
ZEAL EDUCATION SOCIETY's
ZEAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH,
NARHE, PUNE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING
SEMESTER-II

[A.Y.: 2021 - 2022]



Laboratory Practice II
(310258)

LABORATORY MANUAL

Institute and Department Vision and Mission

INSTITUTE VISION	To impart value added technological education through pursuit of academic excellence, research and entrepreneurial attitude.
INSTITUTE MISSION	M1: To achieve academic excellence through innovative teaching and learning process. M2: To imbibe the research culture for addressing industry and societal needs. M3: To provide conducive environment for building the entrepreneurial skills. M4: To produce competent and socially responsible professionals with core human values.

DEPARTMENT VISION	To emerge as a department of repute in Computer Engineering which produces competent professionals and entrepreneurs to lead technical and betterment of mankind.
DEPARTMENT MISSION	M1: To strengthen the theoretical and practical aspects of the learning process by teaching applications and hands on practices using modern tools and FOSS technologies. M2: To endeavor innovative interdisciplinary research and entrepreneurship skills to serve the needs of Industry and Society. M3: To enhance industry academia dialog enabling students to inculcate professional skills. M4: To incorporate social and ethical awareness among the students to make them conscientious professionals.

Department
Program Educational Objectives(PEOs)

PEO1: To Impart fundamentals in science, mathematics and engineering to cater the needs of society and Industries.

PEO2: Encourage graduates to involve in research, higher studies, and/or to become entrepreneurs.

PEO3: To Work effectively as individuals and as team members in a multidisciplinary environment with high ethical values for the benefit of society.

Savitribai Phule Pune University**Third Year of Computer Engineering (2019 Course)****310258: Laboratory Practice II**

Teaching Scheme: PR: 04 Hours/Week	Credit 02	Examination Scheme: TW: 50 Marks PR: 25 Marks
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Course Objectives:

- To learn and apply various search strategies for AI
- To Formalize and implement constraints in search problems
- To understand the concepts of AI & Cloud Computing

Course Outcomes:

On completion of the course, student will be able to-

- **Artificial Intelligence :**

- CO1: Design a system using different informed search / uninformed search or heuristic approaches
- CO2: Apply basic principles of AI in solutions that require problem solving, inference, perception, knowledge representation, and learning
- CO3: Design and develop an interactive AI application

- **Cloud Computing :**

- CO4: Use tools and techniques in the area of Cloud Computing
- CO5: Use cloud computing services for problem solving
- CO6: Design and develop applications on cloud

List of Assignments

Sr. No.	TITLE
	Group A
01	Implement depth first search algorithm and Breadth First Search algorithm, Use an undirected graph and develop a recursive algorithm for searching all the vertices of a graph or tree data structure.
02	Implement A star Algorithm for any game search problem.
03	Implement Greedy search algorithm for any of the following application: I. Selection Sort II. Minimum Spanning Tree III. Single-Source Shortest Path Problem IV. Job Scheduling Problem V. Prim's Minimal Spanning Tree Algorithm VI. Kruskal's Minimal Spanning Tree Algorithm VII. Dijkstra's Minimal Spanning Tree Algorithm
Group B	
04	Implement a solution for a Constraint Satisfaction Problem using Branch and Bound and Backtracking for n-queens problem or a graph coloring problem.
05	Develop an elementary catboat for any suitable customer interaction application.
Group C	
13	Implement any one of the following Expert System I. Information management II. Hospitals and medical facilities III. Help desks management IV. Employee performance evaluation V. Stock market trading VI. Airline scheduling and cargo schedules

Group A: Assignment No 1**Problem Statement:**

Implement depth first search algorithm and Breadth First Search algorithm, Use an undirected graph and develop a recursive algorithm for searching all the vertices of a graph or tree data structure.

Objective:

To understand the basic concepts of search algorithm techniques.

Outcome:

To implement the basic concept depth first search algorithm and Breadth First Search algorithm.

CO Relevance: CO1**PO/PSOs Relevance:** PO1, PO2, PO3, PO4, PO5, PO9, PO10, PSO1, PSO2, PSO3**Theory Concepts:****1. Breadth First Search (BFS):**

BFS is one of the traversing algorithms used in graphs. This algorithm is implemented using a queue data structure. In this algorithm, the main focus is on the vertices of the graph. Select a starting node or vertex at first, mark the starting node or vertex as visited and store it in a queue. Then visit the vertices or nodes which are adjacent to the starting node, mark them as visited and store these vertices or nodes in a queue. Repeat this process until all the nodes or vertices are completely visited

Advantages of BFS

1. It can be useful in order to find whether the graph has connected components or not.
2. It always finds or returns the shortest path if there is more than one path between two vertices.

Disadvantages of BFS

1. The execution time of this algorithm is very slow because the time complexity of this algorithm is exponential.
2. This algorithm is not useful when large graphs are used.

Explanation:

1. Create a graph.
2. Initialize a starting node.
3. Send the graph and initial node as parameters to the bfs function.
4. Mark the initial node as visited and push it into the queue.
5. Explore the initial node and add its neighbours to the queue and remove the initial node from the queue.

6. Check if the neighbours node of a neighbouring node is already visited.
7. if not, visit the neighbouring node neighbours and mark them as visited.
8. Repeat this process until all the nodes in a graph are visited and the queue become empty.

