Tara: Your Personal AI Assistant

1. ABSTRACT:

Tara stands as a groundbreaking AI assistant meticulously crafted to elevate daily productivity through seamless voice interaction and automation. At its core, Tara harnesses cutting-edge AI technologies and Python libraries to execute an extensive array of tasks. These encompass managing emails, navigating the web, system administration, and delivering real-time updates on weather, news, and beyond. By exemplifying how AI can seamlessly integrate into everyday life, this project demonstrates the potential of Tara as a reliable, efficient, and indispensable personal assistant.

pyttsx3 falls under the category of Natural Language Processing (NLP) in the broader field of Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Natural Language Processing involves the interaction between computers and human (natural) languages. In the case of pyttsx3, it is specifically concerned with the generation of human-like speech from text. This process typically involves the use of machine learning algorithms and linguistic rules to convert written text into spoken words, mimicking the way humans speak.

Within NLP, text-to-speech (TTS) conversion is an important area that enables various applications such as virtual assistants, accessibility tools for visually impaired individuals, language learning platforms, and more.

So, while pyttsx3 itself is not an AI algorithm, it provides a useful tool for developers working in the field of NLP to incorporate speech synthesis capabilities into their AI applications.

2. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN AI_ASSISTANT:

AI_ASSISTANT utilizes cutting-edge artificial intelligence techniques to provide a seamless user experience. Leveraging natural language processing (NLP), speech recognition, and machine learning, AI_ASSISTANT can understand and respond to user queries in real-time. Its core functionalities include voice interaction, task automation, information retrieval, and personalized user support. By continuously learning from user interactions, AI_ASSISTANT improves its accuracy and efficiency over time.

3. FRAMEWORK FOR AI ASSISTANT:

The framework for AI_ASSISTANT is designed to be modular and scalable, consisting of several key components:

- Voice Processing Module: Handles speech recognition and synthesis using the pyttsx3 and speech recognition libraries.
- Task Automation Module: Automates routine tasks such as taking screenshots, monitoring CPU usage, and fetching the weather.
- Information Retrieval Module: Integrates with APIs to provide real-time information like news updates and Wikipedia summaries.
- User Interface Module: Provides a graphical interface using tkinter, allowing users to interact with the assistant via text input or voice commands.

4. SYSTEMATIC MODEL:

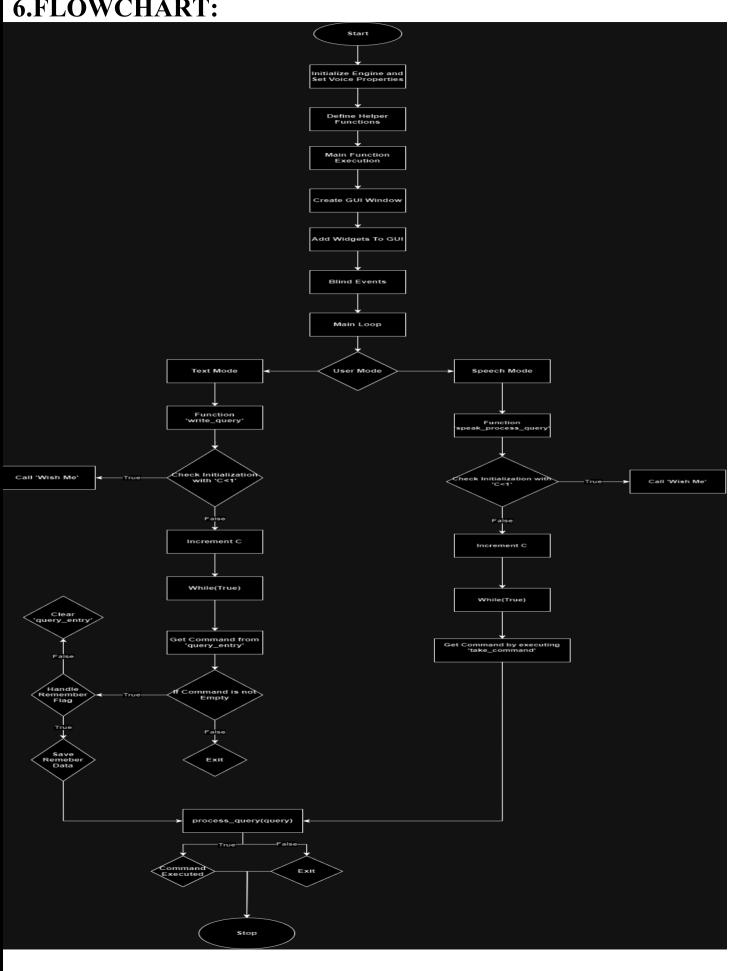
The systematic model for AI ASSISTANT involves the following steps:

- 1. Initialization: Set up the speech engine and voice properties.
- 2. **Greeting**: The assistant greets the user based on the time of day.
- 3. **Listening**: The assistant listens for voice commands or accepts text input.
- 4. **Processing**: The assistant processes the user's query and determines the appropriate action.
- 5. **Execution**: The assistant executes the command, such as fetching information, performing a task, or providing a response.
- 6. **Feedback**: The assistant provides feedback to the user through speech or text, ensuring a responsive interaction.

