

# **The role of AI enabled chatbots in Omnichannel Customer Service**

## **Abstract:**

Currently, organizations are progressively embracing artificial intelligence (AI) and chatbots to transform omnichannel customer service in the modern digital age. This study examines the revolutionary impact of artificial intelligence (AI) and chatbots in providing seamless, personalized, and efficient consumer experiences across various communication channels. AI technology, such as machine learning and natural language processing, enable organizations to analyze large volumes of data, predict client requirements, and offer immediate support. Chatbots, functioning as artificial intelligence-powered virtual assistants, have a key function in interacting with customers through natural language conversations and providing immediate assistance through several channels, including websites, mobile apps, and messaging platforms. Through the utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) and chatbots, organizations may optimize efficiency, responsiveness, and personalization in consumer interactions, resulting in heightened satisfaction and loyalty. Nevertheless, the implementation of AI and chatbots in omnichannel customer service also gives rise to ethical concerns, including data protection, transparency, and fairness, which need to be resolved in order to guarantee appropriate utilization of these technologies. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the capacity of AI and chatbots to revolutionize the customer service industry is unquestionable, providing organizations with novel prospects to distinguish themselves and provide extraordinary experiences in the digital era. This article offers valuable insights into the developing patterns, difficulties, and possibilities linked to AI and chatbots in Omnichannel customer service. It emphasizes the revolutionary influence of these technologies on the future of managing customer experience.

**Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, chatbots, omnichannel, customer services.**

## 1) Introduction

Within the context of frontline service, "efficiency-flexibility ambidexterity" denotes the capacity to deliver frontline service that is both efficient and flexible [1]. Contemporary businesses are becoming more dependent on chatbots powered by artificial intelligence (AI) to enhance frontline efficiency and adaptability. AI chatbots, equipped with advanced speech recognition and natural language-processing technologies, are capable of effectively handling intricate service queries. Notable examples consist of Amazon's Alexa, Google's Assistant, and Apple's Siri. Chatbots utilize algorithms to recommend products that may appeal to specific customers, enabling them to adapt to various requirements [2]. Physical retail establishments, including Hilton Worldwide, Suning, Auchan, and Aditya Birla Retail, have implemented chatbots with physical presence to receive orders and provide product recommendations. Chatbots have been utilized across several industries such as retail, travel planning, airports, restaurants, and hotels. This is because they offer firms an efficient and adaptable method for carrying out service-related tasks. The dynamics of customer service have experienced a significant transformation in today's highly interconnected digital environment. Consumers are no longer restricted to a solitary channel for engaging with enterprises. Modern consumers now anticipate smooth and consistent experiences across several touchpoints, such as websites, mobile apps, social media platforms, and physical storefronts. The shift in consumer behavior has resulted in the rise of omnichannel customer care, which has become a crucial strategy for organizations aiming to cater to the changing demands and preferences of their customers[3].

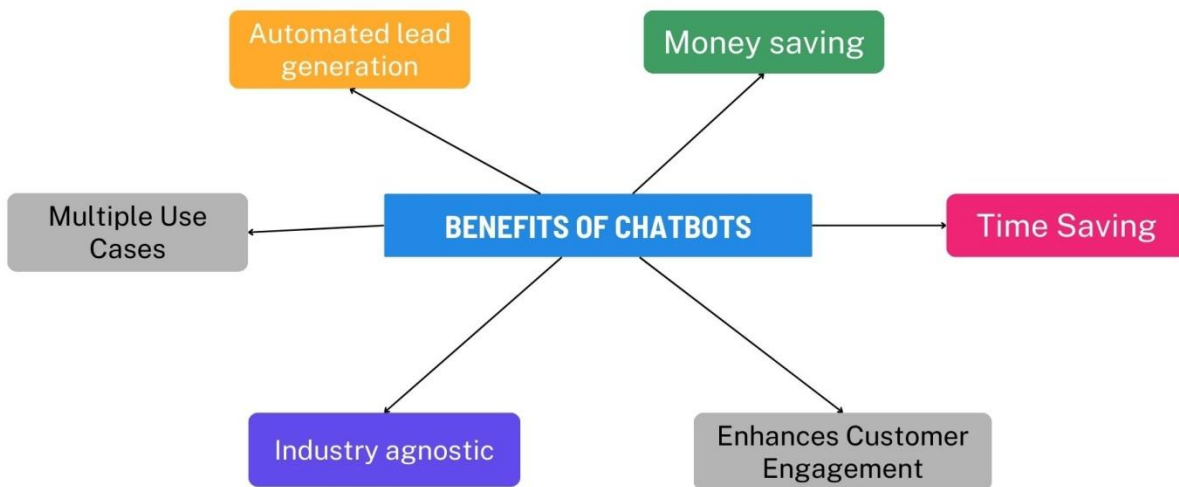


Figure 1 Benefits of Chatbots

Omnichannel customer service is a comprehensive strategy that integrates all communication channels smoothly to deliver a united and cohesive customer experience. Omnichannel service, in contrast to multichannel methods, guarantees seamless and consistent customer experiences across different touchpoints, enabling customers to switch between channels without any interruption. Regardless of the chosen communication method, customers anticipate timely and coherent responses to their inquiries, whether it be by live chat, email, or phone. The core of omnichannel customer service is around the idea of customer-centricity, which emphasizes not only addressing problems but also providing personalized and contextualized experiences that are customised to individual preferences and behaviors[4]. In order to priorities the needs of customers, it is crucial to have a comprehensive awareness of their experiences, preferences, and challenges across various communication platforms. This allows organizations to anticipate consumer demands and provide proactive support at every interaction. The combination of artificial intelligence (AI) and chatbots has become a transformative force in omnichannel customer service, providing organizations with cutting-edge solutions to improve efficiency, responsiveness, and personalization [5]. Artificial intelligence (AI) technologies, such as natural language processing (NLP), machine learning (ML), and predictive analytics, enable organizations to automate repetitive operations, extract valuable information from large datasets,

and provide highly personalized experiences on a large scale [6]. In online marketplaces, interactions between customers and human front-line employees (HFLEs) are still widespread, but AI chatbots have taken up a significant portion of online buying service activities. According to Deloitte, during the 2018 'Double11' shopping festival, AI chatbots handled more than 98 percent of customer help on T-mall (www.Tmall.com). This significantly reduced the burden of human front line employees (HFLEs) [7]. AI chatbots are frequently used in online shopping support because to their better efficiency. The acceptance and performance of AI chatbots have garnered growing study attention [8, 9].

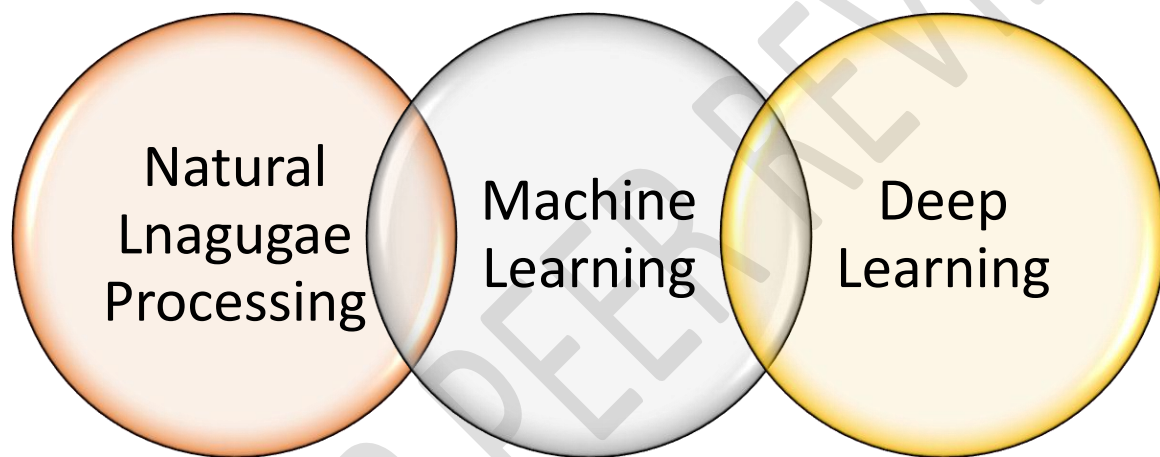


Figure 2 AI technologies used by clever Chatbots

Chatbots, specifically, have attracted considerable interest as artificial intelligence-driven virtual assistants with the ability to interact with customers in real-time discussions across many platforms. These clever bots utilize Natural Language Processing (NLP) algorithms to comprehend consumer requests, interpret their intentions, and autonomously give relevant information or support. Through the utilization of chatbots, organizations may optimize client interactions, minimize waiting periods, and offer continuous help, thus improving service efficiency and customer contentment [10].

