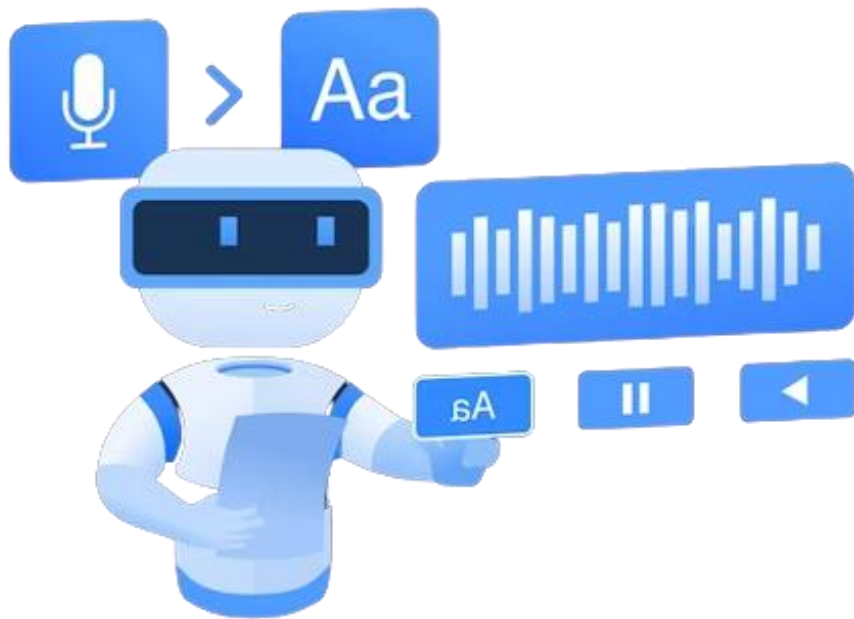




IT20259266 | Ranasinghe P.R.K.U

Software Engineering

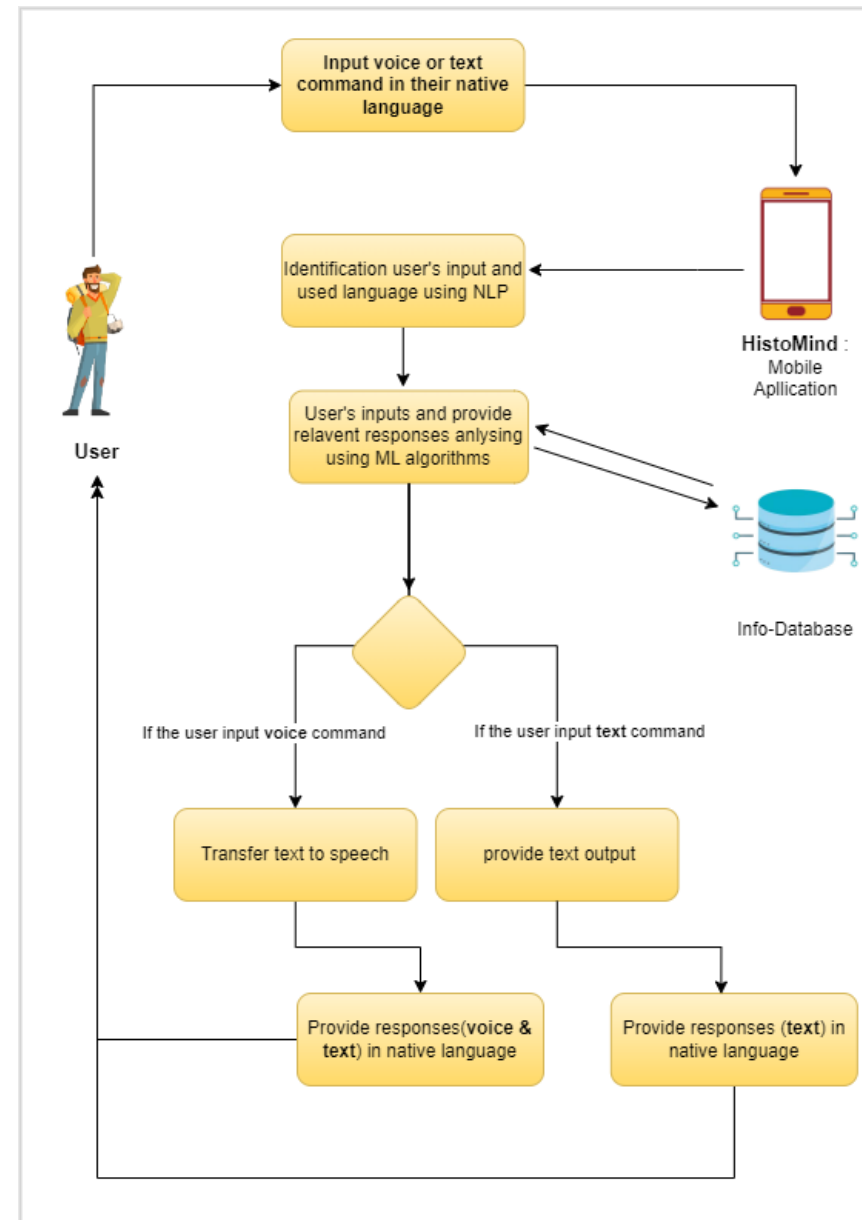


AI-Based Chatbot for Native Speakers

Research Problem

- ✓ The Sri Lankan economy heavily depends on tourism, with **historical sites** being major attractions.
- ✓ **Language limitations** pose difficulties for tourists in interacting with locals and **obtaining accurate information about historical sites**.
- ✓ **Lack of information in languages** like German and Tamil, commonly used by tourists visiting Sri Lanka.
- ✓ Existing information in widely spoken languages like English does not cater to the diverse range of visitors.

User Flow Diagram





Functional Requirements

- **Language Recognition** - The chatbot should be able to differentiate between different user-spoken languages.
- **Intent Recognition** - The chatbot needs to understand what the user wants and respond accordingly.
- **Knowledge Management** - The chatbot needs to save and retrieve information from a database to give accurate responses
- **Error handling** - The chatbot should handle errors well and provide feedback to users.
- **TESTING**- The system shall undergo regular testing to improve its performance and usability

Current Progress

- Create a **Language Identification Model** using sample dataset(English, German)
- Create Mobile User Interfaces
- Gathered voice datasets for creating a Voice Recognition Model