2. Depth First Search (DFS)

Depth first Search or Depth first traversal is a recursive algorithm for searching all the vertices of a graph or tree data structure. Traversal means visiting all the nodes of a graph. Depth First Search Algorithm A standard DFS implementation puts each vertex of the graph into one of two categories:

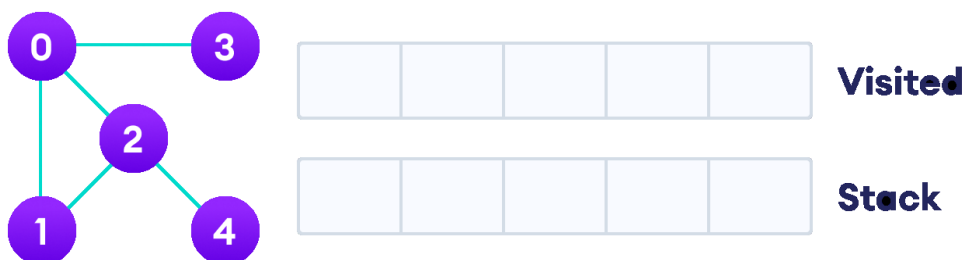
1. Visited
2. Not Visited

The purpose of the algorithm is to mark each vertex as visited while avoiding cycles. The DFS algorithm works as follows:

1. Start by putting any one of the graph's vertices on top of a stack.
2. Take the top item of the stack and add it to the visited list.
3. Create a list of that vertex's adjacent nodes. Add the ones which aren't in the visited list to the top of the stack.
4. Keep repeating steps 2 and 3 until the stack is empty.

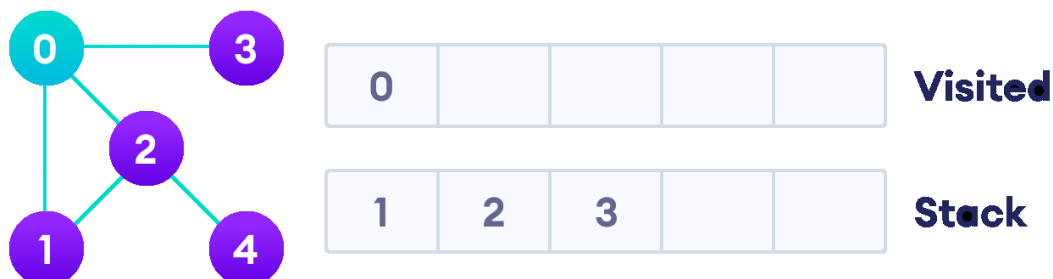
Depth First Search Example

Let's see how the Depth First Search algorithm works with an example. We use an undirected graph with 5 vertices.

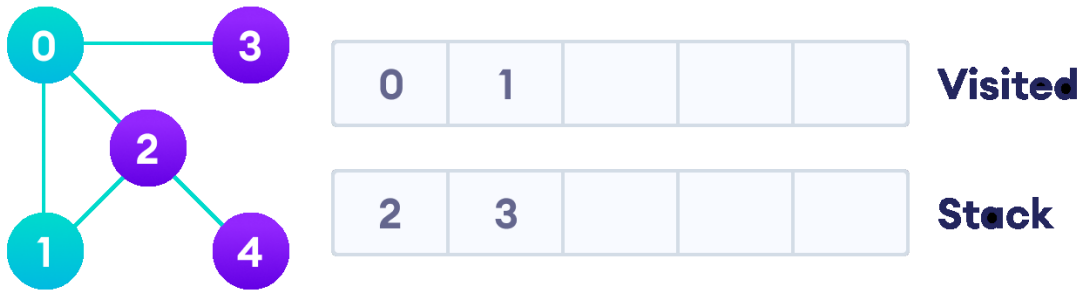


Undirected graph with 5 vertices

We start from vertex 0, the DFS algorithm starts by putting it in the Visited list and putting all its adjacent vertices in the stack.

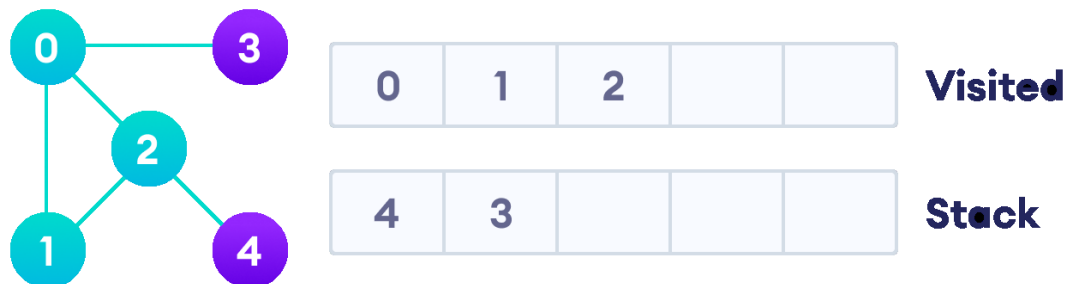


Visit the element and put it in the visited list Next,
we visit the element at the top of stack i.e. 1 and go to its adjacent nodes. Since 0 has already been visited,
we visit 2 instead.

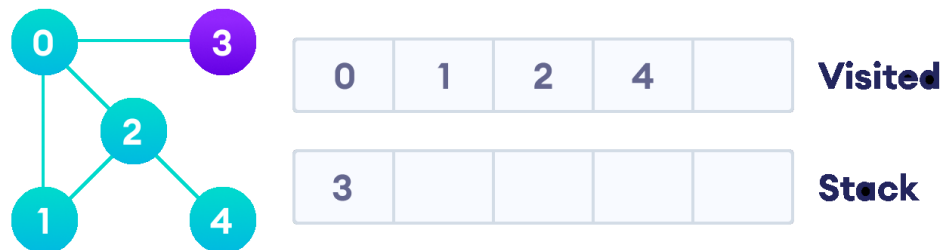


Visit the element at the top of stack

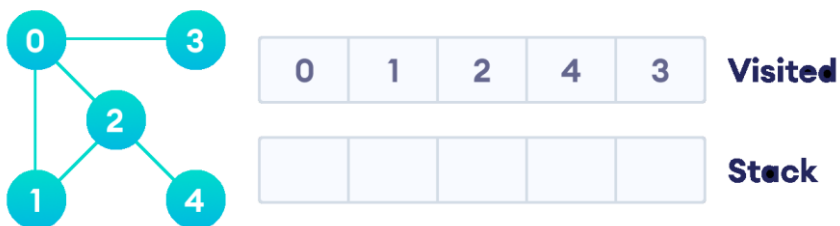
Vertex 2 has an unvisited adjacent vertex in 4, so we add that to the top of the stack and visit it.