Chatbots have emerged as a crucial means of accessing digital services and information. They offer advantages such as scalability, cost-effectiveness, and the capacity to manage the quality of interactions and gather consumer data [11]. Chatbots are software-based systems that are designed to interact with humans using natural language. They are used in various fields such as customer service, education, eCommerce, healthcare, fintech, and retail [12]. Chatbots not only offer a more interactive platform for customers to input their contact information but also have the potential to create consumer interest in a product or service, hence potentially boosting company income. Furthermore, existing studies on the utilization of artificial intelligence in marketing indicate that it can be used to develop personalized products and services. Chatbots in this specific domain enable the customization of products and services according to individual requirements, and facilitate their sale through real-time one-on-one discussions [13]. In addition, AI-powered analytics empower organizations to extract important information from consumer interactions, enabling them to recognize developing patterns, predict customer requirements, and customize their services accordingly. Through the utilization of data analytics, organizations can discover practical insights that guide strategic decision-making, improve product development, and foster ongoing enhancements in the consumer experience[14]. Although the combination of AI and chatbots has great potential for improving omnichannel customer experience, it also poses several obstacles and considerations that businesses must handle adeptly. Foremost among these obstacles are issues pertaining to privacy, data security, and ethical utilization of AI technologies. With the increasing collection and analysis of extensive consumer data to fuel AI-powered solutions, it is crucial to prioritize compliance with data protection standards and the protection of client privacy[15].

Moreover, it is essential to acknowledge and tackle the possibility of algorithmic prejudice and discrimination that is inherent in AI systems. These biases might unintentionally perpetuate inequities or strengthen stereotypes. Businesses should implement strong governance structures and ethical principles to reduce these risks and guarantee responsible and fair deployment of AI technologies. Successful adoption of AI-driven omnichannel customer service necessitates meticulous planning, investment in infrastructure, and continuous optimization, in addition to ethical considerations. Businesses need to evaluate their current technological capacities, synchronize AI projects with strategic goals, and allocate money, expertise, and training to effectively develop and adopt AI[16].

Although there are difficulties, the advantages of incorporating AI into omnichannel customer service are convincing. This provides organizations with the chance to distinguish themselves in a competitive market, enhance operational effectiveness, and establish stronger and more significant connections with customers. As businesses rapidly adopt digital transformation and priorities customer-centricity, the role of AI and chatbots in influencing the future of omnichannel customer service will certainly grow more important. Nevertheless, these investigations have not yielded a profound comprehension of consumers' assessment and conduct in relation to the utilization of brand-associated mobile messaging chatbots [17].

## 2. Evolution of Customer Service: From Traditional Channels to Omnichannel Approach

Omnichannel interaction is the most advanced form of interaction among all forms. At its essence, it encompasses various channels, such as multichannel and cross-channel interaction, but with significant improvements. The channels are integrated and interactive, resembling a cross-channel interaction. This enables the highest level of client engagement throughout their trip [18]. Omnichannel interaction involves the continuous flow of client information between channels, allowing for a seamless and comprehensive user experience across numerous contact channels. The primary goal of Omnichannel contact is to eliminate any obstacles that exist between the online and offline consumer experience, as seen in other forms of interactions [19-21]. An Omnichannel strategy involves the systematic planning, execution, coordination, integration, and assessment of many channels to enhance customer value by effectively acquiring, retaining, and developing customers [20]. The multichannel strategy is a collection of channels that aim to offer services or sell items to consumers through several engagement channels [18].

Table 1 . Evolution of Customer Service: From Traditional Channels to Omnichannel Approach

Era	Customer Service Channels	Characteristics	Key Technologies	Customer Expectations
Traditional Era	- In-person	- Face-to-face interaction	- Phone systems (landline)	- Personal, human interaction
	- Phone (landline)	- Limited hours of operation	- Physical letters	- Limited availability
Early Digital Era	- Mail	- No immediate responses	- Early email systems	- Delayed responses
	- Email	- Introduction of digital communication	- Personal computers	- Faster than traditional methods
	- Websites	- Static websites with limited interactivity	- Email software	- Basic digital literacy required
	- Phone (landline and mobile)	- Emergence of mobile phones	- Basic web forms	- Growing expectation for

				faster replies
Multichannel Era	- Email	- Multiple channels available but operated independently	- Basic CRM systems - Advanced CRM systems	- Consistent service across channels
	- Websites	- No integration between channels	- Social media platforms	- Higher availability
	- Phone	- Introduction of social media platforms	- Live chat	- Expectation for quicker resolutions
	- Live Chat	- Businesses started using multiple channels to serve customers	- Mobile apps	- Beginning of 24/7 service demand
Omnichannel Era	- Social Media			
	- Email	- Seamless integration across all customer touchpoints	- Omnichannel CRM systems	- Consistent and seamless experience
	- Websites with live chat and AI bots	- Unified customer data for personalized service	- AI and chatbots	- Personalized interactions
	- Mobile Apps	- Real-time, 24/7 customer service	- Integrated social media tools	- Instantaneous responses
	- Social Media	- Customers can switch channels without repeating information	- Data analytics and insights tools	- Unified and cohesive experience
	- Phone (landline and mobile)	- Increased use of AI and automation	- Cloud-based platforms	- Omnipresent support
	- In-person	- Advanced analytics for improved service	- Internet of Things (IoT)	- Proactive service
- Video Chat		- Machine learning	- 24/7 availability	
- Messaging Apps (e.g., WhatsApp)		- Advanced personalization algorithms		

The concept of omnichannel contact has developed throughout time in response to changes in technology and customer expectations. In the past, businesses predominantly engaged with clients using only one communication channel, either by phone or in person. As technology progressed and customers grew more familiar with engaging with businesses through various channels, such as email, social media, and online chat, firms started implementing new tactics to fulfil these evolving expectations [22]. Initially, the firm implemented the notion of cross channels [23], specifically targeting clients across several channels of interactions. Subsequently, they began amalgamating certain channels in order to enhance the user experience (UX) for clients and fulfil their expectations by means of a multichannel interaction . Omnichannel interaction, as the final stage of progression, entails the utilization of various channels to engage with customers in a synchronized and seamless manner, hence enabling a more customised and convenient user experience. Currently, numerous firms are employing omnichannel strategies that integrate both online and offline channels, such as mobile

applications, voice assistants, and in-store kiosks, in order to offer customers a unified and seamless experience across all points of contact [24]. The progression of customer service has been a fluid expedition influenced by technological advancements, shifts in consumer behavior, and the unwavering quest for enhanced client experiences. Historically, customer service was limited to in-person encounters at brick-and-mortar stores, where customers might contact with salespeople or customer service personnel. Although this strategy was successful in creating human connections, it had limitations in terms of its reach and accessibility. Telecommunication technology revolutionized customer service by introducing telephone help lines and call centers. Customers now have the ability to access assistance remotely, allowing firms to offer support over larger geographical areas. Nevertheless, the widespread adoption of digital technology, namely the internet, significantly altered the customer service scene[25].