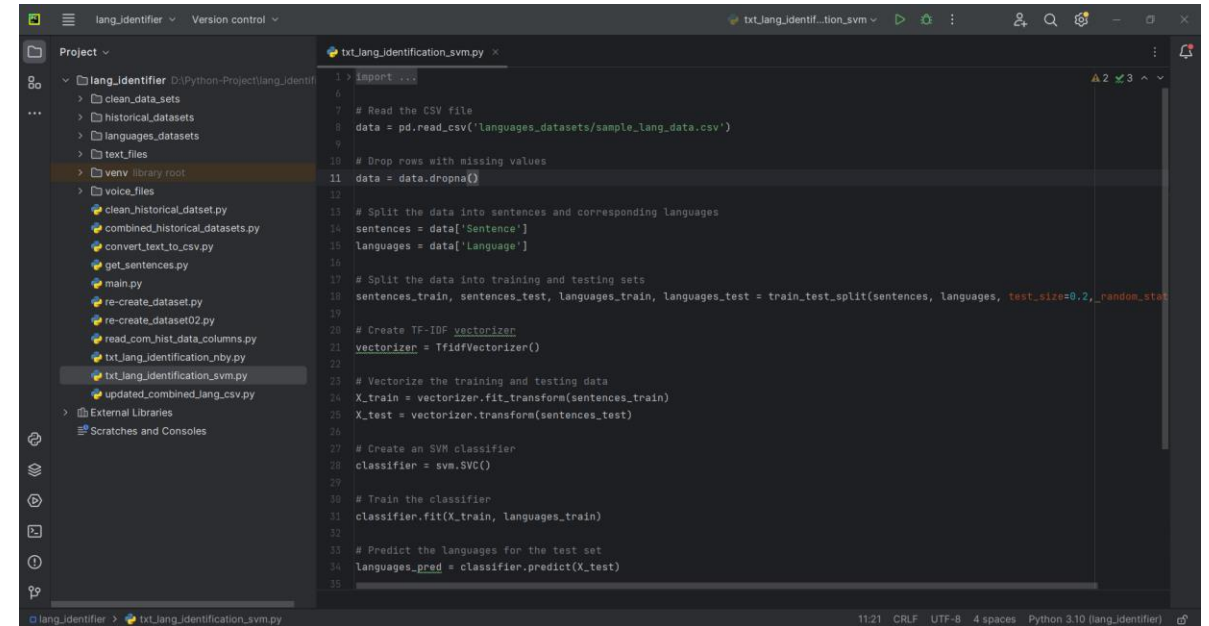


Methodology

- **Data Collection:** Collect and prepare a dataset of tourist questions and answers related to historical places and landmarks in various languages.
- **Model Development:** Train and optimize an AI-based chatbot model using NLP and ML techniques on the collected dataset.
- **Integration:** Integrate the trained model into a mobile application, allowing tourists to speak or type in their native language, which the chatbot will recognize automatically.

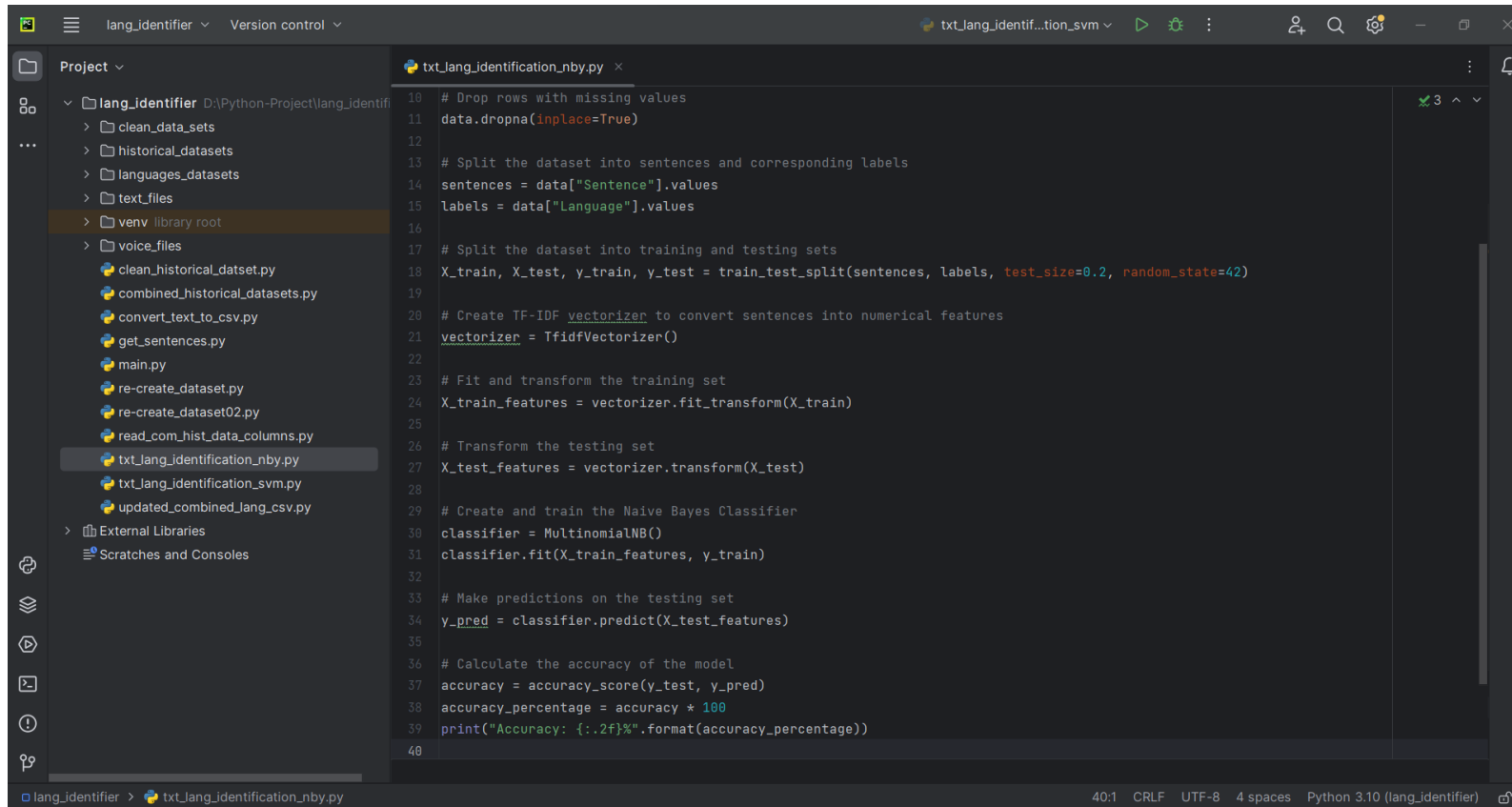
- **Testing:** Conduct thorough testing of the chatbot's functionality and accuracy to ensure it provides accurate and helpful responses to tourist inquiries.
- **Deployment:** Deploy the mobile application with the AI-based chatbot to make it available to tourists and other users, with regular updates and improvements based on user feedback.

Training the dataset - SVM



The screenshot shows a code editor with a project explorer on the left and a code editor on the right. The project explorer shows a project named 'lang_identifier' with a 'venv' folder and several Python files. The code editor shows the file 'txt_lang_identification_svm.py' with the following code:

```
1 > import ...
2
3 # Read the CSV file
4 data = pd.read_csv('languages_datasets/sample_lang_data.csv')
5
6 # Drop rows with missing values
7 data = data.dropna()
8
9 # Split the data into sentences and corresponding languages
10 sentences = data['Sentence']
11 languages = data['Language']
12
13 # Split the data into training and testing sets
14 sentences_train, sentences_test, languages_train, languages_test = train_test_split(sentences, languages, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
15
16 # Create TF-IDF vectorizer
17 vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()
18
19 # Vectorize the training and testing data
20 X_train = vectorizer.fit_transform(sentences_train)
21 X_test = vectorizer.transform(sentences_test)
22
23 # Create an SVM classifier
24 classifier = svm.SVC()
25
26 # Train the classifier
27 classifier.fit(X_train, languages_train)
28
29 # Predict the languages for the test set
30 languages_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
```



```
10 # Drop rows with missing values
11 data.dropna(inplace=True)
12
13 # Split the dataset into sentences and corresponding labels
14 sentences = data["Sentence"].values
15 labels = data["Language"].values
16
17 # Split the dataset into training and testing sets
18 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(sentences, labels, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
19
20 # Create TF-IDF vectorizer to convert sentences into numerical features
21 vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()
22
23 # Fit and transform the training set
24 X_train_features = vectorizer.fit_transform(X_train)
25
26 # Transform the testing set
27 X_test_features = vectorizer.transform(X_test)
28
29 # Create and train the Naive Bayes Classifier
30 classifier = MultinomialNB()
31 classifier.fit(X_train_features, y_train)
32
33 # Make predictions on the testing set
34 y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test_features)
35
36 # Calculate the accuracy of the model
37 accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
38 accuracy_percentage = accuracy * 100
39 print("Accuracy: {:.2f}%".format(accuracy_percentage))
40
```

Training the dataset - Naive Bayes Classifier

Challenges and Risk Mitigation



- Collect a substantial amount of data for the dataset.
- Language Limitations : language processing and translation accuracy
- Speech Recognition : variations in accents, background noise, and speech clarity
- Training the sample model.

