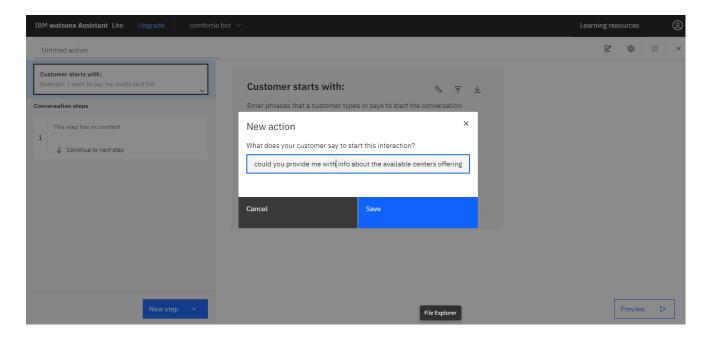
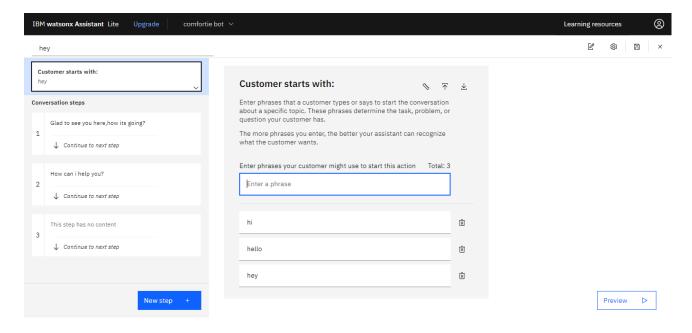
IBM CHATBOT WATSON ASSISSTANT-FINAL SUBMISSION

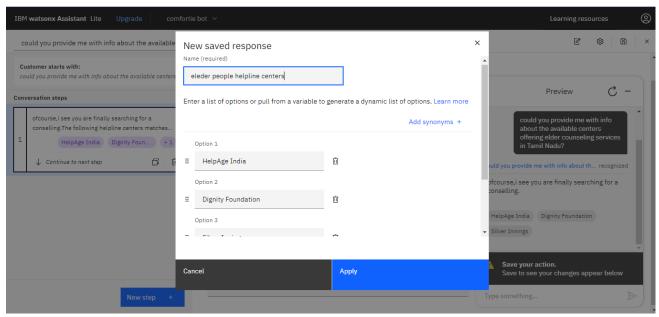
Outline the project's objective, design thinking process, and development phases. Describe the chatbot's persona, conversation flow, and technical implementation using Watson Assistant. Provide examples of user queries and the chatbot's responses.

The objective of the project is to Adopt IBM Cloud Watson Assistant as Chabot development platform, leveraging its robust natural language processing capabilities and integration features. Clearly define the primary objectives of the Chabot, including handling routine inquiries, reducing response times, and assisting with common issues. Develop intuitive conversational flows for the Chabot to ensure seamless interactions with users.

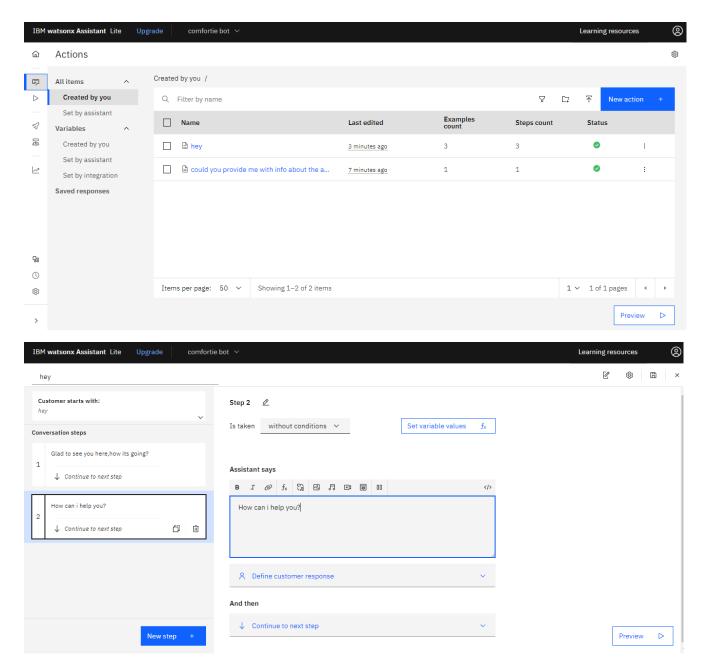
- The Chatbot would be designed perfectly in the parts of intents, entities, actions and response to achieve the problem design.
- We define actions by specifying pre-defined commands or tasks that users can ask the Chatbot to perform. These actions should be welldefined to ensure the Chatbot provides clear and effective responses.
- We provide new actions to get response flow from Watson assistant. When the user matches their requests with the actions, the assistant provides the specified response.



