# CREATE A CHATBOT IN PYTHON-INNOVATION

## STEP:1 Define the purpose:

Determine the specific purpose of your chartbot. What types of charts will it generate? Who is the target audience?

#### STEP:2 Choose a Chatbot Framework:

Select a Python framework for building the chatbot. Popular choices include ChatterBot, Rasa, and NLTK.

#### STEP:3 Data Collection:

Gather data that the chatbot will use to generate charts. This might include raw data, statistics, or user inputs.

# STEP:4 Natural Language Processing (NLP):

Implement NLP capabilities to understand user queries and extract relevant information. This may involve tokenization, entity recognition, and sentiment analysis.

## STEP:5 Chart Generation Library:

Choose a Python library for creating charts. Matplotlib, Seaborn, Plotly, and PyChart are common options.

## STEP:6 Chart Generation Logic:

Develop the logic to generate charts based on the data and user requests. This will involve parsing user queries and creating the appropriate chart types.

#### STEP:7 User Interaction:

Implement the chatbot's interaction with users. Define how users will input requests and how the chatbot will respond with charts.

## STEP:8 Integration:

If your chartbot needs to fetch data from external sources (e.g., databases or APIs), integrate those components into your chatbot.

## STEP:9 Testing:

Thoroughly test your chatbot to ensure it understands user inputs, generates accurate charts, and responds appropriately.

## STEP:10 Deployment:

Deploy your chatbot to a platform where users can interact with it. This could be a website, a messaging app, or any other suitable platform.

# STEP:11 User Training:

Train the chatbot with example conversations to improve its NLP and chart generation abilities.

# STEP:12 Monitoring and Maintenance:

Continuously monitor the chatbot's performance, gather user feedback, and make improvements over time. This may involve refining the NLP models and adding new features.

## STEP:13 Scaling:

If your chatbot gains popularity, consider scaling it to handle a larger user base and optimize its performance.

#### CODING

import random

```
# Define a dictionary of responses
responses = {
  "hello": ["Hi there!", "Hello!", "Hey!"],
  "how are you": ["I'm good, thanks!", "I'm doing well.", "I'm just a bot, but I'm here to help!"],
  "bye": ["Goodbye!", "See you later!", "Take care!"],
  "default": ["I'm not sure I understand.", "Could you please rephrase that?", "Sorry, I don't know
what you mean."],
}
# Function to generate a response
def get_response(message):
  message = message.lower()
  if message in responses:
    return random.choice(responses[message])
  else:
    return random.choice(responses["default"])
# Main loop to run the chatbot
while True:
  user_input = input("You: ")
  if user_input.lower() == "exit":
    print("Chatbot: Goodbye!")
    break
  response = get_response(user_input)
  print("Chatbot:", response)
```