Future Work

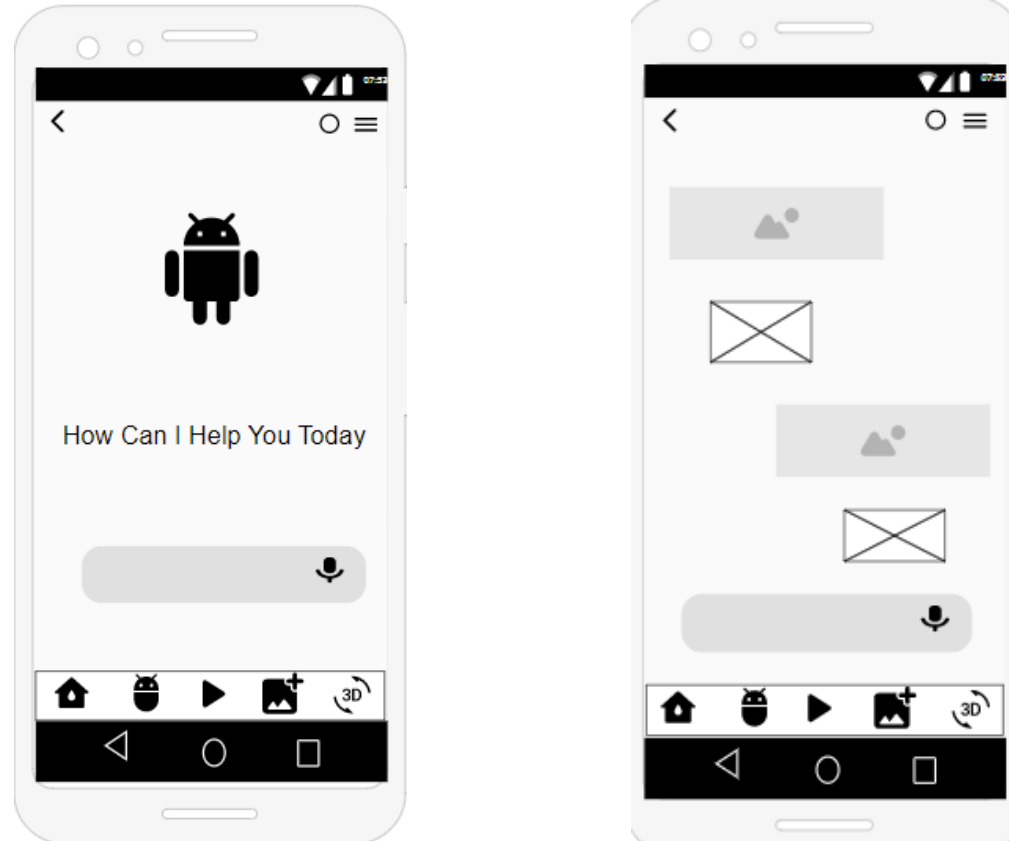
For 90% Progress Presentation

- ✓ Increase the model accuracy level by using a large dataset.
- ✓ Complete the Backend.
- ✓ Complete the Front-End using Flutter.

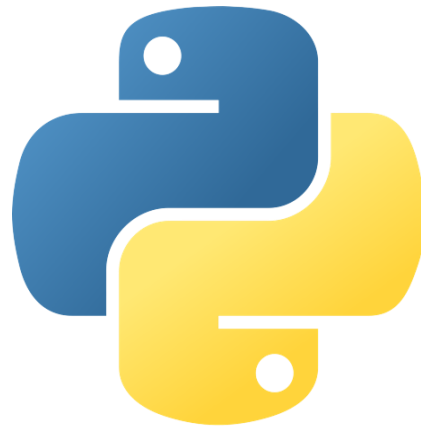
For Final Presentation

- ✓ Integrate the component with other team members.
- ✓ Complete running app.

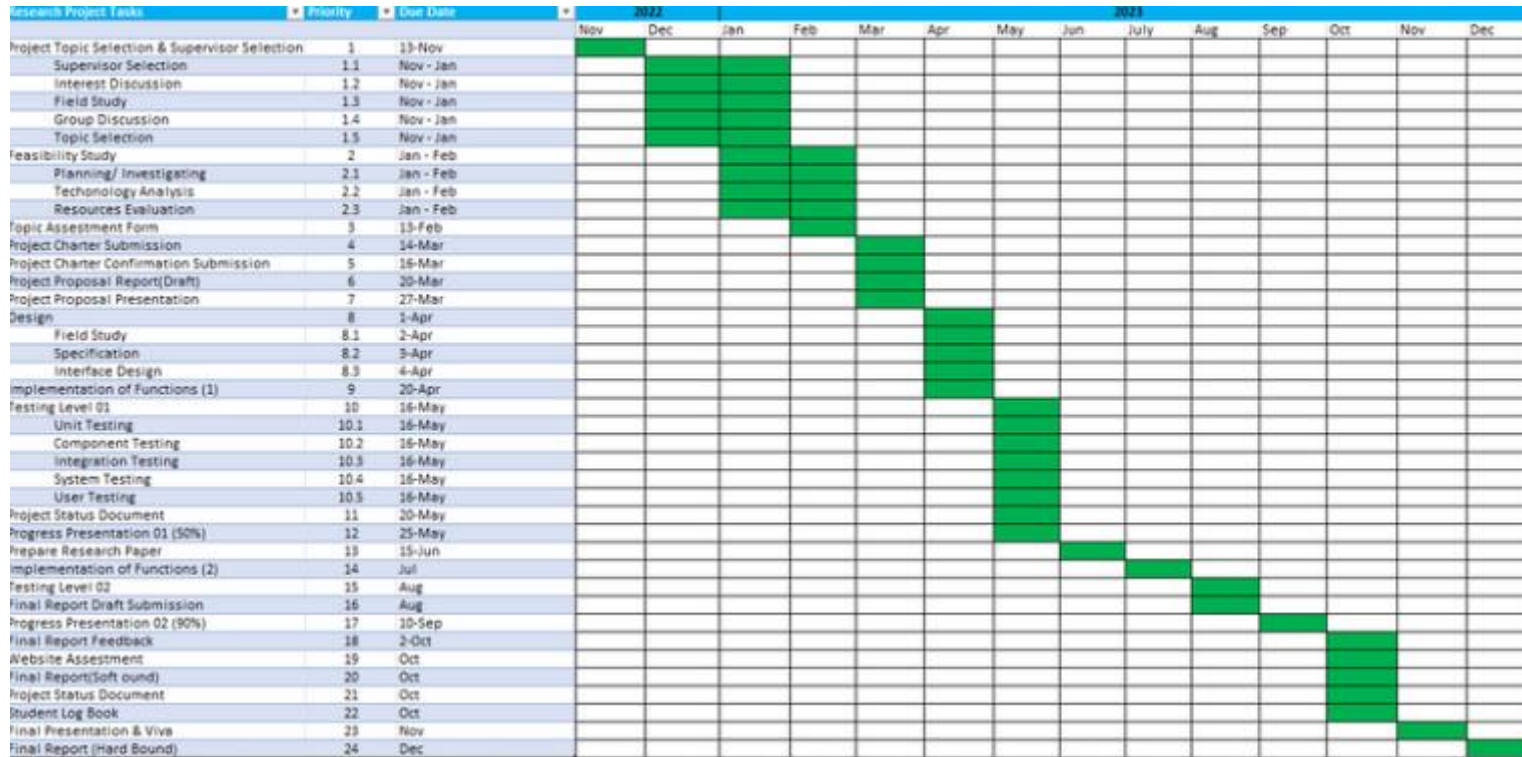
Interface Designs



Tools & Technologies



Gantt Chart



Model Demonstration





IT20008178 | PRIYARATNE K.K.M.M

Information Technology

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Functional Requirements

- The system should be able to collect a set of images of historical places from different sources, such as online databases, user submissions, or social media.
- The location should be able to be found by the system. matching the database's information.
- The system should be able to store the images and associated metadata, such as the location and date of the image, to enable future retrieval and analysis.
- Based on user comments and new data, the system should be able to employ methods of machine learning to increase its accuracy and effectiveness over time.