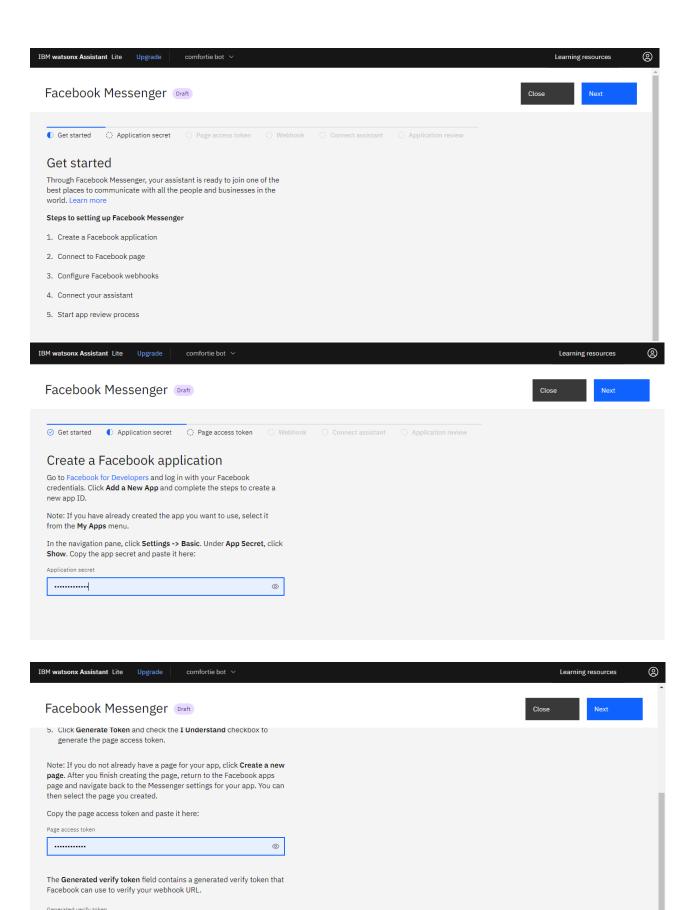




- We can provide multiple options to be a response from the Chatbot assisstent.
- When defining actions in Watson Assistant, you have the option to specify a range of responses and follow-up actions that the Chatbot can take based on user input, enabling dynamic and context-aware interactions.

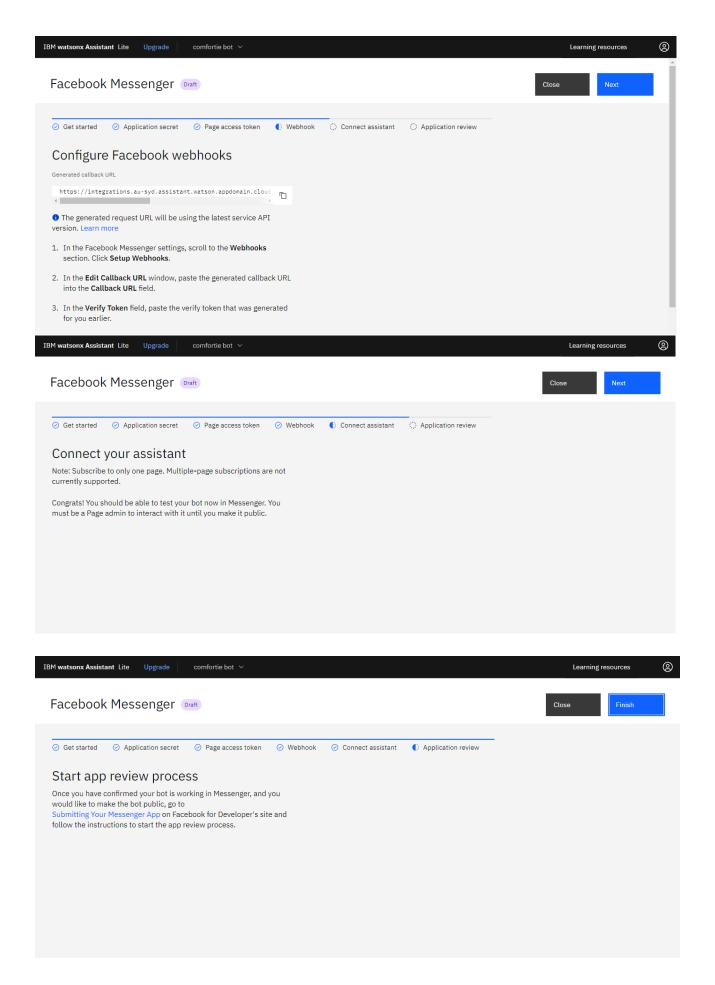


• To integrate your chatbot with Facebook Messenger, you can use the Facebook Messenger platform as a channel to deploy your Watson Assistant chatbot. In the IBM Watson Assistant, navigate to the "Integrate" section, and choose Facebook Messenger as one of the channels you want to integrate with.

