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Giving wings to your standard RPA bots

Combine the power of RPA with NLP to improve the automation potential of service provisioning

Credits

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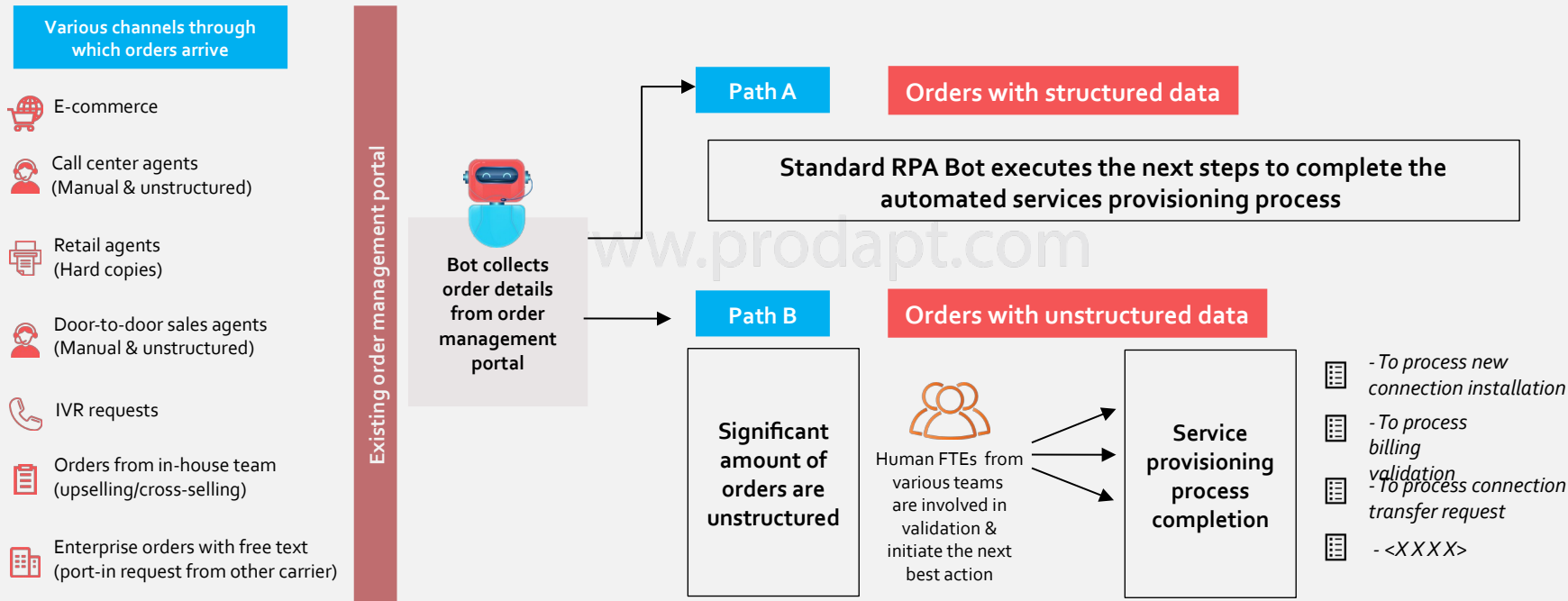
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More than 30% service provisioning orders contains unstructured data – limits automation potential of RPA

Digital service providers (DSPs) have started leveraging RPA to automate various processes in the order to activate journey. They are specifically using standard bots on the service provisioning process which is core of order to activate journey. However, they are not able to automate completely as it involves multiple levels of manual assistance in processing unstructured data and decision making.



Processing unstructured data and performing end-to-end automation with standard RPA is a major challenge for DSPs

Unstructured data - Common challenges with standard RPA implementation



Business Challenges

Standard RPA implementation is **not able to completely automate** service provisioning process, which results in **more processing time** and impacts **overall order to activate (O2A) cycle**

Decision making on certain tasks requires **human intervention**, which impacts the business

- RPA bot will be paused till an SME provides input for subsequent actions – **time consuming**
- Manual intervention increases the chance of human error – **risk factor**



Technical Challenges

- Specifically under service provisioning process the response data is generally in **free-flowing/unstructured** format.
- Need **multiple regular expression scripts** to extract required strings from the unstructured text input
- Standard RPA bots accepts only **structured input**
- Standard RPA bots work on **rule-based correlation** for taking decisions

Sample unstructured data in order portal that leads to automation fallout

BOID/BEX/Order	Phone #	Work performed	Unstructured input data
040 / 7253 / 100363	3192XX5141	12/4/2017 MACosta 120417/macosta/order cancelled need payment on need payment on 3192535128	
619 / 6487 / T01759	9124871767	12/4/2017 MACosta 120417/macosta/order updated to field again dup I order was cancelled /12/1/2017 AGajXXX 120117/N9987766/OC#2305105 Duplicate order (6487 101727 619)Orcan form submitted#	
616 / 6742 / 102392	7067429276	12/4/2017 MACosta 120417/amcosta/need payment on 7067428979 cancelled order	
065 / 6545 / 119659	9999999999	11/29/2017 JKwasnik 112917/j kwasnik pls see order 6545 f19671 065//released I order with new dd added to autodialer	
069 / 6234 / T61668	2707359199	11/6/2017 CHazelett 11/06/2017 CH OC2271678 NEW SVC/2707377849 IS MOVING/SEE 069 6234 T61607 PLEASE WORK/ADD TO AUTO DIALER 6234 T61668 RDV-ASGN 735-9199 SHEILA D JOY	