Vertex 2 has an unvisited adjacent vertex in 4, so we add that to the top of the stack and visit it.



Vertex 2 has an unvisited adjacent vertex in 4, so we add that to the top of the stack and visit it. After we visit the last element 3, it doesn't have any unvisited adjacent nodes, so we have completed the Depth First Traversal of the graph.



After we visit the last element 3, it doesn't have any unvisited adjacent nodes, so we have completed the Depth First Traversal of the graph.

The time complexity of the DFS algorithm is represented in the form of $O(V + E)$, where V is the number of nodes and E is the number of edges. The space complexity of the algorithm is $O(V)$.

Application of DFS Algorithm:

1. for finding the path
2. To test if the graph is bipartite
3. for finding the strongly connected components of a graph
4. for detecting cycles in a graph

Output:

(Execute the program and attach the printout here)

Conclusion:

Hence we have implemented depth first search algorithm and Breadth First Search algorithm, Use an undirected graph and develop a recursive algorithm for searching all the vertices of a graph or tree data structure.

Viva Questions:

1. Define Graph
2. Define Directed Graph and Undirected Graph.
3. Define BFS.
4. Define DFS.
5. Differentiate between BFS & DFS.

Date:	
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Group A: Assignment No 2**Problem Statement:**

Implement A star Algorithm for any game search problem.

Objective:

To understand concept A star Algorithm for search problem.

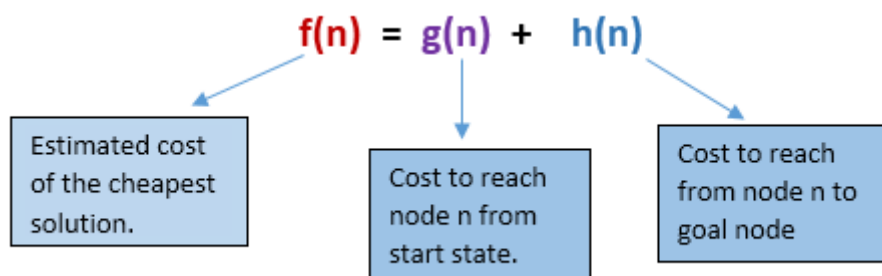
Outcome:

To implement a program for creating A star Algorithm for search problem.

CO Relevance: CO2**PO/PSOs Relevance:** PO1, PO2, PO3, PO4, PO5, PO9, PO10, PSO1, PSO2, PSO3**Theory Concepts :**

A star search is the most commonly known form of best-first search. It uses heuristic function $h(n)$, and cost to reach the node n from the start state $g(n)$. It has combined features of UCS and greedy best-first search, by which it solve the problem efficiently. A star search algorithm finds the shortest path through the search space using the heuristic function. This search algorithm expands less search tree and provides optimal result faster. A star algorithm is similar to UCS except that it uses $g(n)+h(n)$ instead of $g(n)$.

In A star search algorithm, we use search heuristic as well as the cost to reach the node. Hence we can combine both costs as following, and this sum is called as a fitness number.

**Algorithm of A star search:**

Step1: Place the starting node in the OPEN list.

Step 2: Check if the OPEN list is empty or not, if the list is empty then return failure and stops.

Step 3: Select the node from the OPEN list which has the smallest value of evaluation function ($g+h$), if node n is goal node then return success and stop, otherwise.

Step 4: Expand node n and generate all of its successors, and put n into the closed list. For each successor n' , check whether n' is already in the OPEN or CLOSED list, if not then compute evaluation function for n' and place into Open list.

Step 5: Else if node n' is already in OPEN and CLOSED, then it should be attached to the back pointer which reflects the lowest $g(n')$ value.

Step 6: Return to Step 2.

Advantages:

1. A star search algorithm is the best algorithm than other search algorithms.
2. A star search algorithm is optimal and complete.
3. This algorithm can solve very complex problems.

Disadvantages:

1. It does not always produce the shortest path as it mostly based on heuristics and approximation.
2. A star search algorithm has some complexity issues.
3. The main drawback of A star is memory requirement as it keeps all generated nodes in the memory, so it is not practical for various large-scale problems.

Output:

(Execute the program and attach the printout here)

Conclusion:

Hence we have implemented A star Algorithm for any game search problem.

Viva Questions:

1. Define Greedy search.
2. Define Uniform Cost search algorithms.
3. Give advantages and disadvantages UCS.
4. Give the applications Greedy search.
5. How A* Works?

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Group A: Assignment No 3**Problem Statement:**

Implement Greedy search algorithm for Prim's Minimal Spanning Tree Algorithm.

Objective:

To understand the basic concepts of Prim's algorithm techniques.

Outcome:

To implement the basic concept of Prim's algorithm using Minimal Spanning Tree Algorithm techniques.

CO Relevance: CO2

PO/PSOs Relevance: PO1, PO2, PO3, PO4, PO5, PO9, PO10, PSO1, PSO2, PSO3

Theory Concepts:

We will study what is the minimum spanning tree and how to convert a graph into a minimum spanning tree using Prim's Algorithm. We will learn the algorithm and python code for prim's algorithm and an example for better understanding. Lastly, we will study the running time complexity and applications of prim's algorithm in real life.

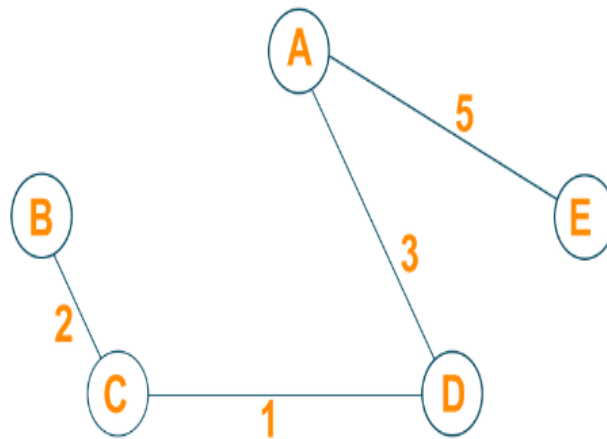
What is a Minimum Spanning Tree?