The internet transformed customer service by facilitating the creation of online portals, email support systems, and knowledge bases. E-commerce platforms have arisen as digital retail spaces, providing customers with the convenience of shopping from any location and at any time. These digital channels empowered customers by giving them more control and freedom to access information, make purchases, and address problems on their own. Notwithstanding the ease provided by digital media, firms quickly recognized the constraints of functioning independently[26]. Providing customer service through different channels, which includes delivering support through many points of contact, frequently resulted in fragmented experiences for customers. Businesses started adopting the concept of omnichannel customer service, recognizing the necessity for a more integrated strategy[27].

Omnichannel customer service aims to consolidate all communication channels into a cohesive and integrated experience, enabling consumers to switch between channels smoothly and without any interruptions. Customers anticipate uniform and tailored encounters across all communication channels, whether it is through live chat, email, or phone support. The adoption of omnichannel customer service is indicative of a larger movement towards customer-centricity, which prioritizes the provision of customized experiences that cater to individual tastes and behaviors[28]. By consolidating data from several touchpoints, organizations can obtain valuable information about customer journeys and preferences, allowing them to predict requirements and

provide proactive support[29]. Ultimately, the shift in customer service from conventional channels to the omnichannel strategy highlights the significance of adjusting to evolving consumer expectations and utilizing technology to provide excellent experiences. Businesses may cultivate loyalty, enhance satisfaction, and distinguish themselves in a competitive market by adopting omnichannel tactics. Contemporary contact centers employ an omnichannel strategy to effectively offer customers the ability to access information at any time and from any location [30]. Each year, an increasing number of individuals reach out to companies or government organizations by submitting inquiries via email, chat, or instant messenger. Frequently, the client's request includes an accompanying dossier in which they detail their concern. Naturally, this characteristic should be evident in the mathematical models and techniques employed for contact centre planning [31].

### **3. Understanding AI and Chatbots: Technologies Driving Omnichannel Customer Service**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and chatbots have become influential technology in customer service, fundamentally changing how businesses engage with and assist their consumers through various communication channels. These cutting-edge technologies utilise sophisticated algorithms and natural language processing (NLP) capabilities to automate activities, offer immediate support, and give customized experiences on a large scale. AI and chatbots are crucial in omnichannel customer service as they significantly improve efficiency, responsiveness, and customer happiness[32]. AI, short for artificial intelligence, involves machines simulating human intelligence processes. This includes many technologies including machine learning, natural language processing, and predictive analytics. AI-powered functionalities empower businesses to analyze extensive volumes of data, get insights into customer behavior, and automate decision-making procedures to provide highly personalized and contextually relevant experiences[33].

AI chatbots are employed to simulate human behavior. It is crucial to comprehend the impact of its human-like traits, such as conversational prowess, on customers. Furthermore, the interaction between the consumer and the chatbot include the reception of inputs, the execution of processing, and the generation of outputs. The comprehensive procedure, encompassing the act of posing inquiries, conducting searches and extracting information, as well as acquiring responses, contributes to the customer's assessment of the quality of chatbot service.

Furthermore, the primary advantage of chatbots is their ability to enhance consumer loyalty[34]. Hence, this study utilizes the existing body of knowledge on service quality and integrates conversational service quality as belief-related factors to forecast user happiness and loyalty towards customer service chatbots. This study introduces a novel concept of conversational service quality, drawing from the Input-Process-Output (IPO) paradigm. It also finds factors that influence chatbot customer pleasure and loyalty. Practically speaking, the findings can assist chatbot service providers in devising more efficient customer relationship management (CRM) strategies[35].

Follow predefined rules and scripts to respond to specific inputs. They are simpler but limited in handling complex queries

- Rule-Based Chatbots

Use NLP and ML to understand context and intent, providing more sophisticated and accurate responses

- AI-Powered Chatbots

Figure 3 Types of chatbots

Chatbots, however, are virtual assistants powered by artificial intelligence that are specifically created to interact with humans through natural language chats. These chatbots have the capability to engage with customers through several channels such as websites, mobile apps, messaging platforms, and social media. Chatbots facilitate businesses in delivering 24/7 help, minimizing waiting periods, and improving overall service efficiency by comprehending customer queries, interpreting their intentions, and providing appropriate responses or aid[36]. The integration of AI and chatbots into omnichannel customer service is propelled by various fundamental technologies and capabilities[37]. Natural Language Processing (NLP) refers to the ability of computers to comprehend, analyse, and produce human language in a coherent and

significant manner. This technology enables chatbots to understand user queries, gather pertinent information, and generate responses that are contextually suitable. Through the utilisation of NLP, chatbots are able to participate in discussions with customers using natural language, resulting in interactions that are smoother and more intuitive[38].

A chatbot is a computer program that can interact with humans by using synthesized voice or text, imitating human conversation partners for the goals of entertaining or retrieving information. Chatbots were initially conceived in 1966, but their uses were limited due to hardware constraints and lack of network connection. Advancements in AI technology have allowed chatbots to utilize natural language processing (NLP) to engage in more complex conversations with humans. This has led to the widespread use of e-commerce applications, such as financial consultations and customer service[39]. Currently, chatbot programmes are commonly included into e-commerce websites as online or mobile applications in order to offer online customer support. Well-established brands like Lego, Michael Kors, and Domino's Pizza have achieved successful adoptions. Chatbots can take several forms, such as bot platforms like Alexa or messaging apps with embedded messenger bots on social media. However, the primary type of chatbot offered by e-commerce enterprises is the one seen on landing webpages[40]. These service chatbots function as human employees, engaging with consumers and providing potential answers to their issues. Hence, its capacity to engage in natural conversations with clients becomes a highly significant attribute[41]. At now, enterprise-level customer care chatbots are primarily obtained by utilizing pre-existing apps on cloud service platforms (such as Google's Dialogflow and LINE bot) or by creating customized solutions either internally or by outsourcing. Irrespective of the chosen development approach, the design of a chatbot must take into account the specific nature of the consumer issues it aims to resolve. Basic tasks like managing reservations or processing product returns can be carried out by chatbots with limited complexity[42]. However, more complex interactions that involve understanding customers' inquiries in natural language and analyzing the context of the conversation necessitate the use of artificial intelligence. These chatbots are capable of participating in suitable casual conversation and informal language, hence improving user satisfaction. Furthermore, in the event that the chatbot is unable to resolve the customer's issue, it can salvage a failed service interaction by transferring the matter to a human agent[43].

Machine Learning (ML) allows chatbots to enhance their effectiveness by learning from experience and continuously improving. ML models can utilize data analysis to detect patterns, forecast user preferences, and enhance answers by using previous encounters. The adaptive learning feature enables chatbots to enhance their accuracy and effectiveness in handling client inquiries and resolving difficulties[44]. Predictive analytics involves the use of algorithms that analyze historical data to make predictions about future outcomes and trends. Predictive analytics can be utilized in omnichannel customer care to forecast client requirements, detect any problems in advance, and actively interact with customers to provide support or suggestions.