5. Hardware Requirements:

- Processor: Intel Core i5 or equivalent
- RAM: Minimum 4 GB (8 GB recommended)
- Storage: At least 500 MB of free disk space
- Microphone: For voice command input
- Speakers: For audio output

6.FLOWCHART:



7. Software Requirements:

Operating System: Windows 10 or later

Python: Version 3.7 or later

• Internet Connection: Required for web-based functionalities like email, weather updates, and news retrieval.

8. Tools and Versions:

Python: Version 3.7+

pyttsx3: 2.90

• datetime: Standard Python library

speech_recognition: 3.8.1

wikipedia: 1.4.0

• smtplib: Standard Python library

webbrowser: Standard Python library

os: Standard Python library

pyautogui: 0.9.53

psutil: 5.9.0

pyjokes: 0.6.0

requests: 2.25.1

• json: Standard Python library

CODE IMPLEMENTATION:

```
import pyttimport pyttsx3
import datetime
import speech_recognition as sr
import wikipedia
import time
import webbrowser as wb
import os
import pyautogui
import psutil
import pyjokes
import requests
import subprocess
from tkinter import filedialog
import tkinter as tk
```

```
from PIL import Image, ImageTk
pen app flag = False
engine = pyttsx3.init()
newVoiceRate = 130
engine.setProperty('rate', newVoiceRate)
roices = engine.getProperty('voices')
engine.setProperty('voice', voices[1].id)
def wishme():
   hour = datetime.datetime.now().hour
       speak and append("Good Morning Sir")
       speak and append("Good Afternoon Sir")
       speak and append ("Good Evening Sir")
       speak and append("Good Night Sir")
   speak and append("Tara at your service. Please tell me how can I help you?")
   file path = filedialog.asksaveasfilename(defaultextension=".png",
       img = pyautogui.screenshot()
       img.save(file path)
       append output(f"Screenshot saved to {file path}")
   usage = str(psutil.cpu percent())
   speak and append('CPU is at ' + usage + ' percent')
   battery = psutil.sensors battery()
   speak and append('Battery is at ' + str(battery.percent) + ' percent')
   engine.say(audio)
lef speak and append(audio):
   speak(audio)
   append output(audio)
def time():
   speak and append("The current time is " + Time)
def date():
   speak and append("Today's date is " + Date)
   joke = pyjokes.get joke()
   speak and append(joke)
lef takeCommand():
   r = sr.Recognizer()
       append output("Listening...")
```

```
append output("Recognizing...")
       query = r.recognize google(audio, language='en-in')
       append output(f" {query}\n")
       append output("Error: " + str(e))
       speak and append ("Say that again please...")
   api key = "b52c66bcd330f1661de28426f176faac"
   complete url = base url + "appid=" + api key + "&q=" + city
   response = requests.get(complete url)
   data = response.json()
       speak and append(result)
       speak and append("City not found")
   api key = "81a16fa94dc54006bd497762913c248a"
       "apiKey": api key,
   response = requests.get(base url, params=params)
   if response.status code == 200:
       news data = response.json()
       articles = news data.get("articles", [])
       if articles:
           speak and append("Here are the top news headlines")
               title = article["title"]
               description = article["description"]
               news = f"{title}\n{description}\n"
               speak and append(news)
           speak and append("No articles found")
       speak and append("Failed to fetch news data")
lef open application(app name):
   app_mapping = {
       'excel': 'C:\\Program Files\\Microsoft Office\\root\\Office16\\EXCEL.EXE',
```