As we all know, the graph which does not have edges pointing to any direction in a graph is called an undirected graph and the graph always has a path from a vertex to any other vertex. A spanning tree is a subgraph of the undirected connected graph where it includes all the nodes of the graph with the minimum possible number of edges. Remember, the sub graph should contain each and every node of the original graph. If any node is missed out then it is not a spanning tree and also, the spanning tree doesn't contain cycles. If the graph has n number of nodes, then the total number of spanning trees created from a complete graph is equal to n^{n-2} . In a spanning tree, the edges may or may not have weights associated with them. Therefore, the spanning tree in which the sum of edges is minimum as possible then that spanning tree is called the minimum spanning tree. One graph can have multiple spanning-tree but it can have only one unique minimum spanning tree. There are two different ways to find out the minimum spanning tree from the complete graph i.e Kruskal's algorithm and Prim's algorithm. Let us study prim's algorithm in detail below:

What is Prim's Algorithm?

Prim's algorithm is a minimum spanning tree algorithm which helps to find out the edges of the graph to form the tree including every node with the minimum sum of weights to form the minimum spanning tree. Prim's algorithm starts with the single source node and later explores all the adjacent nodes of the source node with all the connecting edges. While we are exploring the graphs, we will choose the edges with the minimum weight and those which cannot cause the cycles in the graph.

Prim's Algorithm (Minimum Spanning Tree)



Prim's Algorithm for Minimum Spanning Tree

Prim's algorithm basically follows the greedy algorithm approach to find the optimal solution. To find the minimum spanning tree using prim's algorithm, we will choose a source node and keep adding the edges with the lowest weight.

The algorithm is as given below:

- Initialize the algorithm by choosing the source vertex
- Find the minimum weight edge connected to the source node and another node and add it to the tree
- Keep repeating this process until we find the minimum spanning tree.

Pseudo code:

$T = \emptyset;$

$M = \{ 1 \};$

while ($M \neq N$)

let (m, n) be the lowest cost edge such that $m \in M$ **and** $n \in N - M;$

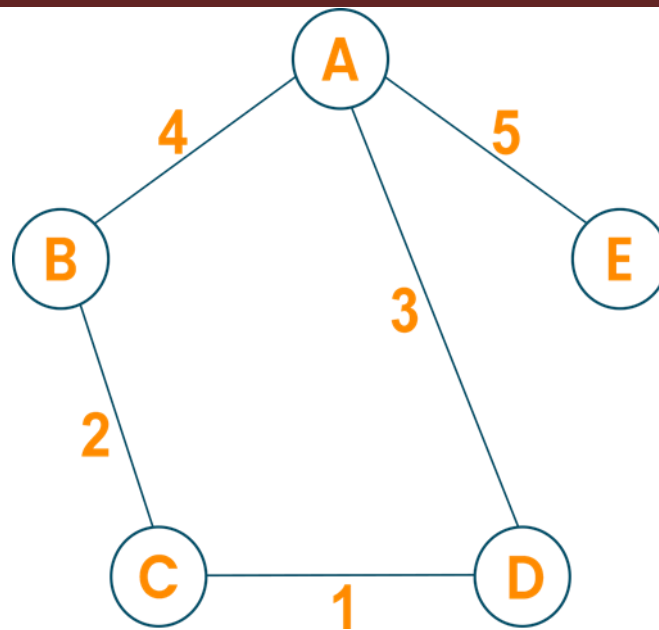
$T = T \cup \{(m, n)\}$

$M = M \cup \{n\}$

Here we create two sets of nodes i.e, M and M-N. M set contains the list of nodes that have been visited and the M-N set contains the nodes that haven't been visited. Later, we will move each node from M to M-N after each step by connecting the least weight edge.

Example

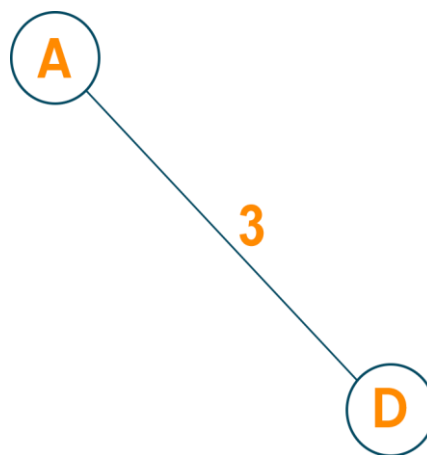
Let us consider the below-weighted graph



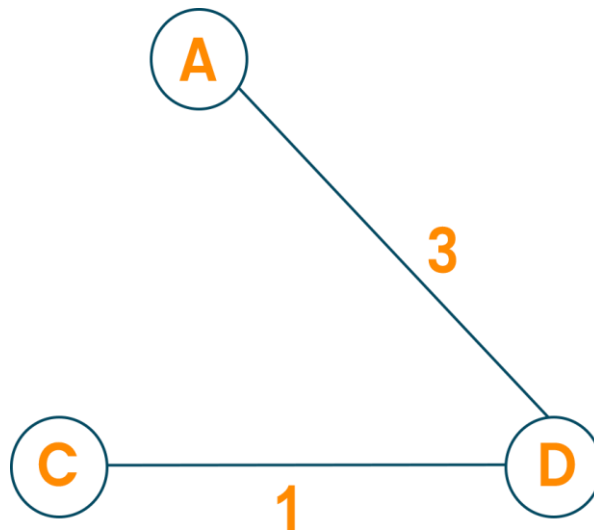
Later we will consider the source vertex to initialize the algorithm