**Table 2 Different types of chatbots**

<b>Chatbot</b>	<b>Developer</b>	<b>Key Features</b>	<b>Pros</b>	<b>Cons</b>	<b>Best For</b>
<b>ChatGPT</b>	OpenAI	Custom GPTs, DALL-E integration, extensive knowledge base	Customization, powerful integrations, creative capabilities	Paid plan required for advanced features	Everyday use, creative tasks, content creation
<b>Gemini</b>	Google	Connected to the internet, advanced language model (Gemini Pro), great for coding and creative tasks	Free to use, high performance in coding and language tasks	Common hallucinations, no custom bot tool yet	Coding, creative tasks
<b>Claude</b>	Anthropic	Large context window (200K tokens), designed for document analysis and long inputs	Excellent for enterprise applications, lightweight version available	Not as powerful as ChatGPT, no real-time internet access	Document review, large inputs
<b>Grok</b>	xAI	Real-time access to X network, designed to be humorous, good performance in entertainment	Entertaining, outperforms ChatGPT in some tests	Only available to X Premium+ subscribers, text-only support	Entertaining conversations
<b>Intercom</b>	Intercom	Automates support, qualifies leads, flexible pricing, supports images, videos, and buttons	Handles complex queries, integrates with various platforms	May have limitations on the number of conversations per month	Proactive customer support
<b>Botsify</b>	Botsify	Drag-and-drop builder, multi-language support, omnichannel deployment (website, Facebook Messenger, WhatsApp)	Easy to use, supports multiple channels and languages	Limited customization, no native voice/video support	Automating sales processes, customer support
<b>Drift</b>	Drift	Conversational AI, tracks website visitors, real-time notifications, reporting and analytics	Highly customizable, intelligent with NLP and machine learning	Expensive, limited language support	Sales and marketing

Through the utilization of predictive analytics, businesses can improve the proactive and anticipatory elements of their customer service efforts. Sentiment analysis algorithms examine text data to ascertain the sentiment or emotional tone sent by customers in their interactions[45]. By analyzing the sentiment of customer questions or feedback, organizations can determine problems, evaluate customer satisfaction levels, and prioritize solutions accordingly. Sentiment analysis allows chatbots to customize their responses and interactions according to the emotional context of consumer messages, resulting in more empathic and personalized experiences[44]. Chatbots can integrate with customer relationship management (CRM) systems to obtain and utilize customer data held in centralized databases. This interface enables chatbots to access consumer data, monitor past encounters, and offer tailored suggestions or support based on specific customer profiles. By utilizing CRM data, chatbots have the capability to provide customers with more contextually appropriate and customized experiences through various communication channels[46].

#### **4. Benefits of Implementing AI and Chatbots in Omnichannel Customer Service**

The incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) and chatbots into omnichannel customer support provides numerous advantages for businesses. Chatbots powered by artificial intelligence have the capability to manage a substantial number of inquiries concurrently, hence minimizing the requirement for human involvement and expediting response times. Through the process of automating repetitive procedures and handling common questions, organizations can optimize their customer service operations and allocate human resources in a more strategic manner. Chatbots offer continuous help, allowing businesses to interact with customers instantly through various communication channels[47]. The constant availability of our services around the clock guarantees that customers receive prompt assistance and support whenever they require it, hence improving overall responsiveness and satisfaction. AI-powered chatbots have the ability to analyze client data, preferences, and behavior in order to provide personalized recommendations, product suggestions, and support that are specifically targeted to individual needs. Through comprehending client preferences and past interactions, chatbots have the capability to deliver responses that are more pertinent and contextually suitable, resulting in encounters that are more significant and captivating. Chatbots possess the flexibility to expand their capacity to address variations in client questions and demand without requiring more overhead or staff. Chatbots can effectively handle both a small number of inquiries and a large number of simultaneous interactions, while maintaining consistent performance and service quality. This ensures that

customers have a seamless and gratifying experience[48]. AI-powered chatbots produce useful data and insights from consumer interactions, such as frequently asked questions, patterns of sentiment, and user preferences[49]. Through the analysis of this data, organizations may acquire a more profound comprehension of client requirements, pinpoint areas that need enhancement, and utilize this information to make strategic decisions that will improve the overall customer experience[50].

**Table 3 Benefits of Implementing AI and Chatbots in Omnichannel Customer Service**

<b>Benefit</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>24/7 Availability</b>	AI and chatbots can provide customer support around the clock, ensuring that customers can get assistance at any time of day, improving customer satisfaction and reducing wait times.
<b>Consistency in Responses</b>	Ensures uniformity in customer service responses, providing accurate and standardized information across all channels, which enhances brand reliability and customer trust.
<b>Scalability</b>	AI and chatbots can handle a large volume of customer inquiries simultaneously, making it easier to scale operations without a corresponding increase in human resources.
<b>Cost Efficiency</b>	Reduces operational costs by automating routine and repetitive tasks, allowing human agents to focus on more complex and high-value interactions.
<b>Personalization</b>	AI can analyze customer data to provide personalized responses and recommendations, improving the customer experience and fostering loyalty.
<b>Data Collection and Analysis</b>	Collects and analyzes data from customer interactions to gain insights into customer behavior, preferences, and pain points, which can inform business strategies and improve service offerings.
<b>Improved Response Times</b>	Reduces the time customers spend waiting for responses by instantly addressing common queries and directing complex issues to the appropriate human agents quickly.
<b>Omnichannel Integration</b>	Seamlessly integrates across multiple channels (e.g., chat, email, social media, phone) to provide a unified customer service experience, ensuring customers receive consistent support regardless of the platform they use.
<b>Proactive Customer Engagement</b>	Enables proactive customer service by anticipating customer needs and offering assistance before issues arise, enhancing the overall customer experience.
<b>Language Support</b>	AI chatbots can support multiple languages, making it easier to serve a diverse customer base and enter new markets without language barriers.
<b>Reduced Human Error</b>	Minimizes the chances of human error in customer interactions, ensuring more accurate and reliable service.
<b>Enhanced Agent Support</b>	Provides support to human agents by suggesting responses, retrieving information quickly, and handling simple tasks, thereby improving agent efficiency and reducing stress.
<b>Increased Customer Satisfaction</b>	By providing fast, accurate, and personalized service, AI and chatbots can significantly enhance overall customer satisfaction and loyalty.
<b>Flexibility and Adaptability</b>	Can be easily updated and adapted to handle new types of customer inquiries, changes in products or services, and evolving customer expectations, ensuring the customer service strategy remains current and effective.

## **5. Challenges and Considerations in Deploying AI-driven Omnichannel Customer Service Solutions**

understanding what impacts the sustainable use of chatbots was mainly based on data collected through questionnaire surveys. Conducting interviews with students in future attempts may give more insightful explanations of the correlations among the factors. Due to the nature of this research which targeted only the actual users of chatbots, we have used the convenience

sampling technique in selecting the participants. However, this technique restricts the generalization of the results to other participants or contexts. Therefore, generalizing the results should be treated with caution. It is practically impossible to incorporate all the variables into a specific research model. Due to the recency of the topic, the adoption of AI-based chatbots calls for more empirical studies to understand what impacts their use and sustainability for learning purposes in the long term[51, 52]. The process of integrating AI-powered chatbots with existing systems and channels can be intricate and necessitate substantial technical proficiency. Businesses must provide a smooth and uninterrupted connection with CRM systems, messaging platforms, and other backend systems in order to facilitate the sharing and synchronization of data[53]. Chatbots necessitate ongoing training and optimization to enhance their precision, reactivity, and efficiency. Businesses should allocate resources to data annotation, algorithm development, and continuous testing to guarantee that chatbots achieve optimal results and fulfill changing client requirements. AI-powered chatbots give rise to ethical and privacy problems pertaining to data protection, transparency, and algorithmic bias. It is imperative for businesses to have explicit policies and procedures for the processing of data, management of permission, and ensuring fairness in algorithms. This is necessary to guarantee that chatbots function in an ethical and responsible manner[54].

