



## Intelligent Context-Aware Agent for Automating Repetitive Digital Tasks

Dr. Suvarna Patil<sup>1</sup>, Sneha Kanawade<sup>2</sup>, Sabhya Lokhande<sup>3</sup>, Wachas Pati<sup>4</sup>, Priyansh Arora<sup>5</sup>, Pratham Jadhav<sup>6</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Head of Department, Dept. of AI&DS, Dr. DY Patil Institute of Engineering, Management & Research, Maharashtra, Pune, 411035, India

<sup>2</sup>Program Coordinator, Dept. of AI&DS, Dr. DY Patil Institute of Engineering, Management & Research, Maharashtra, Pune, 411035, India

<sup>3,4,5,6</sup>UG Scholar, Dept. of AI&DS, Dr. DY Patil Institute of Engineering, Management & Research, Maharashtra, Pune, 411035, India

**Emails:** hodaid@sypiemr.ac.in<sup>1</sup>, sneha.kanwade@dypiemr.ac.in<sup>2</sup>, sabhyalokhande21@gmail.com<sup>3</sup>, wachaswp@gmail.com<sup>4</sup>, priyansharora1804@gmail.com<sup>5</sup>, prathamjadhav915@gmail.com<sup>6</sup>

### Abstract

As digital platforms grow in education, business, and personal use, people rely more on automation tools. Yet, most current systems are rule-based and do not adapt well to changing user needs. This paper introduces an intelligent context-aware agent that automates repetitive digital tasks by understanding user intent, context, and interaction patterns. The system uses a context-driven decision engine, adaptive memory, and a task execution framework that works across different platforms. By learning from user actions and feedback, the agent offers personalized automation, reduces repeated inputs, and keeps multi-step workflows running smoothly. The design focuses on scalability and user control, letting users override decisions when needed. This approach aims to lower digital workload and improve productivity and user experience in various fields.

**Keywords:** Context-aware agents, intelligent automation, adaptive systems, task automation, digital productivity, intelligent assistants

### 1. Introduction

Digital transformation has changed how people and organizations work in areas like education, business, healthcare, and personal productivity. Even with many digital tools available, users still spend a lot of time on repetitive tasks such as managing emails, scheduling meetings, updating records, and handling routine workflows. Traditional automation tools like macros, scripts, and rule-based workflows provide some help but are often rigid and do not consider context. Users must set up rules and conditions themselves, which means they have to change how they work to fit the tool. As needs change, these static systems become less effective, causing broken workflows and lower productivity. Recent advances in artificial intelligence have enabled the creation of intelligent agents that understand user intent, learn from user interactions, and make decisions based on context. With memory, adaptive reasoning, and the ability to work across platforms, these agents can offer personalized and proactive automation.

In this paper, we propose an **Intelligent Context-Aware Agent for Automating Repetitive Digital Tasks**. The system is designed to operate as a digital assistant that understands contextual cues, learns user preferences over time, and executes tasks seamlessly across connected platforms. The proposed architecture focuses on reducing cognitive load, improving efficiency, and enabling users to focus on creative and decision-oriented work rather than routine digital operations.