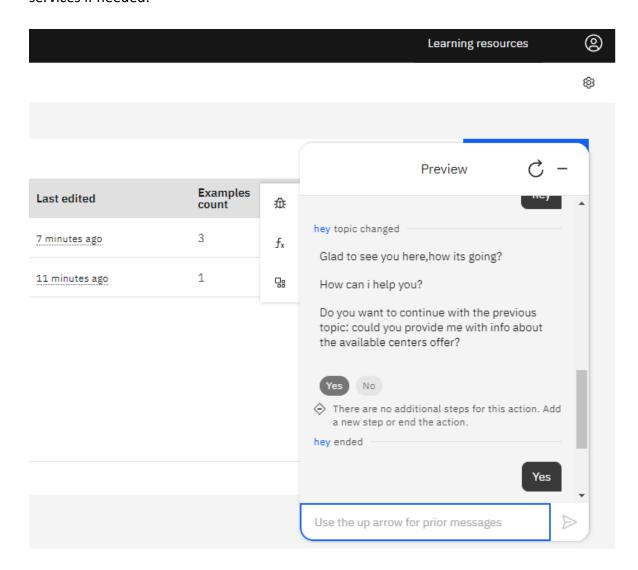


cb8b6c13-3f8c-4ce8-913c-cb5dd3e3f466

Ē



 To integrate your chatbot with Slack, you can use the Slack platform as a channel to deploy your Watson Assistant chatbot. IBM Watson Assistant comes with built-in NLP capabilities, but you can enhance them by training
your assistant to better understand user intents and entities. You can also integrate additional NLP
services if needed.



- Test your chatbot on both the Facebook Messenger and Slack platforms to ensure it functions correctly.
- Continually refine and update the chatbot's dialog based on user interactions and feedback. Monitor your chatbot's performance using analytics and user feedback.

Code is given below:

import random

import json

import pickle

import numpy

import tensorflow

import nltk

from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer

lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()

intents = json.loads(open('intents.json').read())

```
words = []
classes = []
documents = []
ignoreLetters = ['?','!','.',',']
for intent in intents['intents']:
for pattern in intent['patterns']:
wordList = nltk.word tokenize(pattern)
words.extend(wordList)
documents.append((wordList, intent['tag']))
if intent['tag'] not in classes:
classes.append(intent['tag'])
words = [lemmatizer.lemmatize(word) for word in words if word not in ignoreLetters]
words = sorted(set(classes))
classes= sorted(set(classes))
pickle.dump(words, open('words.pkl', 'wb'))
pickle.dump(classes, open('classes.pkl', 'wb'))
training = []
outputEmpty = [0] * len(classes)
for document in documents:
bag= []
wordPatterns = document[0]
wordPatterns = [lemmatizer.lemmatize(word.lower()) for word in wordPatterns]
for word in words: bag.append(1) if word in wordPatterns else bag.append(0)
outputRow = list(outputEmpty)
outputRow[classes.indexdocument[1]] = 1
training.append(bag + outputRow)
random.shuffle(training)
training = np.array(training)
trainx = training[:, :len(words)]
trainY = training[:, :len(words):]
model = tf.keras.Sequential()
model.add(tf.keras.layer.Dense(128, input_shape = (len(trainx[0]),),activation = 'relu' ))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(64, activation = 'relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(len(trainY, activation= "softmax")))
```

```
sgd = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(learning_rate=0.01, momentum = 0.9, nseterov=True)
model.compile(loss= 'categorical-croossentropy', optimizer = sgd, metrices= ['accuracy'])
hist = model.fit(np.array(trainX), np.array(trainY, epochs = 200, batch_size = 5, verbose=1))
model.save('chatbot_simplilearnmodel.h5', hist)
print("Executed")
```

Preprocessing a dataset for training a chatbot in Python typically involves several key steps:

- Text Tokenization: Splitting the text into individual words or tokens. You can use libraries like NLTK for this.
- > Text Lowercasing: Converting all text to lowercase to ensure consistency in text representation.
- > Stop Word Removal: Eliminating common words (e.g., "the," "and") that don't carry much meaning and can be ignored. NLTK have built-in lists of stop words.
- > Special Character Removal: Removing punctuation and other special characters that may not be relevant for chatbot training.
- Lemmatization or Stemming: Reducing words to their base form to handle variations (e.g., "running" to "run"). NLTK provide lemmatization and stemming options.
- ➤ Handling Contractions: Expanding contractions like "can't" to "cannot" for consistent representation.s