Table 4 challenges and considerations in deploying AI-driven omnichannel customer service solutions

Challenge	Considerations
<b>Integration with Existing Systems</b>	Ensure compatibility with current CRM and communication platforms.
<b>Data Privacy and Security</b>	Implement robust encryption and data protection measures to comply with regulations like GDPR and CCPA.
<b>Customer Experience Consistency</b>	Maintain a uniform experience across all channels to avoid confusion and frustration among customers.
<b>Natural Language Processing (NLP) Accuracy</b>	Continuously train AI models to understand and respond accurately to diverse customer queries.
<b>Scalability</b>	Ensure the solution can handle varying volumes of customer interactions without performance degradation.
<b>Personalization</b>	Leverage customer data to provide tailored responses while respecting privacy concerns.
<b>Cost</b>	Assess the total cost of ownership, including implementation, maintenance, and updates.
<b>User Adoption and Training</b>	Provide adequate training for staff to effectively use and manage the AI tools.
<b>System Downtime and Reliability</b>	Implement failover mechanisms to ensure high availability and reliability of the service.
<b>Ethical Considerations</b>	Ensure the AI operates without bias and respects all users equally.
<b>Feedback and Improvement Loop</b>	Establish mechanisms for ongoing monitoring and improvement based on customer feedback.
<b>Omnichannel Strategy Alignment</b>	Align AI tools with the overall omnichannel strategy to ensure coherence

	and strategic goals are met.
<b>Vendor Selection</b>	Choose vendors with a proven track record and strong support capabilities.
<b>Customer Trust and Acceptance</b>	Build trust by being transparent about AI use and ensuring high-quality, human-like interactions.
<b>Regulatory Compliance</b>	Stay updated with regulatory changes and ensure the AI system complies with industry standards.

It is crucial to design chatbot interfaces that are straightforward and user-friendly in order to guarantee a favorable user experience. To ensure that chatbot interfaces are user-friendly, accessible, and captivating for customers, businesses need to allocate resources towards user experience (UX) design, usability testing, and iterative improvements.

5. Facilitating smooth collaboration between AI-driven chatbots and human agents is essential for providing cohesive and integrated customer service experiences. Businesses should establish explicit responsibilities, processes, and protocols for seamless transitions between chatbots and human agents, when needed[55]. AI and chatbots play a crucial role in the advancement of omnichannel customer service, providing organizations with cutting-edge solutions to improve efficiency, responsiveness, and personalization. Businesses may enhance consumer experiences across several channels by utilizing innovative technology like natural language processing, machine learning, and predictive analytics. Nevertheless, achieving successful implementation necessitates meticulous deliberation of integration obstacles, ethical deliberations, and user experience design to guarantee that chatbots function ethically, responsibly, and efficiently in serving clients[29].

## **6. Case Studies: Successful Implementations of AI and Chatbots in Omnichannel Support**

AI and chatbots have been effectively integrated into omnichannel assistance, allowing organizations across many sectors to improve customer experiences, optimize processes, and stimulate corporate expansion. These organizations have utilized AI-powered chatbots, together with new tactics and advanced technologies, to provide efficient and personalized customer care across many channels[56]. Let's examine a few prominent case studies that illustrate the profound influence of AI and chatbots on omnichannel support:

### **Bank of America offers a virtual assistant named Erica.**

Bank of America has created Erica, an artificial intelligence-powered virtual financial assistant, with the aim of offering customised banking experiences to its customers. Erica may be accessed via the Bank of America mobile app and provides a diverse array of services, such as checking

account balances, viewing transaction history, making bill payments, and receiving budgeting guidance. Customers have the ability to engage with Erica by using natural language instructions, which enhances the experience by making it intuitive and user-friendly[57]. Erica utilizes AI and NLP technology to comprehend consumer requests, deliver pertinent information, and seamlessly aid with financial chores. Since its introduction, Erica has gained extensive acceptance and recognition for its capacity to improve client interaction, streamline banking procedures, and provide proactive financial advice[58].

### **Sephora: Virtual Artist Chatbot**

Sephora, a prominent cosmetic business, introduced a virtual artist chatbot to aid consumers in obtaining product suggestions, makeup lessons, and beauty advice. The chatbot, available on Sephora's website and messaging platforms, use AI algorithms to examine client preferences, skin types, and makeup tastes in order to offer tailored suggestions. Customers have the ability to submit photos, provide details about their preferences, or ask questions[59]. In response, the Chatbot provides customized product recommendations and advice on how to use them. Sephora has improved customer engagement, boosted sales conversion rates, and established itself as a trusted expert in the cosmetics market by using AI-powered Chatbot into its Omnichannel support strategy[60].

### **Domino's Pizza: Domino's AnyWare**

Domino's Pizza introduced a versatile Chatbot, called Domino's AnyWare, to optimize the ordering procedure and enhance customer convenience. Domino's AnyWare may be accessed through multiple channels like as Facebook Messenger, Slack, Amazon Alexa, and Google Assistant. This enables customers to conveniently make orders using their preferred messaging platform or voice assistant. The chatbot utilises artificial intelligence technologies to comprehend consumer preferences, handle orders, and offer immediate updates regarding order status and delivery estimations. Domino's Pizza has streamlined the ordering process, minimised obstacles, and improved overall customer happiness by incorporating Domino's AnyWare into its comprehensive support system[61].

### **H&M presents the Virtual Stylist Chatbot.**

H&M, a worldwide fashion company, has implemented a virtual stylist chatbot to offer individualised fashion guidance and suggestions for outfits to its clientele. The chatbot, available on H&M's website and messaging platforms, employs AI algorithms to examine client

preferences, style choices, and purchase history in order to create personalised outfit recommendations. Users have the ability to engage with the chatbot by submitting images, articulating their fashion preferences, or requesting certain suggestions. In response, the chatbot provides customized outfit choices, styling advice, and links to relevant products. H&M has improved the shopping experience, boosted customer interaction, and stimulated sales growth in its online channels by utilizing chatbots powered by artificial intelligence[38].

These case studies exemplify the varied applications and advantages of AI and chatbots in omnichannel assistance across several industries. By harnessing the power of AI-driven technology, companies can provide tailored, streamlined, and uninterrupted client experiences over various platforms, thereby enhancing customer happiness, fostering loyalty, and promoting business expansion. The continuous advancement and evolution of AI present endless possibilities for innovation in omnichannel support. This offers businesses the chance to distinguish themselves and provide outstanding value to their clients[62].

### **7. Ethical and Privacy Concerns Surrounding AI-Enabled Customer Service**

The ethical and privacy issues related to AI-powered customer service are important factors to consider in the growing digital environment of business-consumer interactions. One of the main concerns is the problem of data privacy and security. AI systems largely depend on extensive datasets to train algorithms and make informed judgements. Consequently, the gathering and management of sensitive consumer information give rise to concerns regarding data protection. Businesses should use strong data security protocols, including encryption and access controls, to protect against unauthorized access, breaches, or misuse of consumer data. Transparency in the way data is handled and explicit privacy policies are essential to build confidence and show a dedication to safeguarding customer privacy[14, 56].

Additionally, the possibility of algorithmic bias and discrimination presents notable ethical dilemmas in AI-powered customer service. Biased algorithms can inadvertently perpetuate or worsen pre-existing biases found in the data used for training, resulting in discriminating outcomes or unfair treatment towards specific groups. Biased algorithms have the potential to cause differential treatment in customer service contacts, based on criteria like ethnicity, gender, or socioeconomic class[63]. This compromises the integrity and fairness of these interactions. Businesses should give utmost importance to fairness, diversity, and inclusion in the development and implementation of AI. This may be achieved by conducting evaluations to

identify biases, diversifying the data used for training, and using algorithms that are designed to assure fairness. These measures are necessary to reduce the danger of algorithmic bias and ensure that all consumers are treated equitably[64].