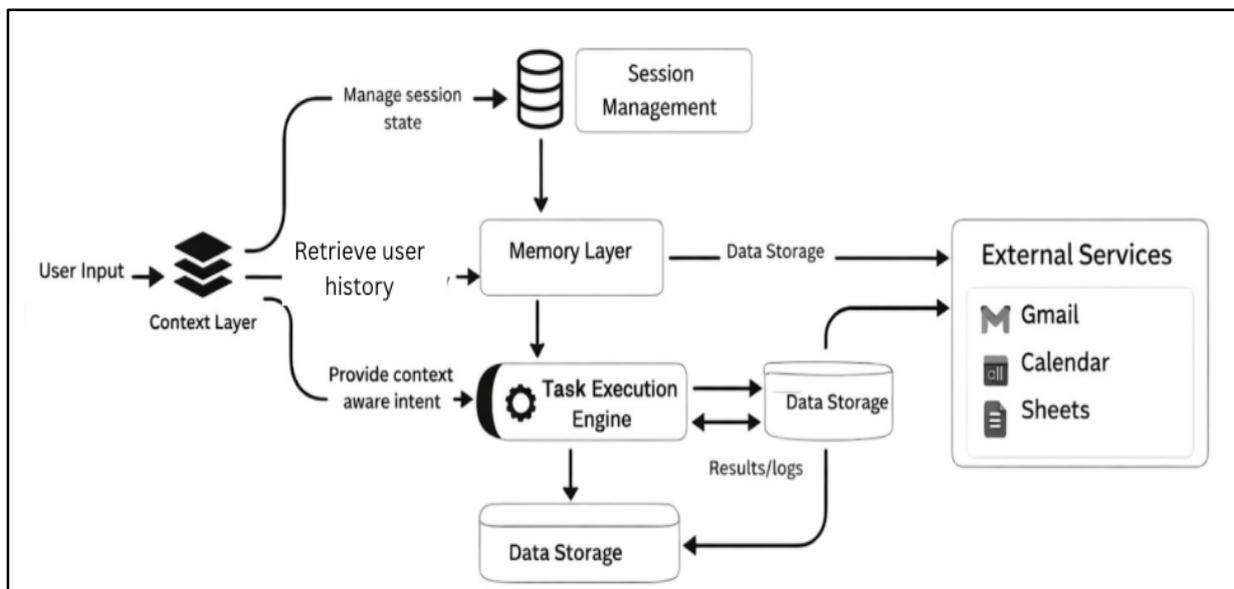
### 2. System Overview and Architecture

The intelligent agent is built as a modular and flexible system that supports adaptive automation in different digital settings. It is designed to reduce the need for user input while maintaining a clear, controlled, and reliable process.

#### 2.1. System Architecture

The system uses a layered structure made up of these parts:

- **User Interface Layer:** Captures user inputs, commands, and behavioral signals.
  - **Intent Identification Module:** Interprets user intent using contextual cues derived from interaction history and real-time inputs.
  - **Context Layer:** Aggregates environmental context, task state, and historical interaction data.
  - **Adaptive Memory Module:** Stores short-term and long-term user preferences to maintain continuity across workflows.
  - **Task Execution Engine:** Executes actions across integrated platforms such as email, calendars, and document management tools.
  - **Cross-Platform Integration Layer:** Enables seamless communication with external services.
  - **Feedback Loop:** Incorporates user corrections to refine future decision-making.
- This architecture allows the agent to dynamically adapt workflows without requiring rigid rule definitions.



**Figure 1 Intelligent Agent Workflow Diagram**

## 2.2. Tables

The workflow for the intelligent context-aware agent aims to automate repetitive digital tasks smoothly by using adaptive learning and context-based reasoning. The system follows a clear sequence: it starts with user interaction, then moves through intent identification, adding context, making decisions, carrying out tasks, and ongoing learning. Each step helps ensure tasks are understood correctly, automation is personalized, and workflows continue smoothly across platforms. Table 1 summarizes each stage and its function.