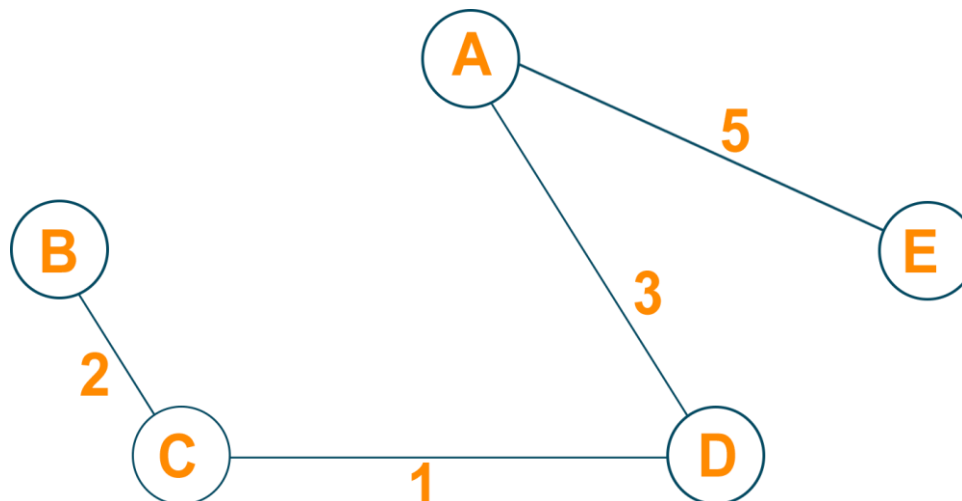
Now, we will choose the shortest weight edge from the source vertex and add it to finding the spanning tree.



Then, choose the next nearest node connected with the minimum edge and add it to the solution. If there are multiple choices then choose anyone.



Continue the steps until all nodes are included and we find the minimum spanning tree.



Time Complexity:

The running time for prim's algorithm is $O(V \log V + E \log V)$ which is equal to $O(E \log V)$ because every insertion of a node in the solution takes logarithmic time. Here, E is the number of edges and V is the number of vertices/nodes. However, we can improve the running time complexity to $O(E + \log V)$ of prim's algorithm using Fibonacci Heaps.

Applications:

- Prim's algorithm is used in network design
- It is used in network cycles and rail tracks connecting all the cities
- Prim's algorithm is used in laying cables of electrical wiring
- Prim's algorithm is used in irrigation channels and placing microwave towers
- It is used in cluster analysis
- Prim's algorithm is used in gaming development and cognitive science
- Path finding algorithms in artificial intelligence and traveling salesman problems make use of prim's algorithm.

Output:

(Execute the program and attach the printout here)

Conclusion:

As we studied, the minimum spanning tree has its own importance in the real world, it is important to learn the prim's algorithm which leads us to find the solution to many problems. When it comes to finding the minimum spanning tree for the dense graphs, prim's algorithm is the first choice.

Viva Questions:

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Group-B ASSIGNMENT NO:4 A**Problem Statement:**

Implement a solution for a Constraint Satisfaction Problem using Branch and Bound and Backtracking for n-queens problem or a graph coloring problem.

Objective:

To understand the basic concepts of a Constraint Satisfaction Problem for n-queens problem.

Outcome:

To implement a solution for a Constraint Satisfaction Problem for n-queens problem.

CO Relevance: CO3**PO/PSOs Relevance:** PO1, PO2, PO3, PO4, PO5, PO9, PO10, PSO1, PSO2, PSO3**Theory Concepts:**

8 Queens Problem using Branch and Bound

The N-Queens problem is a puzzle of placing exactly N queens on an NxN chessboard, such that no two queens can attack each other in that configuration. Thus, no two queens can lie in the same row, column or diagonal.

The branch and bound solution is somehow different, it generates a partial solution until it figures that there's no point going deeper as we would ultimately lead to a dead end.

In the backtracking approach, we maintain an 8x8 binary matrix for keeping track of safe cells (by eliminating the unsafe cells, those that are likely to be attacked) and update it each time we place a new queen. However, it required $O(n^2)$ time to check safe cell and update the queen.

In the 8 queens problem, we ensure the following.

no two queens share a row

no two queens share a column

no two queens share the same left diagonal

no two queens share the same right diagonal

we already ensure that the queens do not share the same column by the way we fill out our auxiliary matrix (column by column). Hence, only the left out 3 conditions are left out to be satisfied.

Applying the branch and bound approach :

The branch and bound approach suggests that we create a partial solution and use it to ascertain whether we need to continue in a particular direction or not. For this problem, we create 3 arrays to check for conditions 1,3 and 4. The boolean arrays tell which rows and diagonals are already occupied. To achieve this, we need a numbering system to specify which queen is placed. The indexes on these arrays would help us know which queen we are analysing.

Preprocessing - create two NxN matrices, one for top-left to bottom- right diagonal, and other for top-right to bottom-left diagonal. We need to fill these in such a way that two queens sharing same top- left_bottom-right diagonal will have same value in slashDiagonal and two queens sharing same top-right bottom-left diagonal will have same value in backslash Diagonal.

$\text{slashDiagonal}(\text{row})(\text{col}) = \text{row} + \text{col}$
 $\text{backSlashDiagonal}(\text{row})(\text{col}) = \text{row} - \text{col} + (\text{N}-1)$ { N = 8 }
 { we added (N-1) as we do not need negative values in backSlashDiagonal }

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7

$\text{slash diagonal}[\text{row}][\text{col}] = \text{row} + \text{col}$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

$\text{backslash diagonal}[\text{row}][\text{col}] = \text{row} - \text{col} + (\text{N}-1)$

For placing a queen i on row j, check the following :

1. whether row 'j' is used or not
2. whether slashDiagonal 'i+j' is used or not
3. whether backSlashDiagonal 'i-j+7' is used or not

If the answer to any one of the following is true, we try another location for queen i on row j, mark the row and diagonals; and recur for queen i+1.