Transparency and explainability are essential ethical criteria in AI-powered customer service. AI-driven systems frequently function as opaque entities, posing difficulties for customers in comprehending the decision-making process or the rationale behind specific recommendations. The absence of transparency and explainability erodes confidence and gives rise to issues over the responsibility of AI systems. In order to tackle this issue, firms should make a concerted effort to improve transparency and offer explicit explanations of AI-powered procedures and results to their customers[65]. This may entail the disclosure of the utilisation of artificial intelligence technologies, providing an explanation of algorithmic processes, and facilitating customers' access to and evaluation of their data and preferences[66].

Essential components of ethical AI-enabled customer service include obtaining informed consent and granting user control. Businesses are required to acquire explicit agreement from customers about the gathering, utilisation, and manipulation of personal data. Transparent and comprehensible permission processes enable customers to make well-informed decisions regarding the utilisation of their data. Furthermore, it is vital that clients are granted autonomy over their data, encompassing the capacity to retrieve, rectify, or erase their information and preferences. By providing customers with clear information and giving them the ability to manage their own data, businesses may cultivate trust and strengthen the recognition of individual privacy rights[67, 68].

Ensuring accountability and control is crucial in order to effectively handle possible risks and minimise harm that may arise from AI-powered customer service. Businesses ought to build governance frameworks, ethical norms, and internal controls to regulate the development, deployment, and use of AI technologies. This encompasses the implementation of methods to monitor and audit AI systems, as well as the resolution of consumer complaints or concerns. It also involves ensuring that individuals and organisations are held responsible for any ethical breaches or wrongdoing[69].

Ultimately, the possibility of unexpected outcomes and unforeseen dangers highlights the significance of thorough evaluation and efforts to minimise risks. AI-powered customer service initiatives can lead to unforeseen repercussions that affect consumers, staff, and society as a

whole. Businesses should proactively anticipate possible ethical difficulties that may arise from the implementation of AI, carry out comprehensive risk assessments, and involve stakeholders in continuous evaluation of the societal consequences of AI technology. Businesses may guarantee that AI-enabled customer service efforts adhere to ethical standards and help to the development of a fair, inclusive, and responsible digital environment by giving priority to ethical issues and proactively resolving privacy concerns[62].

### **8. Future Trends and Innovations in AI-driven Omnichannel Customer Service**

The rapid evolution of technology is rapidly shaping the future of customer service through developments in artificial intelligence (AI). AI-powered multichannel customer service has the potential to completely transform the way organizations engage with their customers, offering smooth, customized, and effective interactions across many channels. This essay will analyse the latest developments and advancements in AI-powered omnichannel customer care. It will investigate how businesses are utilizing AI technologies to predict consumer requirements, improve interaction, and boost satisfaction. Hyper-personalization is a prominent trend in AI-driven omnichannel customer service, emphasizing the shift towards highly personalized experiences[70]. Artificial intelligence algorithms have the capability to examine extensive quantities of client data from diverse origins, such as buy records, browsing patterns, and interactions on social media, in order to generate exceedingly customized experiences for each particular customer. Through the utilization of predictive analytics and machine learning, organizations may forecast client preferences, predict requirements, and provide tailored recommendations and offers instantaneously across many platforms[71]. Conversational AI, which encompasses chatbots and virtual assistants, is a field of innovation within AI-powered omnichannel customer care. These sophisticated artificial intelligence bots are capable of interacting with clients using natural language, offering immediate assistance and support across several channels, including websites, messaging platforms, and mobile applications[72]. Progress in natural language processing (NLP) and sentiment analysis allows chatbots to comprehend and address consumer concerns with a level of fluency and empathy that resembles human interaction, thereby improving the entire customer experience. Visual recognition technologies, driven by artificial intelligence (AI), are on the verge of revolutionizing customer interactions with businesses in omnichannel contexts. By incorporating visual search functionality into their platforms, businesses may empower users to search for

products using photos instead of text, hence improving ease and user-friendliness. Furthermore, augmented reality (AR) technology enable buyers to perceive things in actual settings, such as virtually trying on clothes or placing furniture in their homes, resulting in captivating and interactive shopping experiences[73].

Voice-based interfaces are becoming an essential part of AI-driven omnichannel customer support due to the growing use of voice-activated devices and virtual assistants. AI-powered voice recognition systems facilitate customer-business interactions using voice commands, simplifying the process of accessing information, placing orders, and seeking support. Businesses may meet the increasing desire for hands-free and voice-first experiences by including voice-based interfaces into their omnichannel strategy[74]. Predictive analytics refers to the use of statistical models and algorithms to analyze data and make predictions about future events or outcomes. Next-best-action recommendations are suggestions or advice generated by these predictive models to guide decision-making and optimize outcomes. Predictive analytics, in conjunction with AI algorithms, empower organizations to forecast client requirements and inclinations, facilitating proactive interaction and tailored suggestions. Through the examination of past data and patterns of behavior, organizations can discern trends, anticipate future results, and propose the most suitable course of action for each particular consumer[75]. Predictive analytics enable organizations to create more pertinent and timely experiences across all channels, whether it be by suggesting relevant items, offering loyalty incentives, or providing proactive support. The utilization of blockchain technology ensures enhanced data security and transparency. Given the growing concerns over data privacy and security, blockchain technology is increasingly being recognized as a viable solution for guaranteeing secure and transparent data management in omnichannel customer care. Through the utilization of blockchain's decentralized and unchangeable ledger, businesses may augment data security, safeguard client privacy, and establish trust and transparency in their engagements with customers. In addition, smart contracts based on blockchain technology allow for automatic and self-executing agreements, simplifying transactions and decreasing the reliance on middlemen. The fusion of artificial intelligence (AI) with Internet of Things (IoT) devices offers fresh possibilities for providing tailored and contextually significant experiences in Omnichannel customer care. Through the integration of AI-powered systems with IoT devices, organizations have the capability to gather up-to-the-minute data about client behavior, preferences, and surroundings. This allows for the facilitation

of more individualized and flexible interactions. Smart home gadgets can offer important insights into client routines and preferences, enabling businesses to make customized recommendations and help[76]. Ensuring ethical and responsible use of data is of utmost importance as AI-driven Omnichannel customer care becomes increasingly widespread. It is imperative for businesses to give utmost importance to ethical factors, such as justice, transparency, and responsibility, when developing and implementing AI technologies. This include the implementation of measures to minimize algorithmic bias, ensuring the protection of consumer privacy, and offering transparent explanations of AI-driven procedures to clients[77]. Businesses can establish trust and credibility with customers, as well as reduce potential risks and ensure compliance with regulatory standards, by implementing ethical AI practices. Ultimately, AI-driven technologies are playing an increasingly influential role in shaping the future of customer service. These technologies empower organizations to provide seamless, personalized, and efficient experiences across many channels. The potential for innovation in AI-driven Omnichannel customer service is extensive, encompassing hyper-personalization, conversational AI, visual recognition, and predictive analytics. By adopting these developing trends and utilizing AI technology in a responsible manner, businesses can maintain a competitive advantage and fulfil the changing demands and expectations of their customers in the digital world[78].

## **Conclusion**

To summarize, the profound influence of AI and chatbots on Omnichannel customer experience is of utmost significance. These groundbreaking technologies have completely transformed the manner in which businesses engage with their customers, offering smooth, tailored, and highly effective experiences across several platforms. AI and chatbots have significantly transformed the customer service industry by improving efficiency, responsiveness, satisfaction, and loyalty. Through the utilization of sophisticated algorithms, natural language processing skills, and predictive analytics, organizations may foresee and meet consumer requirements, offer immediate support, and offer highly tailored experiences that cater to individual tastes and behaviors. Furthermore, the incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) with emerging technologies like visual recognition, voice-based interfaces, and block chain not only broadens the scope for innovation in Omnichannel customer service but also empowers businesses to

develop captivating, interactive, and secure experiences for their customers. As AI-driven customer service becomes more widespread, organizations must prioritize ethical issues, including data protection, transparency, and justice. This is necessary to guarantee that AI and Chatbot projects adhere to ethical norms and respect customer rights. By using these technologies in a responsible and ethical manner, businesses can fully utilize the capabilities of AI and chatbots to provide outstanding customer experiences and maintain a competitive edge in the digital era. Essentially, the profound influence of AI and chatbots on Omnichannel customer experience represents a new era of customer focus, where businesses utilize technology to predict, interact with, and satisfy customers at every stage of their journey.