Research Problem

Our research aims to develop a reliable and accurate image recognition system for identifying and categorizing historical landmarks. We will address challenges such as variations in lighting, historical changes, and cultural differences to create a dependable system that works consistently in real-world contexts.

Current Progress

- ❖ Gather dataset for Sigiriya Rock fortress.
- ❖ Create Mobile user interfaces.
- ❖ Create demo Application using OpenCV.

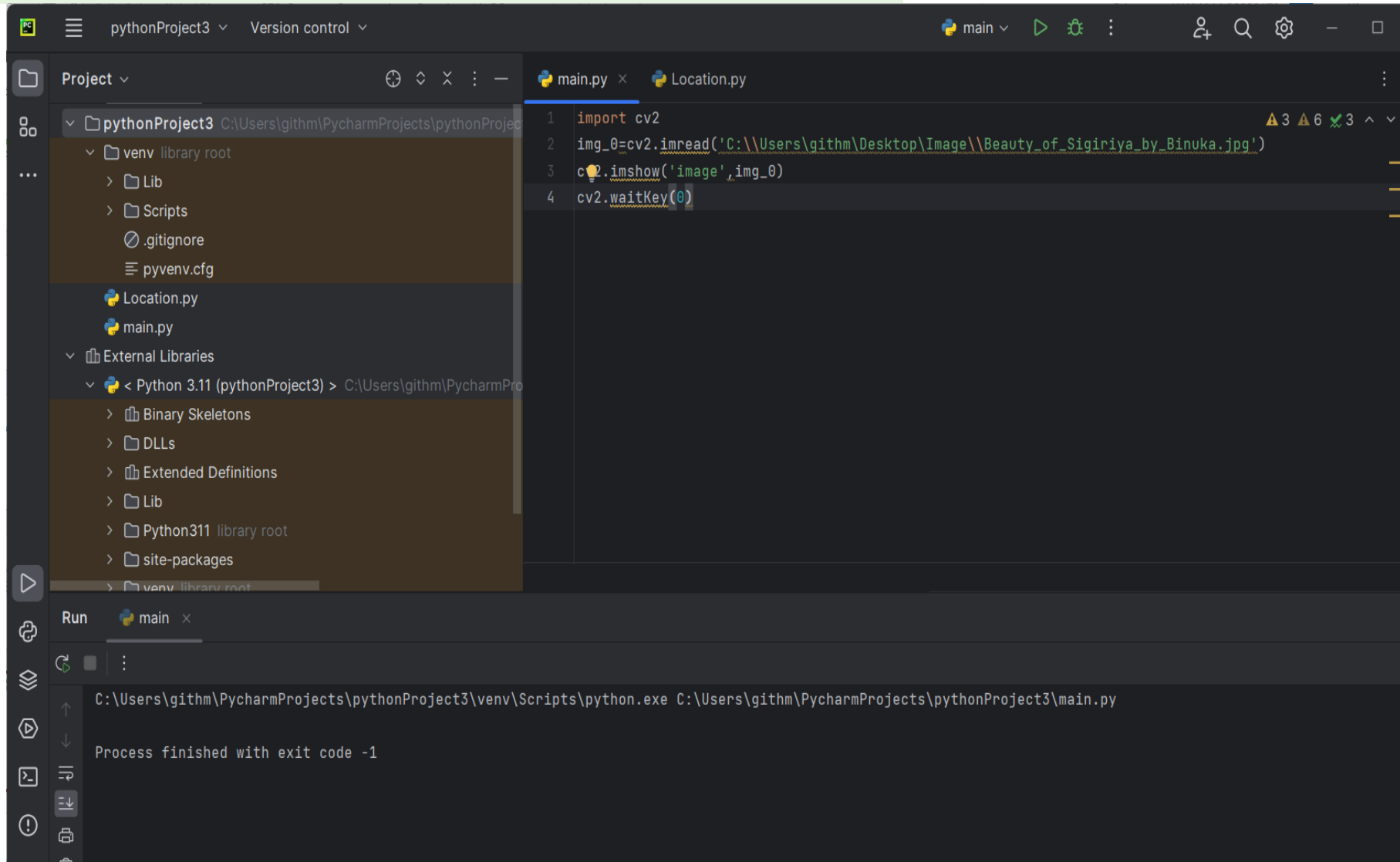


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Methodology

The methodology involves a comprehensive approach to developing an accurate and reliable image recognition system for identifying historical sites and landmarks. This involves various steps including data collection, preprocessing, feature extraction, algorithm development, training and testing, integration, collaboration, and continuous improvement. By following this methodology, researchers can develop a robust system that can contribute to the documentation and preservation of cultural heritage.

4. Out put of the create model



The screenshot displays the PyCharm IDE interface. On the left, the Project tool window shows the file structure of 'pythonProject3', including a virtual environment 'venv' and external libraries for Python 3.11. The main editor window shows the code in 'main.py':

```
1 import cv2
2 img_0=cv2.imread('C:\\Users\\githm\\Desktop\\Image\\Beauty_of_Sigiriya_by_Binuka.jpg')
3 cv2.imshow('image',img_0)
4 cv2.waitKey(0)
```

Below the editor, the Run tool window shows the command executed: `C:\Users\githm\PycharmProjects\pythonProject3\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\githm\PycharmProjects\pythonProject3\main.py`. The output indicates that the process finished with exit code -1.

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pythonProject3 Version control main


Project

- pythonProject3 C:\Users\githm\PycharmProjects\pythonProject3
 - venv library root
 - Lib
 - Scripts
 - .gitignore
 - pyvenv.cfg
 - Location.py
 - main.py
 - External Libraries
 - Python 3.11 (pythonProject3) C:\Users\githm\PycharmProjects\pythonProject3
 - Binary Skeletons
 - DLLs
 - Extended Definitions
 - Lib
 - Python311 library root
 - site-packages
 - venv library root

main.py Location.py

```
1 import cv2
2 img_0=cv2.imread('C:\\Users\\githm\\Desktop\\Image\\Beauty_of_Sigiriya_by_Binuka.jpg')
3 cv2.imshow('image',img_0)
4 cv2.waitKey(0)
```

image



pythonProject3 > main.py

CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces Python 3.11 (pythonProject3)

Challenges and Risk Mitigation

- Limited and Unjust- Dataset.
- Similar-looking Places.
- Generalization in Unknown Locations

Future Work

For 90% Progress Presentation

- ✓ Increase the model accuracy level by using a large dataset.
- ✓ Complete the Backend.
- ✓ Complete the Front-end using Flutter .