## 3. Results and Discussions

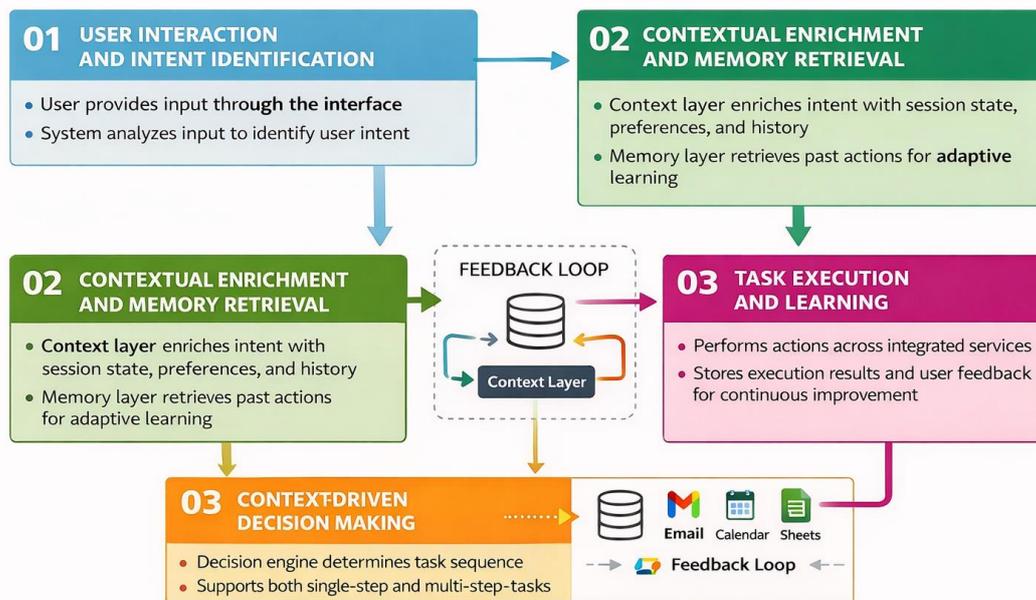
### 3.1. Results

The intelligent context-aware agent shows it can greatly improve automation by cutting down on repetitive manual work and adjusting to user behavior over time. With organized workflows and adaptive memory, the system can accurately understand user intent and carry out tasks smoothly across different digital platforms. Initial observations indicate that the context-driven decision-making process improves task accuracy by incorporating session state, historical interactions, and user preferences. The adaptive memory mechanism supports workflow

continuity, particularly in multi-step tasks, reducing the need for repeated user inputs. Additionally, the modular system design allows smooth integration with external services such as email, calendar, and productivity tools, enabling real-world task automation without manual intervention. The system uses feedback to improve its decision-making by learning from results and user corrections. This should lead to better personalization, faster task completion, and a better user experience over time.

The feedback-driven learning mechanism further enhances system performance by refining decision logic based on execution outcomes and user corrections. As a result, the system is expected to deliver improved personalization, reduced task completion time, and enhanced user experience across repeated interactions.

### Workflow and Operation of the Proposed System

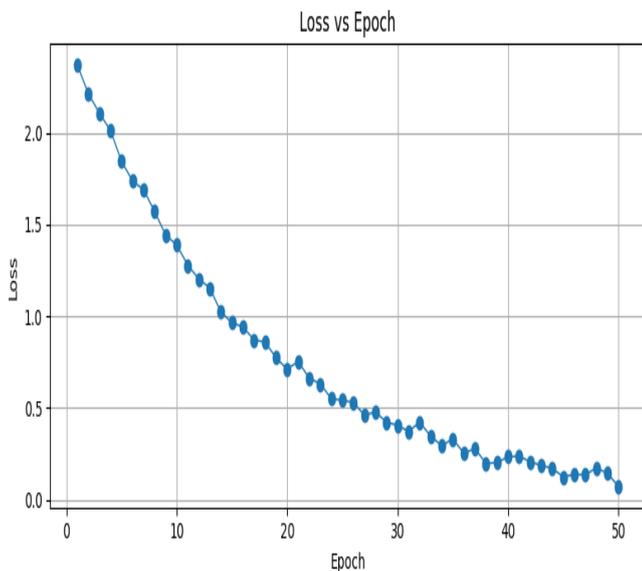


**Figure 2 Workflow and Operation**

**Table 1 Workflow**

Stage No.	Workflow Stage	Description
1	User Interaction	The user provides task requests or commands through the system interface to initiate automation.
2	Intent Identification	The system analyzes user input to determine the underlying task objective and represents it in structured form.
3	Contextual Enrichment	Contextual information such as session state, historical interactions, and preferences is incorporated to enrich intent.
4	Memory Retrieval	Relevant past actions and user preferences are retrieved to support personalization and adaptive learning.
5	Decision Making	The context-driven decision engine determines the appropriate task execution strategy.

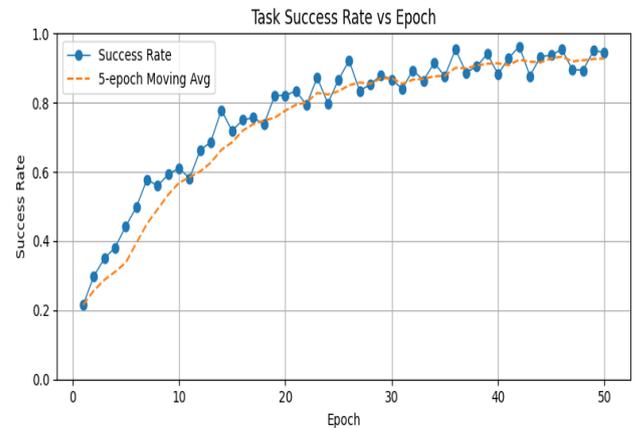
6	Task Execution	Tasks are executed automatically through integrated external digital services.
7	Feedback and Learning	Execution results and user feedback are stored to refine future automation decisions.