Output:

(Execute the program and attach the printout here)

Conclusion:

Hence we have implemented Constraint Satisfaction Problem using Branch and Bound and Backtracking for n-queens problem.

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Marks obtained:	
Sign of course coordinator:	
Name of course Coordinator :	

GROUP-B ASSIGNMENT NO. – 4B

Problem Statement:

Implement Graph coloring problem's solution using backtracking algorithm

Objective:

To understand the basic concepts of Graph coloring.

Outcome:

To implement the basic concept Graph coloring problem's solution using backtracking algorithm.

CO Relevance: CO3

PO/PSOs Relevance: PO1, PO2, PO3, PO4, PO5, PO9, PO10, PSO1, PSO2, PSO3

Theory Concepts:

The graph coloring problem is to discover whether the nodes of the graph G can be covered in such a way, that no two adjacent nodes have the same color yet only m colors are used. This graph coloring problem is also known as M - color ability decision problem.

The M – colorability optimization problem deals with the smallest integer m for which the graph G can be colored. The integer is known as a chromatic number of the graph.

Here, it can also be noticed that if d is the degree of the given graph, then it can be colored with $d+1$ color.

A graph is also known to be planar if and only if it can be drawn in a planar in such a way that no two edges cross each other. A special case is the 4 - colors problem for planar graphs. The problem is to color the region in a map in such a way that no two adjacent regions have the same color. Yet only four colors are needed. This is a problem for which graphs are very useful because a map can be easily transformed into a graph. Each region of the map becomes the node, and if two regions are adjacent, they are joined by an edge.

Graph coloring problem can also be solved using a state space tree, whereby applying a backtracking method required results are obtained.

For solving the graph coloring problem, we suppose that the graph is represented by its adjacency matrix $G[1:n, 1:n]$, where, $G[i, j] = 1$ if (i, j) is an edge of G , and $G[i, j] = 0$ otherwise.

The colors are represented by the integers $1, 2, \dots, m$ and the solutions are given by the n -tuple $(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$, where x_i is the color of node i .

Output:

(Execute the program and attach the printout here)

Conclusion:

Hence we have implemented Graph coloring problem's solution using backtracking algorithm.

Date:	
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Name of course Coordinator :	

GROUP-B ASSIGNMENT NO. – 5**Problem Statement:**

Develop an elementary Chatbot for any suitable customer interaction application.

Objective:

To understand the basic concepts of Chatbot.

Outcome:

To implement an elementary Chatbot for any suitable customer interaction application.

CO Relevance: CO3

PO/PSOs Relevance: PO1, PO2, PO3, PO4, PO5, PO9, PO10, PSO1, PSO2, PSO3

Theory Concepts:**What is a chatbot?**

A chatbot is a computer program designed to have a conversation with human beings over the internet. It's also known as conversational agents, which communicate and collaborate with human users, through text messaging, in order to accomplish a specific task. Basically, there are two types of chatbots. The one that uses Artificial Intelligence and another one is based on multiple choice scripts.

Both types of chatbots aim to create a more personalized content experience for the users, whether that's while watching a video, reading articles or buying new shoes.

These Chatbots hold the promise of being the next generation of technology that people use to interact online with business enterprises. These Chatbots offer a lot of advantages, one of which is that, because Chatbots communicate using a natural language, users don't need to learn yet another new website interface, to get comfortable with the unavoidable quirks.

Chatbots are capable to interpret human speech, and decide which information is being sought. Artificial intelligence is getting smarter each day, and brands that are integrating Chatbots with the artificial intelligence, can deliver one-to-one individualized experiences to consumers.

Why chatbot?

Chatbots can be useful in many aspects of the customer experience, including providing customer service, presenting product recommendations and engaging customers through targeted marketing campaigns. If a customer has an issue with a

product, she can connect with a chatbot to explain the situation and the chatbot can input that information to provide a recommendation of how to fix the product. On the recommendation side, chatbots can be used to share popular products with customers that they might find useful and can act as a sort of personal shopper or concierge service to find the perfect gift, meal or night out for a customer with just a few basic questions. Brands are also using chatbots to connect their customers with thought leaders and add personality to their products. In all cases, brands seem to be having great success and experiencing increased engagement and revenue.

Chatbots are easy to use and many customers prefer them over calling a representative on the phone because it tends to be faster and less invasive. They can also save money for companies and are easy to set up.

Chatbots are relatively new and most companies haven't implemented them yet, it's only natural that users are interested in them. Hence, people want to discover what chatbots can and cannot do.

The number of businesses using chatbots has grown exponentially. Chatbots have increased from 30,000 in 2016 to over 100,000 today. Every major company has announced their own chatbot and 60% of the youth population uses them daily.

These statistics prove that chatbots are the new-gen tech. No more waiting for the right time to incorporate them into your business. The time is now. By the year 2020, nearly 80% of businesses will have their own chatbot.

Billions of people are already using chatbots, so it's time your business did too.

Benefits of chatbot?

Chatbots are being made to ease the pain that the industries are facing today. The purpose of chatbots is to support and scale business teams in their relations with customers.

Chatbots may sound like a futuristic notion, but according to Global Web Index statistics, it is said that 75% of internet users are adopting one or more messenger platforms. Although research shows us that each user makes use of an average of 24 apps a month, wherein 80% of the time would be in just 5 apps. This means you can hardly shoot ahead with an app, but you still have high chances to integrate your chatbot with one of these platforms.

Now let's go through some of the benefits that chatbots provide:

1. Available 24*7:

I'm sure most of you have experienced listening to the boring music playing while you're kept

on hold by a customer care agent. On an average people spend 7 minutes until they are assigned to an agent. Gone are the days of waiting for the next available operative. Bots are replacing live chat and other forms of contact such as emails and phone calls. Since chat bots are basically virtual robots they never get tired and continue to obey your command. They will continue to operate every day throughout the year without requiring to take a break. This improves your customer satisfaction and helps you rank highly in your sector.