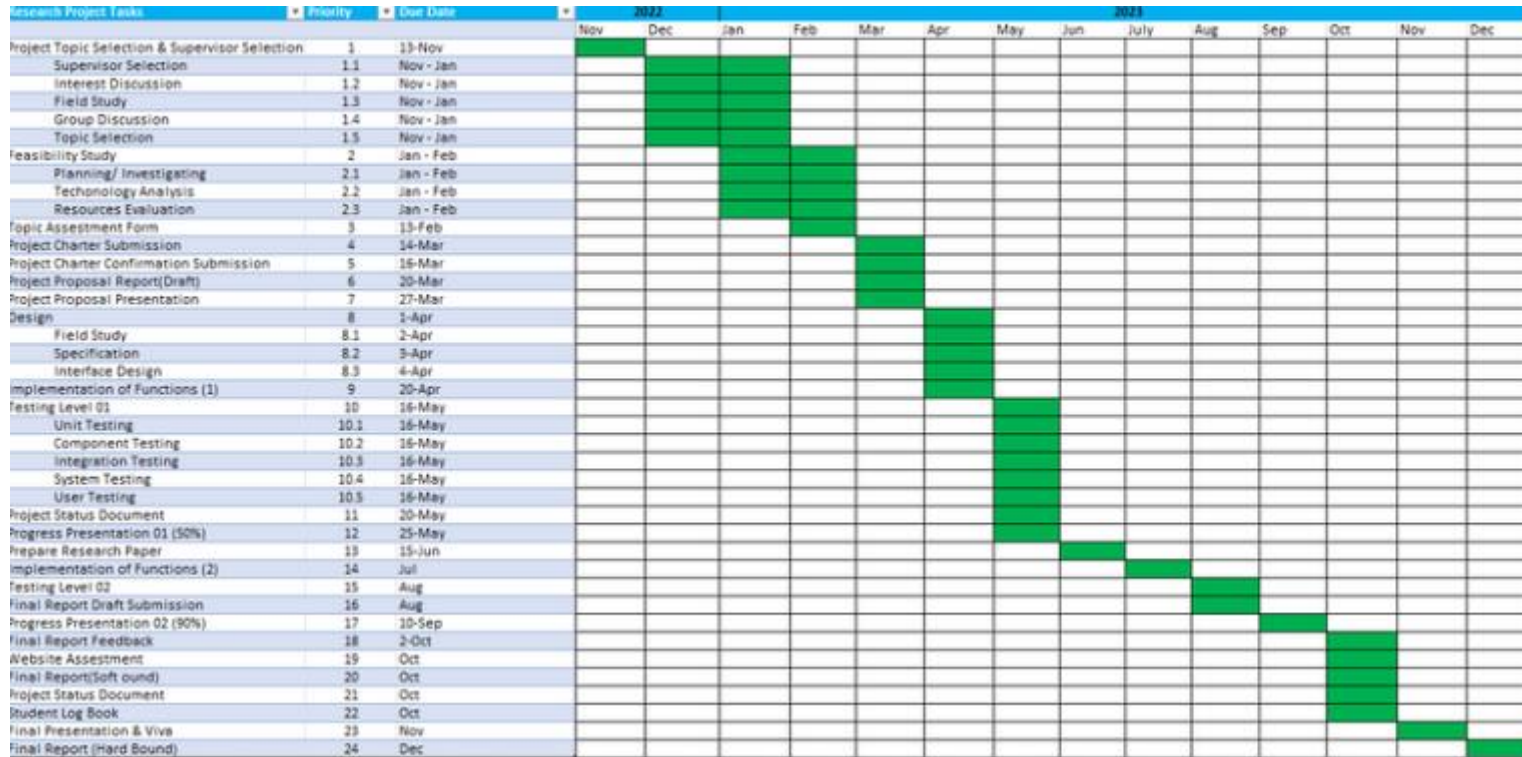
For Final Presentation

- ✓ Integrate the component with other team members.
- ✓ Complete running app.

Model Demonstration

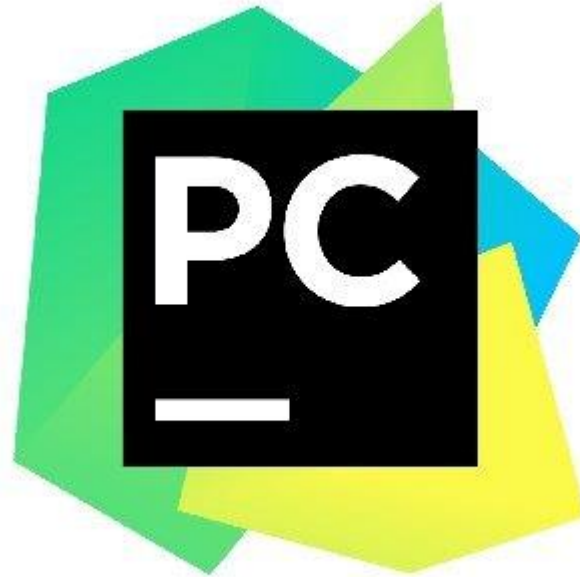


Gantt Chart



Technologies to be used

Option A



Interface Designs



Thank you





IT20209520 | Navoda R.C

Software Engineering



Research Problem

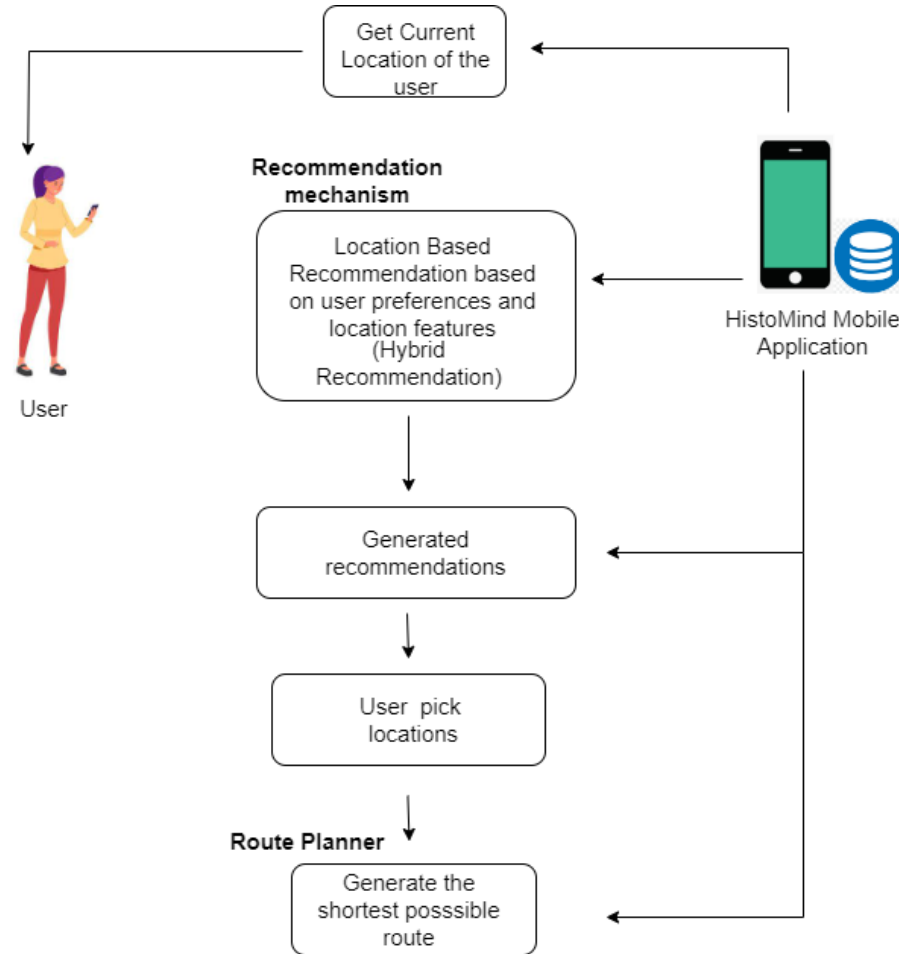
Limited software solutions:

Despite the country's rich historical sites, there is a lack of effective software solutions to promote and publicize these attractions to potential tourists. The existing methods are insufficient in leveraging technology to attract visitors.

Lack of cost-effective trip planning:

There is currently no comprehensive strategy in place that allows tourists to visit multiple historical sites at a lower cost within a single trip season. This hinders the potential for tourists to explore and experience the diverse cultural heritage of Sri Lanka.