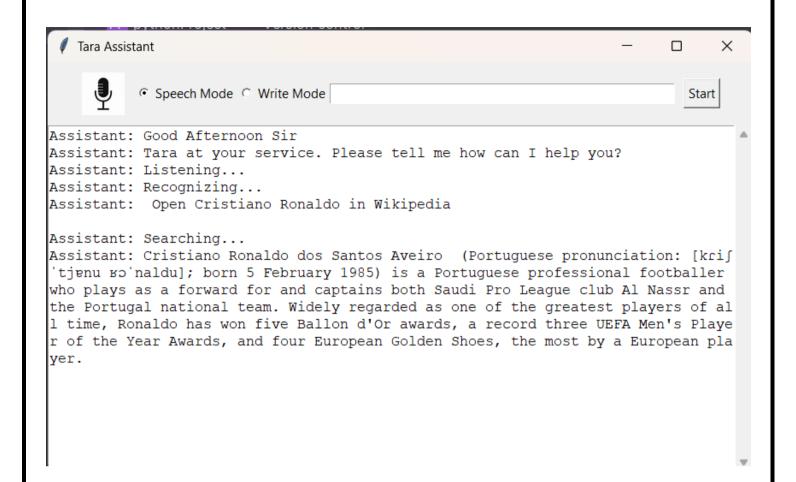
```
if app name in app mapping:
        subprocess.Popen(app mapping[app name])
        speak and append(f"Opening {app name}")
        speak and append(f"Application {app name} not found in predefined list.")
    speak and append(f"Failed to open {app name}: {e}")
   speak and append("Searching...")
   query = query.replace("wikipedia", "")
   results = wikipedia.summary(query, sentences=2)
   append output(results)
    speak (results)
   date()
   speak and append("What should I open?")
   search = takeCommand().lower()
   wb.get(chrome).open new tab(search + '.com')
elif 'search in chrome' in query:
   speak_and_append("What should I search?")
    wb.get('windows-default').open new tab(f"https://www.google.com/search?q={search}")
   os.system("shutdown /s /t 1")
   os.system("shutdown /r /t 1")
   os.startfile(os.path.join(song dir, songs[0]))
   speak and append("Playing Songs")
   speak and append("What should I remember?")
    data = takeCommand().lower()
    speak and append("You told me to remember " + data)
   file_path = filedialog.asksaveasfilename(defaultextension=".txt",
    if file path:
            remember file.write(data)
   file path = filedialog.askopenfilename(filetypes=[("Text files", "*.txt"), ("All
    if file path:
        with open(file path, "r") as remember file:
            remember data = remember file.read()
            speak_and_append("You told me to remember " + remember data)
elif 'screenshot' in query:
   screenshot()
```

```
cpu()
       speak and append("Please tell me the city name")
       city = takeCommand().lower()
       weather(city)
       speak and append("Which application should I open?")
       app name = takeCommand().lower()
       open application(app name)
lef start thread(mode):
   thread = threading.Thread(target=mode)
   thread.start()
lef on enter(event=None):
       start thread(speak process query)
       wishme()
       process query (query)
   global open_app_flag
       wishme()
   while True:
               data = query
                    speak and append("You told me to remember " + data)
                    file_path = filedialog.asksaveasfilename(defaultextension=".txt",
                    if file path:
                            remember file.write(data)
                speak and append("What should I remember?")
               open app flag = True
```

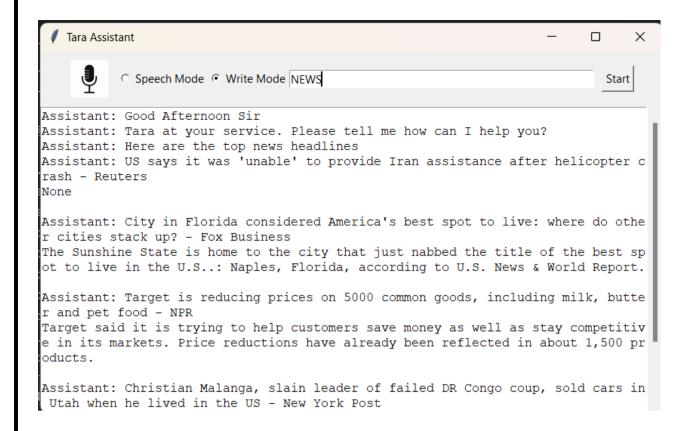
```
speak and append("Which application should I open?")
            time.sleep(3)
        elif open app flag:
           app to open = query
            open application (app to open)
            open app flag = False
        process query(query)
    root.update()
global remember_flag, open_app_flag
open app flag = False
text area.see(tk.END)
frame.pack(pady=10)
microphone image = Image.open("D:\\Mic.png")
microphone image = microphone image.resize((50, 50), Image.LANCZOS)
microphone icon = ImageTk.PhotoImage(microphone image)
microphone label.pack(side=tk.LEFT, padx=10)
mode var = tk.StringVar(value="speech")
speech mode button = tk.Radiobutton(frame, text="Speech Mode", variable=mode var,
speech mode button.pack(side=tk.LEFT)
write mode button = tk.Radiobutton(frame, text="Write Mode", variable=mode var,
write mode button.pack(side=tk.LEFT)
query entry = tk.Entry(frame, width=50)
query entry.pack(side=tk.LEFT)
button = tk.Button(frame, text="Start", command=on enter)
root.mainloop()
```

OUTPUT(SCREEN SHOTS):

1.SPEECH MODE:



2.WRITE MODE:



CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE:

AI_ASSISTANT represents a significant advancement in AI-driven communication and task automation. As AI technology continues to evolve, future improvements can include more sophisticated natural language understanding, integration with more diverse data sources, and enhanced user personalization. Potential future developments also encompass advanced machine learning algorithms for better context awareness and predictive capabilities, making AI_ASSISTANT an even more valuable tool in personal and professional settings.