2. Handling Customers:

We humans are restricted to the number of things we can do at the same time. A study suggests that humans can only concentrate on 3–4 things at the same time. If it goes beyond that you are bound to meet errors.

Chatbots on the other hand can simultaneously have conversations with thousands of people. No matter what time of the day it is or how many people are contacting you, every single one of them will be answered instantly. Companies like Taco Bell and Domino's are already using chatbots to arrange delivery of parcels.

3. Helps you Save Money:

If you are a business owner you are bound to have a lot of employees who need to be paid for the work they do. And these expenses just keep adding up as business grows. Chatbots are a one-time investment which helps businesses reduce down on staff required.

You could integrate a customer support chatbot in your business to cater to simple queries of customers and pass on only the complex queries to customer support agents.

4. Provides 100% satisfaction to customers:

Humans react to others based on their mood and emotions. If an agent is having a good attitude or is in good mood he will most probably talk to customers in a good way. In contrary to this the customer will not be satisfied.

Whereas chatbots are bound by some rules and obey them as long as they're programmed to. They always treat a customer in the most polite and perfect way no matter how rough the person is. Also, in the travel and hospitality industry where travelers do not speak the same language, a bot can be trained to communicate in the language of the traveler.

5. Automation of repetitive work:

Lets be honest, no one likes doing the same work again and again over brief period of time. In the case of humans, such tasks are prone to errors. Chatbots now help automate tasks which are to be done frequently and at the right time.

Also, now there are numerous slack bots which automate repetitive tasks. This helps people save time and increase productivity. For example, there are new items bought from your eCommerce site or there is a bug reported then it sends a short summary to a slack channel.

6. Personal Assistant:

People could use Bots as a fashion advisor for clothing recommendations, or ask trading tips from a finance bot, suggest places to visit from a travel bot and so forth. This would help the users get a more personal touch from the chatbot. Also, the chatbot will remember all your choices and provide you with relevant choices the next time you visit it.

How chatbot can drive revenue for you?

Below we have compiled reasons why chatbots are important for your business and how can they help in increasing revenues:

a. Higher user customer engagement

Most businesses these days have a web presence. But with being on the internet, boundaries of day and night, availability and unavailability have changed, so have user expectations. This is probably the biggest reason to use them. Bots give the user an interactive experience. It makes customers feel they are working with someone to help resolve their issue. If done right, bots can help customers find what they are looking for and make them more likely to return.

Customer Engagement

- Clearance Sale : Notify users about on-going clearance sale of products relevant to the users at their nearest outlets.
- Product Finder : Enable consultative selling without the need of a call center
- It offer Notification : Notify users about offers, product launches on products/ services they've shown interest in, and products that's back in stock

b. Mobile-ready and immediate availability

Along with a web presence, it has also become increasingly important for brands to have a mobile presence - mobile apps, mobile-optimized websites. Considering how chat has been around on the mobile for ages, most chatbot

implementations don't need you to work on tweaking their UI, they are ready to implement and so available to your customers immediately

You might argue that you have an app for that. Having an app for your brand is great, but having users discover that app, download it and use it to stay engaged is not an easy deal. Instead, implementing a chatbot - which works on the mobile browser or a messaging-app which the user regularly uses - makes it all the more reason for a customer to be engaged with the brand

c. It can drive sales

Chatbots can be intelligent. Depending on a user's preferences or purchases, it can send products to customers which are more likely to convert into sales. Or it can send coupons to users for in-store purchases/discounts. Bots can also be used to link the user to your mCommerce site/app so they can buy the product directly from the convenience of their phones

Sell Intelligently

- Product Recommendations : Push proactive recommendations to users based on their preferences and search and order history.
- Enable order booking over chat.

d. Minimal cost - Maximum return

The best part about bots is they are cheap. Chatbot provide the necessary infrastructure and APIs for creating these bots. They require minimal maintenance and since it is automated, there is no labor-intensive work that goes in there.

e. Customer Service

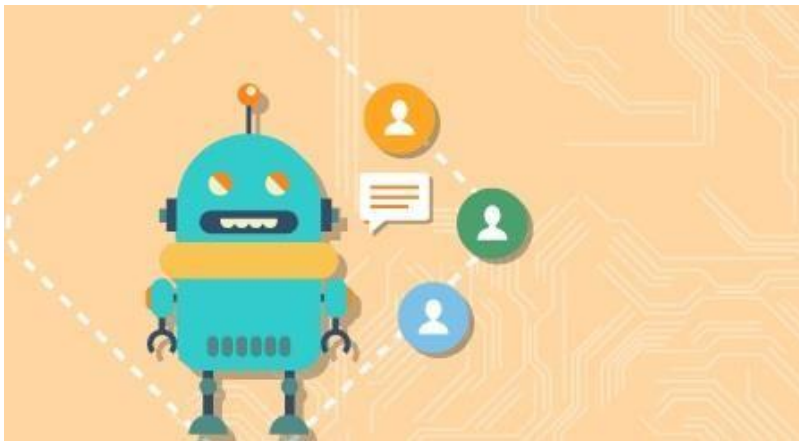
- Track Order : Keep users up to date with order status. Schedule or reschedule delivery to a provided address or request to pick it up at any other Best Buy outlet.
- Stock outs : Notify users when desired product is available and place order over a chat.
- Returns and Replacements : No waiting time to reach customer care. Customers can instantly place request to replace or return an order.

- Seek Reviews : Reach out to users to seek reviews on the products recently bought

Gift Recommendations

- Recommend relevant gifting options to users, accessing calendar events and understanding the likes and style of beneficiary.
- Opportunity to upsell gift cards for the users for every occasion.