User Flow Diagram





Functional Requirements

Location-based recommendation mechanism:

The system should suggest historical places based on the user's current location.

It should also recommend nearby tourism attractions along with historical sites.

The recommendation algorithm should prioritize historical value over popularity.

Route Planner:

The system should allow users to select multiple historical locations on a map.

It should find the shortest path between all the destinations using an optimal shortest path algorithm.

Effective routing is crucial for efficient trip planning.

User Interface:

User Interface

- The mobile app should have a user-friendly interface.
- Proposed historical sites and nearby attractions should be displayed on the interface.
- The interface should provide mapping of selected historical locations and show the recommended path, with options for customization.

Optimization

- The system should optimize the shortest path algorithm to reduce computing costs.
- It should consider real-time traffic data to optimize the user's path for efficient navigation.
- Data Management:



Methodology

- Implement a location-based recommendation mechanism considering the user's current location.
- Prioritize historical value over popularity in the recommendation algorithm.
- Develop a route planner to find the shortest path between selected historical locations.
- Optimize the shortest path algorithm to reduce computing costs.



- Create a user-friendly interface displaying proposed historical sites and nearby attractions.
- Enable customization options for the recommended path in the user interface.
- Ensure data accuracy by updating information on historical sites and tourist attractions.
- Implement effective data management techniques to reduce computational costs.
- Maintain privacy and security of user data through secure storage and transmission.
- Incorporate user authentication and access control in the system.

Current Progress

- Merge the datasets
- Feature engineering
 - ✓ Distance Calculation
 - ✓ Historical Place Categories
 - ✓ Ratings and Reviews
 - ✓ Historical Place Popularity
 - ✓ Time of Visit
- Handle categorical variables
- Normalize or scale the data
- Split the data
- Data Labeling
- Content-based filtering



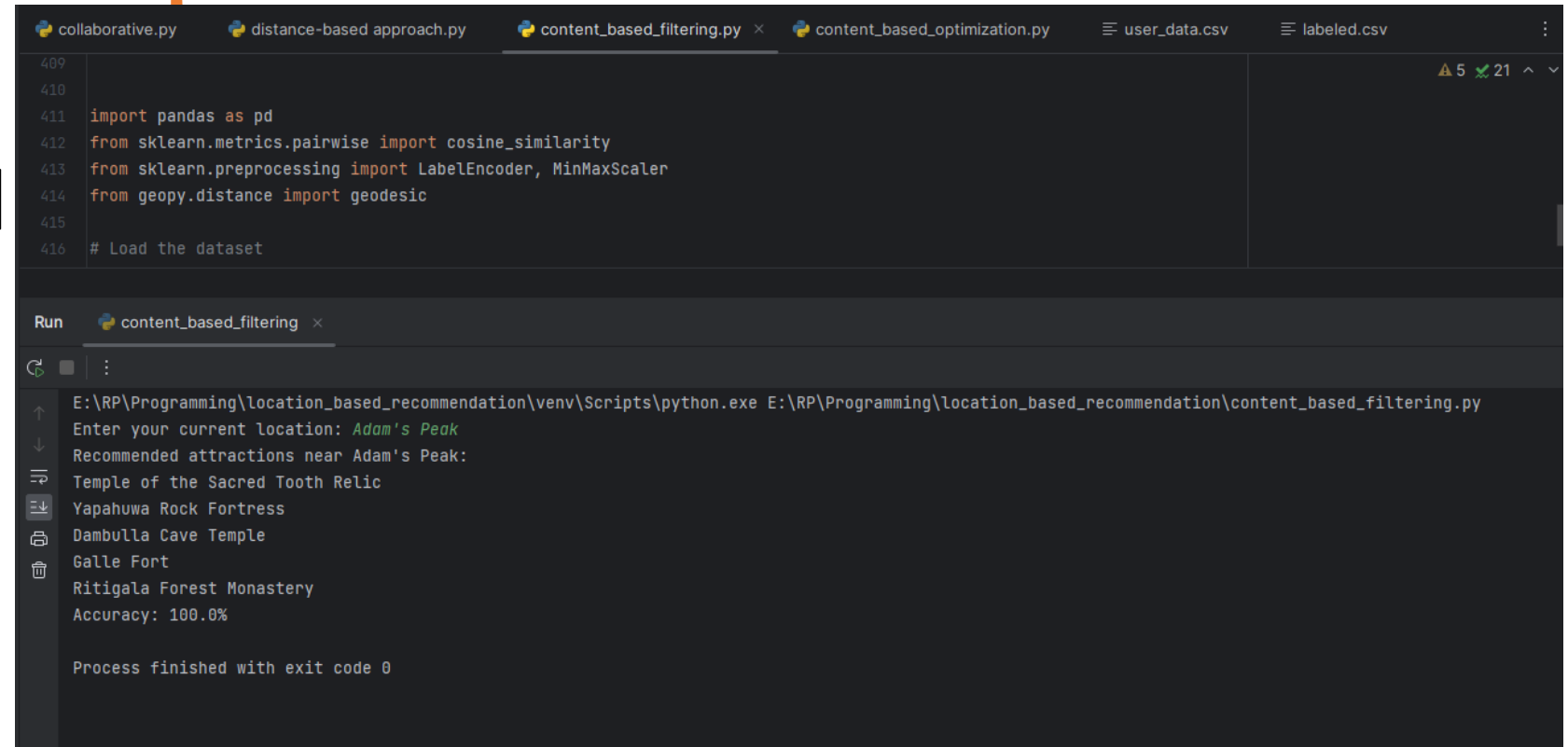
Optimization the content-based filtering

Instead of calculating distances using a loop, the `apply` function is used along with *geodesic* to calculate distances between the user's location and all other attractions. This eliminates the need for the distances list.

Sorted the attractions directly from the dataset based on distances. This avoids creating a separate list of attractions with distances and sorting it.

Instead of using if conditions and checking duplicates in a *loop*, the attractions are filtered to exclude the user's current location and directly selected the top *n_recommendations* attractions. This is done using pandas' DataFrame operations, which are more efficient.

Output of the Content-based Filtering



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with several tabs: 'collaborative.py', 'distance-based approach.py', 'content_based_filtering.py' (active), 'content_based_optimization.py', 'user_data.csv', and 'labeled.csv'. The active tab contains Python code for content-based filtering. Below the code editor is a 'Run' button and a terminal window showing the execution output.

```
409
410
411 import pandas as pd
412 from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine_similarity
413 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, MinMaxScaler
414 from geopy.distance import geodesic
415
416 # Load the dataset
```

Run content_based_filtering ×

E:\RP\Programming\location_based_recommendation\venv\Scripts\python.exe E:\RP\Programming\location_based_recommendation\content_based_filtering.py