## References

1. Abbas, K., et al., *A Blockchain and Machine Learning-Based Drug Supply Chain Management and Recommendation System for Smart Pharmaceutical Industry*. *Electronics*, 2020. **9**(5): p. 852.
2. Abbasi, B., et al., *Predicting solutions of large-scale optimization problems via machine learning: A case study in blood supply chain management*. *Computers & Operations Research*, 2020. **119**: p. 104941.
3. Akhtar, P., et al., *Detecting fake news and disinformation using artificial intelligence and machine learning to avoid supply chain disruptions*. *Annals of Operations Research*, 2023. **327**(2): p. 633-657.
4. Ali, S.A., et al., *Hepatitis B and hepatitis C in Pakistan: prevalence and risk factors*. *Int J Infect Dis*, 2009. **13**(1): p. 9-19.
5. Almeida, A. and J. Vales, *The impact of primary health care reform on hospital emergency department overcrowding: Evidence from the Portuguese reform*. *Int J Health Plann Manage*, 2020. **35**(1): p. 368-377.
6. Arshad Ali, S., et al., *The impact of COVID-19 on transfusion-dependent thalassemia patients of Karachi, Pakistan: A single-center experience*. *Transfus Clin Biol*, 2021. **28**(1): p. 60-67.
7. Ruan, Y. and J. Mezei, *When do AI chatbots lead to higher customer satisfaction than human frontline employees in online shopping assistance? Considering product attribute type*. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 2022. **68**: p. 103059.
8. Pantano, E. and G. Pizzi, *Forecasting artificial intelligence on online customer assistance: Evidence from chatbot patents analysis*. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 2020. **55**: p. 102096.
9. Adam, M., M. Wessel, and A. Benlian, *AI-based chatbots in customer service and their effects on user compliance*. *Electronic Markets*, 2021. **31**(2): p. 427-445.
10. Albert PS, Singh B, Das AS, Ieee (2019) *A robust methodology for building an artificial intelligent (AI) virtual assistant for payment processing*. In: *2019 IEEE technology & engineering management conference (TEMSCON)*.
11. Følstad, A., et al., *Future directions for chatbot research: an interdisciplinary research agenda*. *Computing*, 2021. **103**(12): p. 2915-2942.
12. Jiao, J. and J. Wang, *Can lonely people behave morally? The joint influence of loneliness and empathy on moral identity*. *Journal of Consumer Psychology*, 2018. **28**(4): p. 597-611.

13. Kumar, V., D. Ramachandran, and B. Kumar, *Influence of new-age technologies on marketing: A research agenda*. Journal of Business Research, 2021. **125**: p. 864-877.
14. Bhathiyam HS, Thayasivam U (2020) Meta learning for few-shot joint intent detection and slot-filling. In: *Pervasive health: pervasive computing technologies for healthcare*, pp 86–92. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3409073.3409090>.
15. Sestino, A., et al., *Internet of Things and Big Data as enablers for business digitalization strategies*. Technovation, 2020. **98**: p. 102173.
16. Chen Y-N, Celikyilmaz A, Hakkani-Tur D (2018) Deep learning for dialogue systems. In: *Proceedings of the 27th international conference on computational linguistics: tutorial abstracts*, pp 25–31.
17. de Cosmo, L.M., L. Piper, and A. Di Vittorio, *The role of attitude toward chatbots and privacy concern on the relationship between attitude toward mobile advertising and behavioral intent to use chatbots*. Italian Journal of Marketing, 2021. **2021**(1): p. 83-102.
18. Thaichon, P., I. Phau, and S. Weaven, *Moving from multi-channel to Omni-channel retailing: Special issue introduction*. Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services, 2022. **65**: p. 102311.
19. Silva, S.C., P. Duarte, and A. Sundetova, *Multichannel versus omnichannel: a price-segmented comparison from the fashion industry*. International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management, 2020. **48**(4): p. 417-430.
20. Asmare, A. and S. Zewdie, *Omnichannel retailing strategy: a systematic review*. The International Review of Retail, Distribution and Consumer Research, 2022. **32**(1): p. 59-79.
21. Verhoef, P.C., P.K. Kannan, and J.J. Inman, *From multi-channel retailing to omni-channel retailing: introduction to the special issue on multi-channel retailing*. Journal of retailing, 2015. **91**(2): p. 174-181.
22. Krafft, M., et al., *The evolution of marketing channel research domains and methodologies: an integrative review and future directions*. Journal of retailing, 2015. **91**(4): p. 569-585.
23. Yrjölä, M., H. Saarijärvi, and H. Nummela, *The value propositions of multi-, cross-, and omni-channel retailing*. International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management, 2018. **46**(11/12): p. 1133-1152.
24. Gereaa, C. and V. Herskovic, *Transitioning from multichannel to omnichannel customer experience in service-based companies: challenges and coping strategies*. Journal of Theoretical and Applied Electronic Commerce Research, 2022. **17**(2): p. 394-413.
25. Jiao AR (2020) An intelligent chatbot system based on entity extraction using rasa nlu and neural network. In: *2020 4th international conference on control engineering and artificial intelligence (CCEAI 2020)*. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1487/1/012014>.
26. Liu S, Liu S, Xu W (2020) Gated attentive convolutional network dialogue state tracker. In: *ICASSP, IEEE international conference on acoustics, speech and signal processing: proceedings*, pp 6174–6178. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICASSP40776.2020.9054225>.
27. Adam, M., M. Wessel, and A. Benlian, *AI-based Chatbots in customer service and their effects on user compliance*. Electronic Markets, 2021. **31**.
28. Prasomphan S (2019a) Improvement of chatbot in trading system for smes by using deep neural network. In: *2019 IEEE 4th international conference on cloud computing and big data analysis (ICCCBDA)*, pp 517–522.
29. Tran, A. D., Pallant, J. I., & Johnson, L. W. (2021). Exploring the impact of chatbots on consumer sentiment and expectations in retail. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, **63**, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2021.102718>.
30. Sandu N, Gide E (2019) Adoption of ai-chatbots to enhance student learning experience in higher education in india. In: *2019 18th international conference on information technology based higher education and training*.