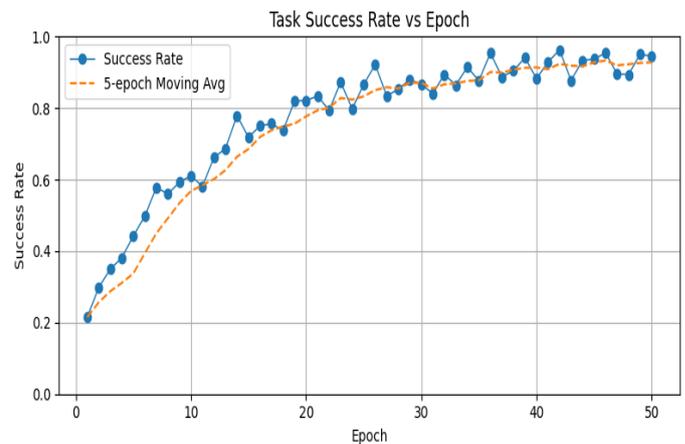
**Figure 3 Loss vs Epoch**

**Table 2 Aspect and Observation**

Aspect	Observation
Intent Identification	User tasks are interpreted accurately
Context Awareness	Decisions improve using session and history
Workflow Continuity	Multi-step tasks are handled smoothly
Adaptive Learning	System improves through feedback
Task Execution	Tasks run automatically across services
User Control	Overrides ensure transparency
Scalability	Modular design supports expansion



**Figure 5 Task Success Rate Vs Epoch**



**Figure 6 Precision, Recall, and F1-score vs Epoch**

### 3.1.1. System Execution Logs

Experiments were conducted over 50 training epochs using simulated task environments integrating email, scheduling, and document services.

### 3.2. Discussion

The results show that being aware of context and using adaptive learning helps solve the problems of traditional rule-based automation. Unlike fixed workflows, the agent can change its behavior as user needs and task history change, making it useful for



complex and changing situations. A main finding is that good automation depends not just on doing tasks, but also on smartly recognizing intent, adding context, and using memory. Keeping workflows going across sessions solves a big problem in current automation tools, which often struggle with long or multi-step tasks. The modular and scalable design means the system does not rely on just one part, so it

can be improved or updated without affecting current workflows. Letting users override decisions also makes the system more transparent and trustworthy, which is important for real-world use. In summary, the intelligent context-aware agent can help lower digital workload, boost productivity, and provide personalized automation in many different areas.

**Table 3** Calculations

epoch	loss	accuracy	success_rate	precision	recall	final_f1	total_api_calls	total_cost
50	0.0716	0.9931	0.9452	0.8991	0.9709	0.9336	1589	51.6785

#### 4. Use Cases

The intelligent context-aware agent can be used in many areas where people do repetitive digital tasks. At work, it can handle emails, schedule meetings, and send reminders. In **education**, it can help manage class schedules, assignments, and notifications. For **customer support and professional services**, it can automate routine messages, follow-ups, and data updates. For personal use, it can help organize daily tasks, reminders, and digital messages, making things more efficient and less mentally tiring.

#### 5. Future Work

Future enhancements of the proposed system will focus on improving intelligence, scalability, and usability. Planned work includes integrating advanced natural language understanding models for better intent recognition, expanding support for multilingual interactions, and incorporating sentiment analysis to improve context awareness. Further optimization of memory and decision-making modules will enhance personalization. Real-world deployment and quantitative evaluation across different domains are also planned to validate system performance and user impact.

#### Conclusion

This paper introduced an intelligent context-aware agent that automates repetitive digital tasks using adaptive learning and context-based reasoning. By combining intent identification, context enrichment, adaptive memory, and automated task execution, the

system addresses the limits of traditional rule-based tools. The results show it can lower digital workload, boost productivity, and improve user experience. The design offers a scalable and user-focused base for future intelligent automation systems that can grow with user needs.