Application across Industries:



According to a new survey, 80% of businesses want to integrate chatbots in their business model by 2020. So which industries can reap the greatest benefits by implementing consumer-facing chatbots? According to a chatbot, these major areas of direct-to-consumer engagement are prime:

Chatbots in Restaurant and Retail Industries:

Famous restaurant chains like Burger King and Taco bell has introduced their Chatbots to stand out of competitors of the Industry as well as treat their customers quickly. Customers of these restaurants are greeted by the resident Chatbots, and are offered the menu options- like a counter order, the Buyer chooses their pickup location, pays, and gets told when they can head over to grab their food. Chatbots also works to accept table reservations, take special requests and go take the extra step to make the evening special for your guests.

Chatbots are not only good for the restaurant staff in reducing work and pain but can provide a better user experience for the customers.

Chatbots in Hospitality and Travel:

For hoteliers, automation has been held up as a solution for all difficulties related to productivity issues, labour costs, a way to ensure consistently, streamlined production processes across the system. Accurate and immediate delivery of information to customers is a major factor in

running a successful online Business, especially in the price sensitive and competitive Travel and Hospitality industry. Chatbots particularly have gotten a lot of attention from the hospitality industry in recent months.

Chatbots can help hotels in a number of areas, including time management, guest services and cost reduction. They can assist guests with elementary questions and requests. Thus, freeing up hotel staff to devote more of their time and attention to time-sensitive, critical, and complicated tasks. They are often more cost effective and faster than their human counterparts. They can be programmed to speak to guests in different languages, making it easier for the guests to speak in their local language to communicate.

Chatbots in Health Industry:

Chatbots are a much better fit for patient engagement than Standalone apps. Through these Health-Bots, users can ask health related questions and receive immediate responses. These responses are either original or based on responses to similar questions in the database. The impersonal nature of a bot could act as a benefit in certain situations, where an actual Doctor is not needed.

Chatbots ease the access to healthcare and industry has favourable chances to serve their customers with personalised health tips. It can be a good example of the success of Chatbots and Service Industry combo.

Chatbots in E-Commerce:

Mobile messengers- connected with Chatbots and the E-commerce business can open a new channel for selling the products online. E-commerce Shopping destination “Spring” was the early adopter. E-commerce future is where brands have their own Chatbots which can interact with their customers through their apps.

Chatbots in Fashion Industry:

Chatbots, AI and Machine Learning pave a new domain of possibilities in the Fashion industry, from Data Analytics to Personal Chatbot Stylists. Fashion is such an industry where luxury goods can only be bought in a few physical boutiques and one to one customer service is essential. The Internet changed this dramatically, by giving the customers a seamless but a very impersonal experience of shopping. This particular problem can be solved by Chatbots. Customers can be treated personally with bots, which can exchange messages, give required suggestions and information. Famous fashion brands like Burberry, Tommy Hilfiger have recently launched Chatbots for the London and New York Fashion Week respectively. Sephora a famous cosmetics brand and H&M– a fashion clothing brand have also launched their Chatbots.

Chatbots in Finance:

Chatbots have already stepped in Finance Industry. Chatbots can be programmed to assist the customers as Financial Advisor, Expense Saving Bot, Banking Bots, Tax bots, etc. Banks and Fintech have ample

opportunities in developing bots for reducing their costs as well as human errors. Chatbots can work for customer's convenience, managing multiple accounts, directly checking their bank balance and expenses on particular things. Further about Finance and Chatbots have been discussed in our earlier blog: Chatbots as your Personal Finance Assistant.

Chatbots in Fitness Industry:

Chat based health and fitness companies using Chatbot, to help their customers get personalised health and fitness tips. Tech based fitness companies can have a huge opportunity by developing their own Chatbots offering huge customer base with personalised services. Engage with your fans like never before with news, highlights, game-day info, roster and more.

Chatbots and Service Industry together have a wide range of opportunities and small to big all size of companies using chatbots to reduce their work and help their customers better.

Chatbots in Media:

Big publisher or small agency, our suite of tools can help your audience chatbot experience rich and frictionless. Famous News and Media companies like The Wall Street Journal, CNN, Fox news, etc have launched their bots to help you receive the latest news on the go.

Chatbot in Celebrity:

With a chatbot you can now have one-on-one conversation with millions of fans.

Chatbot in Marketing SMS:**Marketing**

- Why promote just a coupon code that the customer does not know how to use?
- Improve conversions from your existing SMS campaigns.
- Talk to your customers when they want to using "Talk to an Agent" feature.

Email Marketing

- So your eMail has made a solid elevator pitch about your product.
- As a next step, is making customers fill an online form the most exciting way to engage with your customers?
- It's time to rethink the landing page.
- Instantly engage in a conversation with your customers.
- Address their concerns and queries

Social Media Triage

- How effectively are you addressing the negative sentiment around your brand on social media?
- Addressing queries instantly and effectively can convert even an angry customer into a loyal fan.
- Leverage a chatbot as your first response strategy and comfort that customer.

Process:

Stage #1: Chatty Bot welcomes you:
Teach your assistant to introduce itself in the console.

Stage #2: Print your name:
Introduce yourself to the bot.

Stage #3: Guess the age:
Use your knowledge of strings and numbers to make the assistant guess your age.

Stage #4: Learning numbers:
Your assistant is old enough to learn how to count. And you are experienced enough to apply a for loop at this stage.

Stage #5: Multiple Choice:
At this point, the assistant will be able to check your knowledge and ask multiple choice questions. Add some functions to your code and make the stage even better.

How To Run The Project?

To run this project, you must have installed [Python](#) on your PC. After downloading the project, follow the steps below:

Step1: Extract/Unzip the file.

Step2: Go inside the project folder, open cmd then type bot.py and enter to start the system.

OR

Step2: Simply, double-click the bot.py file and you are ready to go.

Output:

(Execute the program and attach the printout here)

Conclusion:

Hence we have implemented Chatbot solution for any suitable customer interaction application.

Date:	
Marks obtained:	
Sign of course coordinator:	
Name of course Coordinator :	