Enter your current location: *Adam's Peak*

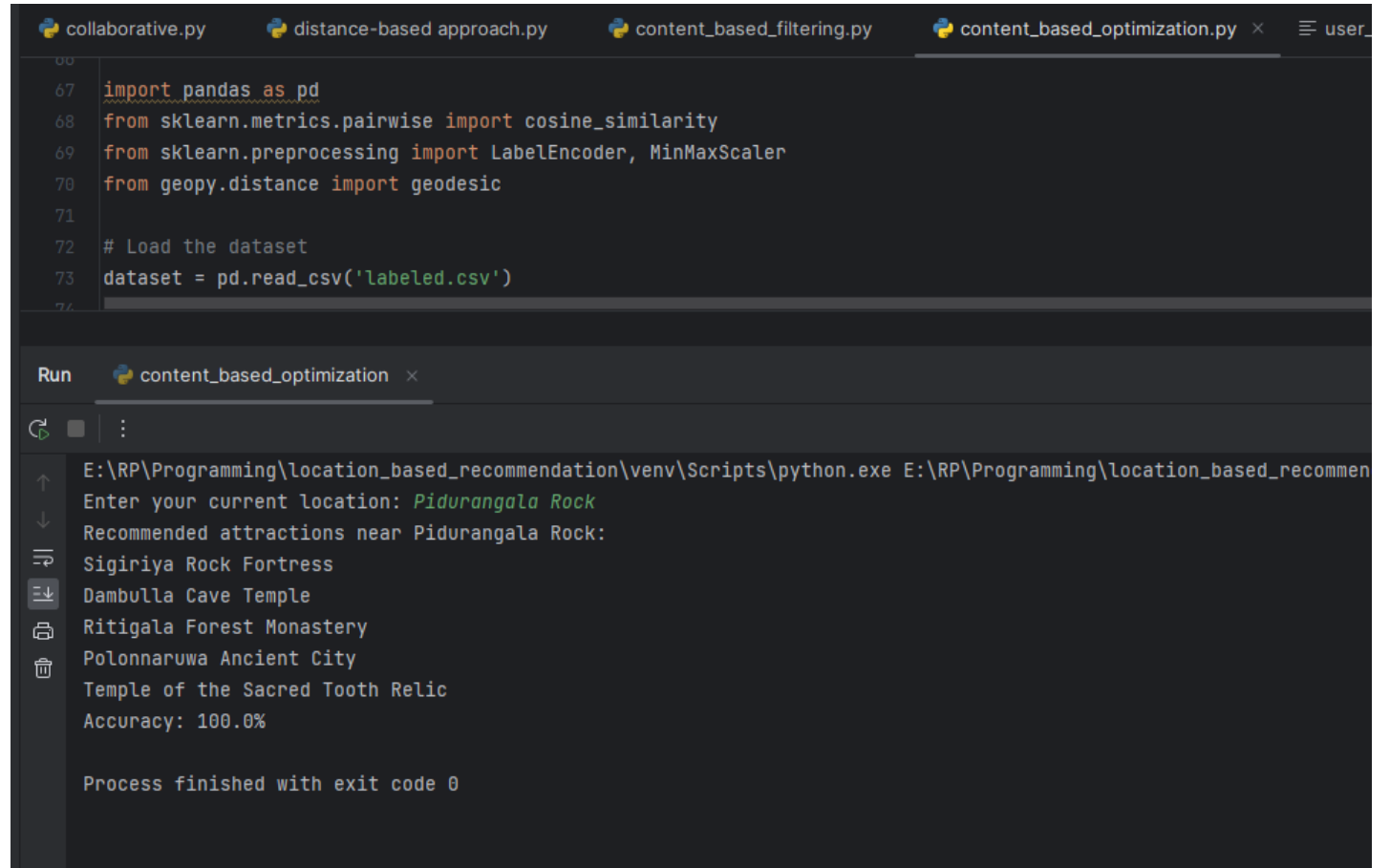
Recommended attractions near Adam's Peak:

- Temple of the Sacred Tooth Relic
- Yapahuwa Rock Fortress
- Dambulla Cave Temple
- Galle Fort
- Ritigala Forest Monastery

Accuracy: 100.0%

Process finished with exit code 0

Output of the Content- based Filtering Optimization



The screenshot displays a Python IDE with four tabs: `collaborative.py`, `distance-based approach.py`, `content_based_filtering.py`, and `content_based_optimization.py`. The `content_based_optimization.py` tab is active, showing the following code:

```
67 import pandas as pd
68 from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine_similarity
69 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, MinMaxScaler
70 from geopy.distance import geodesic
71
72 # Load the dataset
73 dataset = pd.read_csv('labeled.csv')
74
```