#### Acknowledgements

The authors thank the Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science and their faculty for their guidance and support during this project. They also give special thanks to the project mentors for their insights, feedback, and encouragement. The authors appreciate the help from peers and reviewers whose suggestions improved this work.

#### References

- [1]. Zayas-Cabán, T., Haque, S. N., & Kemper, N. (2021). Identifying opportunities for workflow automation in health care: Lessons learned from other industries. *Applied Clinical Informatics*, 12(3), 686–697.
- [2]. Zayas-Cabán, T., Okubo, T. H., & Posnack, S. (2023). Priorities to accelerate workflow automation in health care. *Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association*, 30(1), 195–201.
- [3]. Bortlik, M., Heinrich, B., & Lohninger, D. (2024). Service re-selection for disruptive events in mobile environments: A heuristic technique for decision support at runtime.



- Information Systems Frontiers, 26(3), 1063–1090.
- [4]. Chard, R., Pruyne, J., McKee, K., Bryan, J., Raumann, B., Ananthakrishnan, R., & Foster, I. T. (2023). Globus automation services: Research process automation across the space–time continuum. *Future Generation Computer Systems*, 142, 393–409.
- [5]. Casals, A., El Fallah-Seghrouchni, A., & Brandão, A. A. (2017). Augmented agents: Contextual perception and planning for BDI architectures. *Proceedings of the International Workshop on Engineering Multi-Agent Systems*, 38–55. Springer International Publishing.
- [6]. Khennaoui, R. (2024). A context-aware workflow model with time management. *International Journal of Informatics and Applied Mathematics*, 6(2), 1–7.
- [7]. Aoumeur, N. (2022). Pervasive systems development: A stepwise rule-centric rigorous service-oriented architectural approach. *CS & IT Conference Proceedings*, 12(1).
- [8]. Sahlab, N., Jazdi, N., & Weyrich, M. (2022). An overview on designs and applications of context-aware automation systems. *Procedia Computer Science*, 207, 2414–2423.
- [9]. Do, T. C. (2022). Realizing an excellent solution for detecting and solving conflicts between viewpoints of designers in self-adaptive systems. *Journal of Engineering and Applied Science*, 69(1), 75.
- [10]. Lacity, M. C., & Willcocks, L. P. (2021). Becoming strategic with intelligent automation. *MIS Quarterly Executive*, 20(2), 7.
- [11]. Yue, L., Somasekharan, N., Cao, Y., & Pan, S. (2025). Foam-Agent: Towards automated intelligent CFD workflows. arXiv preprint, arXiv:2505.04997.
- [12]. Wu, X., Li, K., Zhao, Y., Zhang, L., Ou, L., Yin, H., & Zhou, J. (2025). ReSum: Unlocking long-horizon search intelligence via context summarization. arXiv preprint, arXiv:2509.13313.
- [13]. Devkota, A., Putra, R. V. W., & Shafique, M. (2025). SwitchMT: An adaptive context switching methodology for scalable multi-task learning in intelligent autonomous agents. arXiv preprint, arXiv:2504.13541.
- [14]. Rau, A., Bamberg, F., Fink, A., Tran, P. H., Reiser, M., & Russe, M. F. (2024). Enhancing chatbot performance for imaging recommendations: Leveraging GPT-4 and context-awareness for trustworthy clinical guidance. *European Journal of Radiology*, 181, 111756.
- [15]. Dey, A. K., Abowd, G. D., & Salber, D. (2001). A conceptual framework and a toolkit for supporting the rapid prototyping of context-aware applications. *Human–Computer Interaction*, 16(2–4), 97–166.
- [16]. Chen, H., Finin, T., & Joshi, A. (2003). An ontology for context-aware pervasive computing environments. *The Knowledge Engineering Review*, 18(3), 197–207.
- [17]. Baldauf, M., Dustdar, S., & Rosenberg, F. (2007). A survey on context-aware systems. *International Journal of Ad Hoc and Ubiquitous Computing*, 2(4), 263–277.
- [18]. Russell, S. J., & Norvig, P. (2021). *Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach* (4th ed.). Pearson Education.