31. Stepanov, M.S., S.N. Stepanov, and F.S. Kroshin. *Effective Algorithm of Estimation the Performance Measures of Group of Servers with Dependence of Call Repetition on the Type of Call Blocking*. in *International Conference on Distributed Computer and Communication Networks*. 2022. Springer.
32. Sheikh SA, Tiwari V, Singhal S (2019) *Generative model chatbot for human resource using deep learning*. In: *2019 international conference on data science and engineering, ICDSE 2019*, pp 126–132. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICDSE47409.2019.8971795>.
33. Song SY, Wang C, Chen HQ, Chen H (2020) *Tcnn: triple convolutional neural network models for retrieval-based question answering system in e-commerce*. In: *WWW'20: companion proceedings of the web conference 2020*, pp 844–845. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3366424.3382684>.
34. Balakrishnan, J., & Dwivedi, Y. K. (2021). *Conversational commerce: Entering the next stage of AI-powered digital assistants*. *Annals of Operations Research*, 1–35 <https://doi.org.ezproxy.library.bi.no/10.1007/s10479-021-04049-5>.
35. Araujo, T., *Conversational Agent Research Toolkit*. An Alternative for Creating and Managing Chatbots for Experimental Research, *Computational Communication Research*, 2020. **2**.
36. Broeck, E., B. Zarouali, and K. Poels, *Chatbot advertising effectiveness: When does the message get through?* *Computers in Human Behavior*, 2019. **98**.
37. Xu AB, Liu Z, Guo YF, Sinha V, Akkiraju R (2017) *A new chatbot for customer service on social media*. In: *Proceedings of the 2017 ACM sigchi conference on human factors in computing systems (CHI'17)*, pp 3506–3510. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3025453.3025496>.
38. Chen, J.S., T.T. Le, and D. Florence, *Usability and responsiveness of artificial intelligence Chatbot on online customer experience in e-retailing*. *International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management*, 2021. **49**.
39. Chong, T., et al., *AI-chatbots on the services frontline addressing the challenges and opportunities of agency*. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 2021. **63**.
40. Zhang YZ, Gan Z, Carin L (2016) *Generating text via adversarial training*. In: *NIPS workshop on adversarial training*, academia. edu, pp 21–32.
41. Chung, M., et al., *Chatbot e-service and customer satisfaction regarding luxury brands*. *Journal of Business Research*, 2020. **117**.
42. Bhattacharyya, S., S. Ray, and M. Dey, *Context-aware conversational agent for a closed domain task*. *Adv Intell Syst Comput*, 2020.
43. Belhadi, A., et al., *Does strategic management of digital technologies influence electronic word-of-mouth (eWOM) and customer loyalty? Empirical insights from B2B platform economy*. *Journal of Business Research*, 2023. **156**: p. 113548.
44. Akhmedova, A., F. Marimon, and M. Mas-Machuca, *Winning strategies for customer loyalty in the sharing economy: A mixed-methods study*. *Journal of Business Research*, 2020. **112**: p. 33-44.
45. Ritter, T. and C.L. Pedersen, *Digitization capability and the digitalization of business models in business-to-business firms: Past, present, and future*. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 2020. **86**: p. 180-190.
46. He, Y.H. and Y. Tang, *A neural language understanding for dialogue state tracking*. *Knowl Sci Eng Manag PT*, 2021. **1**.
47. Kushwaha, A.K. and A.K. Kar, *Markbot: a language model-driven chatbot for interactive marketing in post-modern world*. *Inf Syst Front*, 2021.
48. Følstad, A., T. Araujo, and E.L.C. Law, *Future directions for chatbot research: An interdisciplinary research agenda*. *Computing*, 2021. **103**.
49. Ren, X.H., et al., *Crsal: conversational recommender systems with adversarial learning*. *ACM Trans Inf Syst*, 2020.

50. Go, E. and S.S. Sundar, *Humanising chatbots: The effects of visual, identity and conversational cues on humanness perceptions*. Computers in Human Behavior, 2019. **97**.
51. Bharadwaj, N., et al., *A new livestream retail analytics framework to assess the sales impact of emotional displays*. Journal of Marketing, 2022. **86**(1): p. 27-47.
52. Chandrasekaran, D., G.J. Tellis, and G.M. James, *Leapfrogging, cannibalization, and survival during disruptive technological change: the critical role of rate of disengagement*. Journal of Marketing, 2022. **86**(1): p. 149-166.
53. Mufadhol, M., A. Wibowo, and J.T. Santoso, *Digital marketing techniques for business intelligence systems use automated chatbot machine learning*. PalArch's J Archaeol Egypt/Egyptol, 2020. **17**.
54. Crolc, C., et al., *Blame the bot: Anthropomorphism and anger in customer–chatbot interactions*. Journal of Marketing, 2022. **86**(1): p. 132-148.
55. Mehrabi, N., et al., *A survey on bias and fairness in machine learning*. ACM computing surveys (CSUR), 2021. **54**(6): p. 1-35.
56. Luo, B., et al., *A critical review of state-of-the-art chatbot designs and applications*. Wires Data Min Knowl, 2021.
57. Kumar, V., D. Ramachandran, and B. Kumar, *Influence of new-age technologies on marketing: A research agenda*. Journal of Business Research, 2021. **125**.
58. Luo, X., et al., *Frontiers: Machines vs. humans: The impact of artificial intelligence chatbot disclosure on customer purchases*. Marketing Science, 2019. **38**.
59. Steinbauer, F., R. Kern, and M. Kroll, *Chatbots assisting german business management applications*. Adv Trends Artif Intell Theory Pract, 2019. **11606**.
60. Longoni, C. and L. Cian, *Artificial intelligence in utilitarian vs. hedonic contexts: The “word-of-machine” effect*. Journal of Marketing, 2022. **86**(1): p. 91-108.
61. Mu, J. and J.Z. Zhang, *Seller marketing capability, brand reputation, and consumer journeys on e-commerce platforms*. Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science, 2021. **49**.
62. Zhu, Y., et al., *AI is better when I’m sure: The influence of certainty of needs on consumers’ acceptance of AI chatbots*. Journal of Business Research, 2022. **150**.
63. Torrance, S., *Super-intelligence and (super-) consciousness*. International Journal of Machine Consciousness, 2012. **4**(02): p. 483-501.
64. Sachs, J.D., *From millennium development goals to sustainable development goals*. The lancet, 2012. **379**(9832): p. 2206-2211.
65. *36KE (2020) From sexism to recruitment injustice, how to make AI fair to treat.*  
<https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1663381718970013977&wfr=spider&for=pc>.
66. Avery M, Leibbrandt A, Vecci J (2023) *Does artificial intelligence help or hurt gender diversity? In: Conitzer V, Hadfield G, Vallor SE (eds) Evidence from two field experiments on recruitment in Tech, 14 February 2023. Association for Computing Machinery.*
67. *Chen Z (2022) Artificial intelligence-virtual trainer: innovative didactics aimed at personalized training needs. J Knowl Econ.* <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13132-022-00985-0>.
68. *Smith B, Shum H (2018). The future computed. Microsoft.*
69. *Vomberg, A., Pricing in the digital age: A roadmap to becoming a dynamic pricing retailer, in The digital transformation handbook – From academic research to practical insights, T. Bijmolt, et al., Editors. 2021, University of Groningen Press.*
70. *Albert, E.T., AI in talent acquisition: a review of AI-applications used in recruitment and selection. Strateg HR Rev, 2019. 18.*
71. *Njoto S (2020) Research paper gendered bots? Bias in the use of artificial intelligence in recruitment.*

72. Yarger L, Smith C, Nedd A (2023) 11. We cannot build equitable artificial intelligence hiring systems without the inclusion of minoritized technology workers. In: Conitzer V, Hadfield G, Vallor S (eds) *Handbook of gender and technology: environment, identity, individual*. p. 200. Association for Computing Machinery.
73. Kim, P.T., M.T.J.J.O.L. Bodie, and E. Law, *Artificial intelligence and the challenges of workplace*. Discrim Privy, 2021. **35**.
74. Zuiderveen Borgesius, F.J., *Strengthening legal protection against discrimination by algorithms and artificial intelligence*. Int J Hum Rights, 2020. **24**.
75. Upadhyay, A.K. and K. Khandelwal, *Applying artificial intelligence: implications for recruitment*. Strateg HR Rev, 2018. **17**.
76. Zixun L (2020) *From sexism to unfair hiring, how can AI treat people fairly?*  
<https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1662393382040525886&wfr=spider&for=pc>.
77. Mitchell M, Wu S, Zaldivar A, Barnes P, Vasserman L, Hutchinson B, ... Gebru T (2019) *Model cards for model reporting*. In: Conitzer V, Hadfield G, Vallor S (eds) *Proceedings of the conference on fairness, accountability, and transparency*. Association for Computing Machinery.
78. Chen, Z., *Ethics and discrimination in artificial intelligence-enabled recruitment practices*. Humanities and Social Sciences Communications, 2023. **10**(1): p. 567.