.

Buuut we need measures in order to automate and scale.



Single measures are useful for...

- Loss functions/optimization problems
- Comparing models with small differences in carefully controlled conditions with minimal degrees of freedom

Single measures are not useful for...

- A deep understanding of how well a system is working for users
- Finding out where conversations fail and fixing them



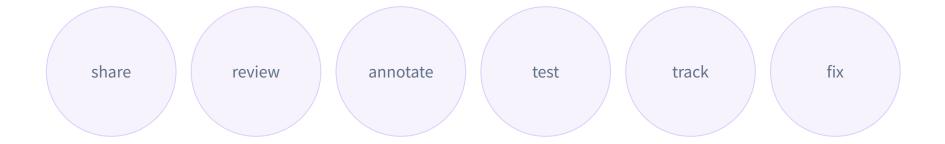
So what do we measure?

- Repeatable, expected baseline behavior (tests)
- Model performance on held out or novel data (validation)
- Application-specific measures of success (CTR, time saved, other KPIs)
- Feasibility (time, effort, compute, support burden)
- Qualitative analysis (arguably the most difficult)

As for how that all fits into actual product development...



Conversation-Driven Development is made up of six actions





Share

Users will always surprise you.

So get some test users to try your prototype **as early as possible**.

Shipping without having a bunch of test users has never worked. Your project won't be the exception.



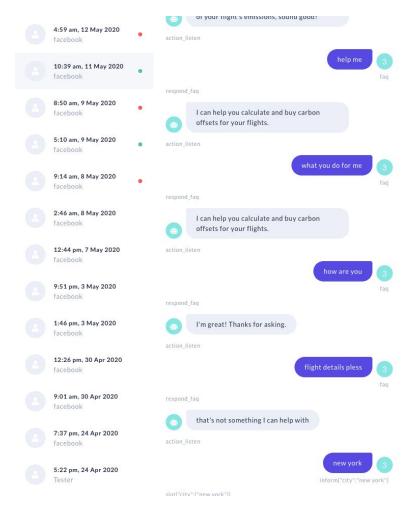


Review



At every stage of a project, it is worth reading what users are saying.

Avoid getting caught up in metrics right away. Conversations are valuable data.



I hate chatbots...I thought this was a real person! Jessica: Hi! How may I assist you today? **You:** What are your early cancellation fees? **Jessica:** Please Click Here to see how to contact us.



This you'd probably find by reading the conversation &

inferring user

expectations.

Annotate



Using a script or reinforcement learning to generate synthetic training data



Turning real messages into training examples

LaFrance, A. (2017, June 20). What an Al's non-human language actually looks like. The Atlantic.

Based on: Lewis, M., Yarats, D., Dauphin, Y. N., Parikh, D., & Batra, D. (2017). Deal or no deal? end-to-end learning for negotiation dialogues. *arXiv preprint* arXiv:1706.05125.

Annotate





Using a script or reinforcement learning to generate synthetic training data



Turning real messages into training examples

action listen

/get_started_step1

get_started_step1 (1.00)

action_greet_user (1.00)



Hey there, my name is Sara.



By chatting to me you agree to our <u>privacy</u> <u>policy</u>.



If you're new to Rasa, I can help you get started! Shall we?

slot{"shown_privacy":true}

slot{"step":"1"}

action_listen (1.00)

hello

2

greet (1.00)

action_greet_user (1.00)



Hey

action_listen (1.00)

I can't configure the answers

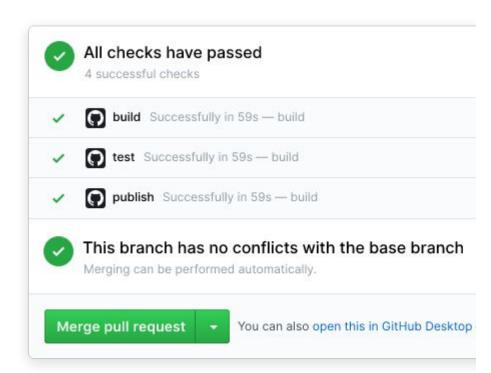
Test



Professional teams don't ship applications without tests.

Use whole conversations as end-to-end tests

Run them on a continuous integration (CI) server.





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This should probably have been caught in a unit test

This should probably have been caught in an integration test





Track



Use proxy measures to track which conversations are successful and which ones failed.

'Negative' signals are useful too, e.g. users **not** getting back in touch with support.



Conversation between Demobot and 1599192453538535

link-1-clicked

form_failed_...



Fix

Study conversations that went smoothly and ones that failed.

Successful conversations can become new tests 🎉

Fix issues by annotating more data and/or fixing your code 🦨



But Rachael, that all sounds like a LOT of work.

Yes. Correct. But a bunch of shortcuts = a system people hate using (see 2016).



Some final thoughts...



Are we (NLP/ML practitioners) evaluating the right things... or the easy to measure things?

I'll let y'all form your own opinion on that one. (I think you know mine.)

Do we really have to look at user data? If so, when and how often?

Yes, of course, as often as possible. No getting around it if you want to build language technology that actually works.

When, if ever, should we retire old methods?

When they don't solve a problem any more: I've built a lot of systems on top of regex's.



Isn't it hard to get a lot of relevant data?

Maybe for prototyping, but in industry lack of data is rarely the problem, especially if you're re-folding in data from a deployed system.



Language technology will always be compared to human language use; that's the bar we have to meet.

(But don't expect a parade when we get there; it's the base expectation.)





Thanks! Questions?

@rctatman