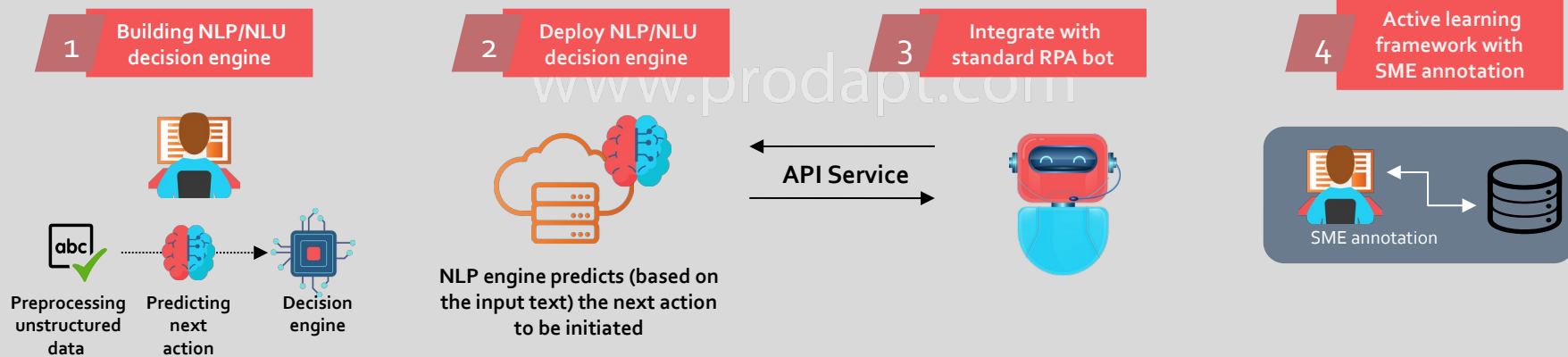
80% of enterprise data today is unstructured - Gartner
Processing of unstructured data requires new innovative approach using NLP/NLU technologies

Sources: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbestechcouncil/2017/06/05/the-big-unstructured-data-problem/#25954b71493a>



Steps involved in building an NLP/NLU-based decision engine to achieve complete automation in service provisioning

Significant amount of orders coming into the order management portal contain unstructured data. NLP-based decision engine can play a critical role in processing these unstructured data, derive insights and provide the next best action. The major steps involved in implementing NLP/NLU decision engine in a RPA project are listed below



Building the decision engine using NLP/NLU – preprocessing unstructured data and predicting next action

1 2 3 4

1 Building NLP/NLU decision engine



Stage 1

Preprocessing unstructured data with natural language toolkit

Preprocessing data by leveraging **NLTK** toolkit and developing a language model to dynamically interpret input text data

- *Vectorizing data: Bag-of-words*
- *Word cleansing*
- *Stop words removal*
- *Word lemmatization and categorization*

Stage 2

Predicting next action for bot with Classification techniques

Using **SKLearn Library** to build classification models and predict next best action for bot to execute

ML algorithms used in decision making

- *Support vector machine, Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, K-Means and DBSCAN*

Interoperate with the Python numerical and scientific libraries

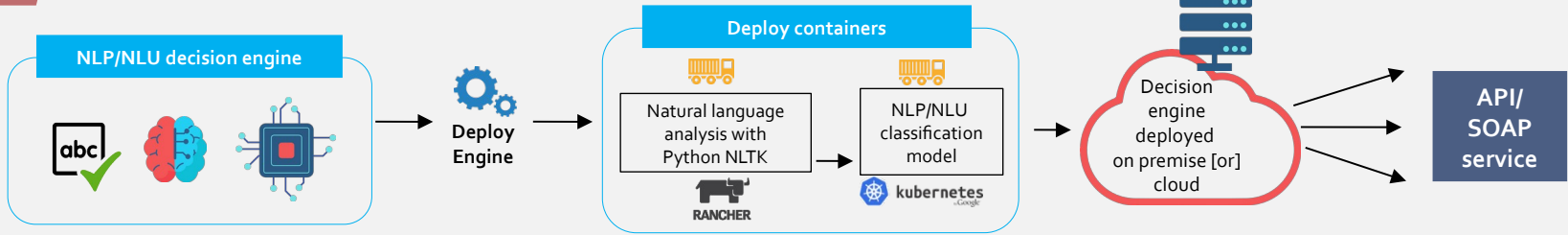
Prediction accuracy of 75-80% can be achieved using above ML Models

Final output from classification model sample report

Cancel the order
Check & work the order
Hold the order until response
Create the record in 2 nd drop
Check the billing/directory/order for active TN #
Disconnect & create record in the location
Proceed with change process