Below the code editor, the `Run` button is visible, and the output console shows the execution results for `content_based_optimization`:

```
E:\RP\Programming\location_based_recommendation\venv\Scripts\python.exe E:\RP\Programming\location_based_recommen
Enter your current location: Pidurangala Rock
Recommended attractions near Pidurangala Rock:
Sigiriya Rock Fortress
Dambulla Cave Temple
Ritigala Forest Monastery
Polonnaruwa Ancient City
Temple of the Sacred Tooth Relic
Accuracy: 100.0%

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Challenges and Risk Mitigation

Challenges

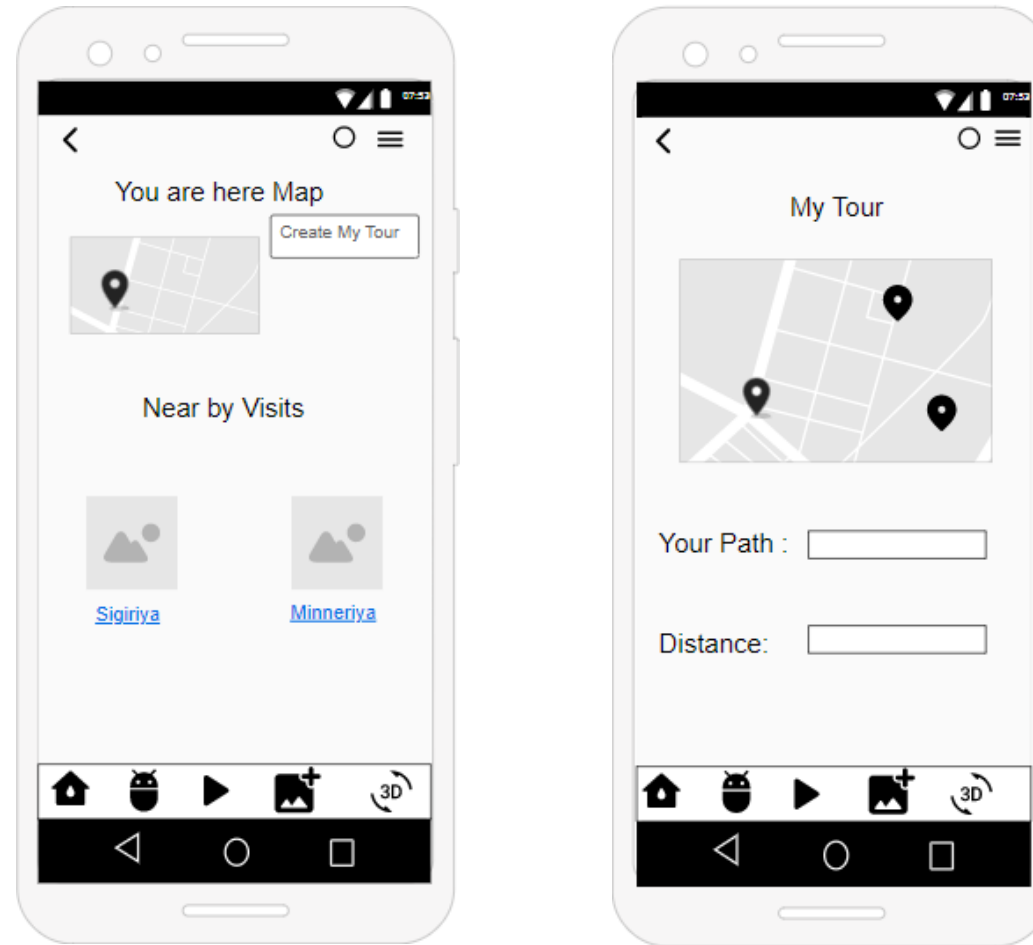
- Data Availability
- Algorithm Complexity
- Scalability
- User Experience



Risk Mitigation

- Data Quality Control
- Algorithm Optimization
- Scalability Planning
- User Testing and Feedback
- Security and Privacy Measures
- Continuous Monitoring and Maintenance

Interface Designs



Technologies to be used



Future Work

- **For 90% Progress Presentation**

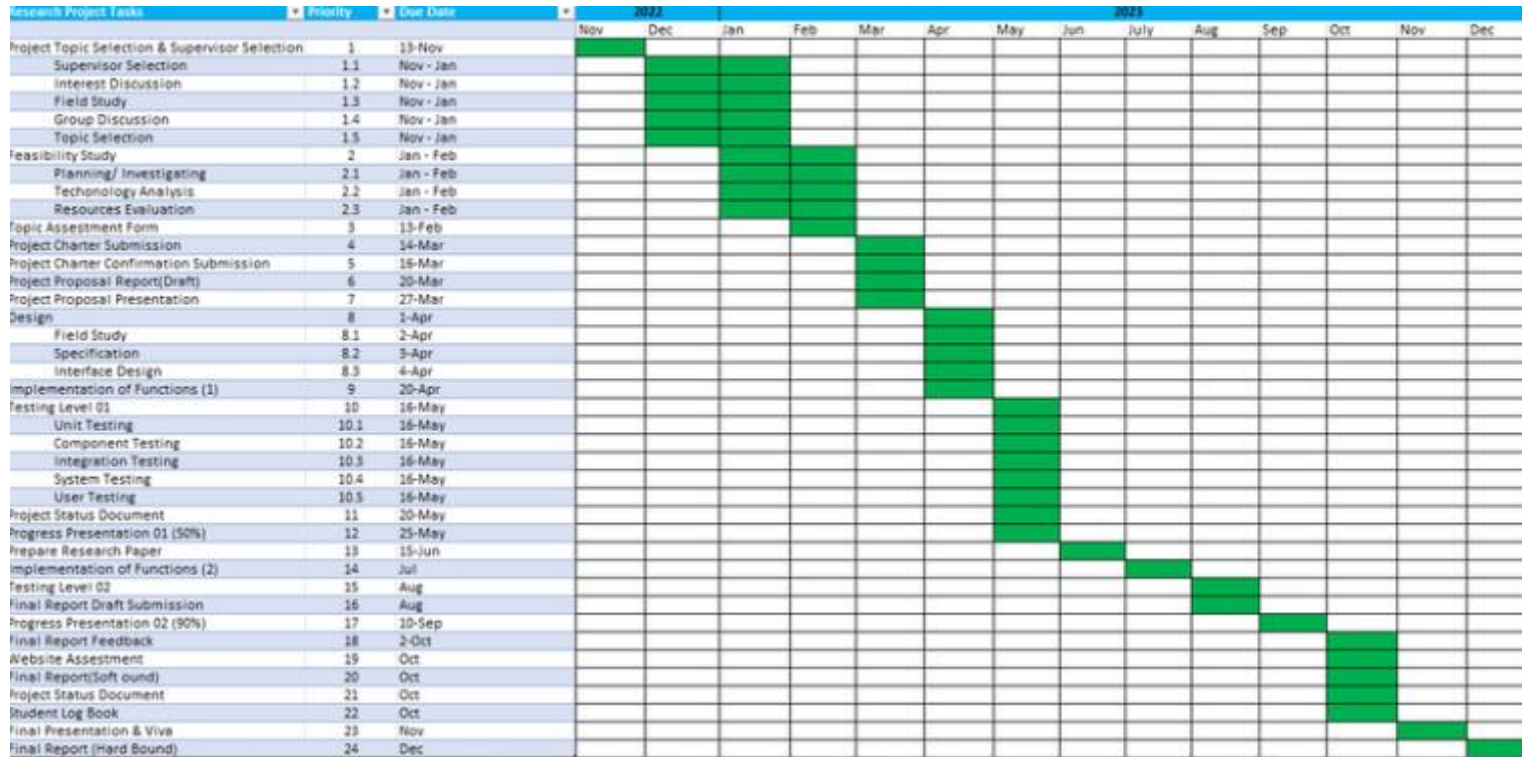
- ✓ Increase the model accuracy level by using a large dataset.
- ✓ Ternary recommendation based on the facts
 - popular tourist attractions
 - lesser-known attractions
 - Neutral Recommendations
- ✓ Route planner and the shortest path optimization

- **For Final Presentation**

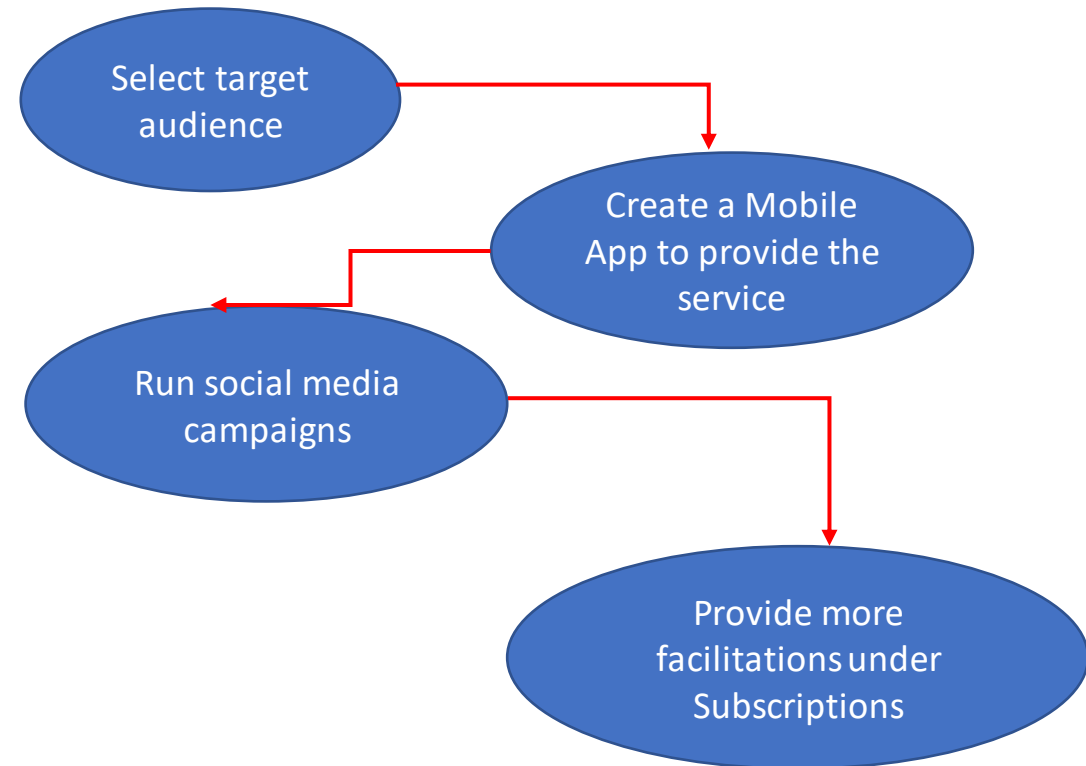
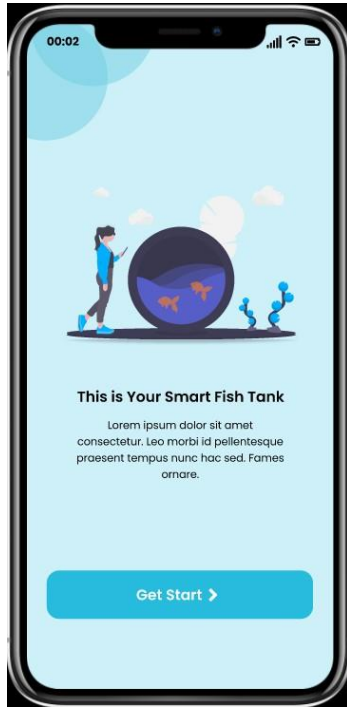
- ✓ Complete the frontend
- ✓ Deployment



Gantt Chart



Commercialization Plan



Model Demonstration