Deploying the NLP/NLU-based model on premise or cloud platform

2 Deploy NLP/NLU decision engine

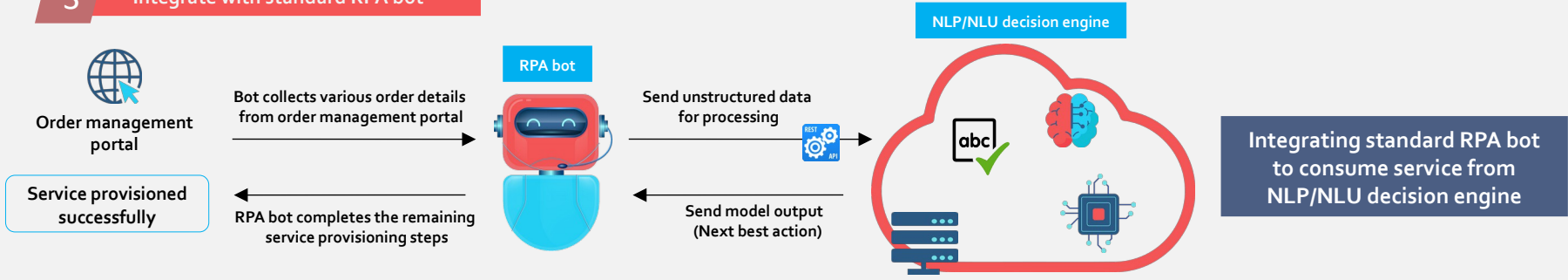


Fine tuning the decision engine

- Fine tune the hyper parameters to improve the accuracy
- Retrain the model with latest data set

Deploying NLP/NLU-based decision model on premise/cloud platforms and exposing it as API/SOAP service

3 Integrate with standard RPA bot



Neural networks based active learning framework to validate the decisioning capability and improve prediction accuracy

1 2 3 4

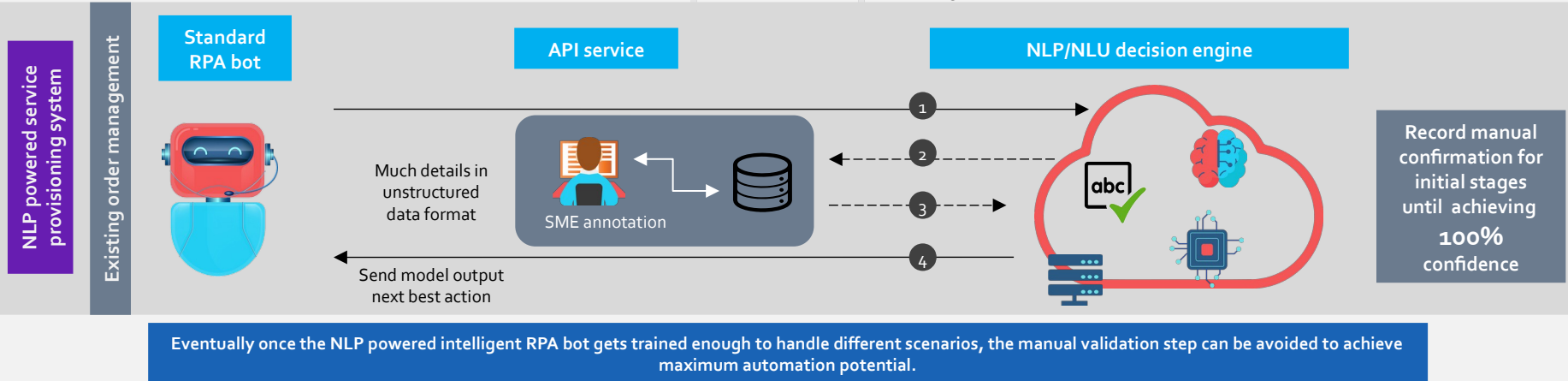
4 Active learning framework with SME annotation

Why take step-wise approach

- Completely replacing the manual intervention with NLP-based engine in one go may not be a wiser approach. The model must be trained for significant amount of time to increase the confidence level.
- This requires DSPs to build **active learning framework**, where both NLP/NLU decision engine and manual SME validation co-exist to increase the prediction accuracy.

Process flow involved in active learning framework

1. Standard RPA bot provides the unstructured captured data from existing service provisioning portal to the decision engine
2. NLP/NLU decision engine predicts primary/secondary action steps to be taken & gives input string for human annotation
3. SME performs the manual annotation and the final annotated response are fed back to the decision engine for its learning and appropriate prediction
4. Right prediction results with next best action are given to standard RPA bot to complete the remaining service provisioning steps
5. Active learning framework improves the prediction over a period of 3-4 months



Key takeaways



3x improved order processing efficiency by removal of SME dependencies



Prediction accuracy can be improved to 85-90%, using active learning framework



Reduce manual efforts to 80% by leveraging NLP/NLU decision engine along with standard RPA capabilities



Faster order fulfillment results in superior customer experience (CX)

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THANK YOU!