

PHASE 4:DEVELOPMENT PART II

TITLE: CREATE A CHATBOT USING PYTHON

PROBLEM STATEMENT: CONTINUE BUILDING THE CHATBOT BY INTEGRATING IT INTO A WEB APP USING FLASK.

INTRODUCTION:

Integrating a chatbot into a web app using Flask is a great way to create interactive and dynamic web applications. Here's a step-by-step guide to help you get started:

Step 1: Set Up Your Development Environment

Step 2: Create a Flask Project Structure

- `app.py` will contain your Flask application.
- `templates` will store your HTML templates.
- `static` is where you can store CSS, JavaScript, and other static files.
- `chatbot.py` will be used to implement your chatbot logic.

Step 3: Create the Flask Application

Step 4: Create the Chatbot Logic

Step 5: Create the HTML Template

Step 6: Add JavaScript for Real-time Interaction

Step 7: Run Your Flask Application

How to Make Chatbot in Python?

Now we are going to build the chatbot using Flask framework but first, let us see the file structure and the type of files we will be creating:

- **data.json** – The data file which has predefined patterns and responses.

- **training.py** – In this Python file, we wrote a script to build the model and train our chatbot.
- **Texts.pkl** – This is a pickle file in which we store the words Python object using Nltk that contains a list of our vocabulary.
- **Labels.pkl** – The classes pickle file contains the list of categories(Labels).
- **model.h5** – This is the trained model that contains information about the model and has weights of the neurons.
- **app.py** – This is the flask Python script in which we implemented web-based GUI for our chatbot. Users can easily interact with the bot.

Here are the 5 steps to create a chatbot in Flask from scratch:

1. Import and load the data file
2. Preprocess data
3. split the data into training and test
4. Build the ANN model using keras
5. Predict the outcomes
6. Deploy the model in the Flask app

PROJECT CODE:

app.py

```
import nltk

nltk.download('popular')

from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer

lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()

import pickle

import numpy as np


from keras.models import load_model
```

```
model = load_model('model.h5')

import json

import random

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

words = pickle.load(open('texts.pkl','rb'))

classes = pickle.load(open('labels.pkl','rb'))

def clean_up_sentence(sentence):

    # tokenize the pattern - split words into array

    sentence_words = nltk.word_tokenize(sentence)

    # stem each word - create short form for word

    sentence_words = [lemmatizer.lemmatize(word.lower()) for
word in sentence_words]

    return sentence_words

# return bag of words array: 0 or 1 for each word in the bag
that exists in the sentence

def bow(sentence, words, show_details=True):

    # tokenize the pattern

    sentence_words = clean_up_sentence(sentence)

    # bag of words - matrix of N words, vocabulary matrix

    bag = [0]*len(words)
```

```

for s in sentence_words:

    for i,w in enumerate(words):

        if w == s:

            # assign 1 if current word is in the
vocabulary position

            bag[i] = 1

            if show_details:

                print ("found in bag: %s" % w)

return(np.array(bag))

def predict_class(sentence, model):

    # filter out predictions below a threshold

    p = bow(sentence, words, show_details=False)

    res = model.predict(np.array([p]))[0]

    ERROR_THRESHOLD = 0.25

    results = [[i,r] for i,r in enumerate(res) if
r>ERROR_THRESHOLD]

    # sort by strength of probability

    results.sort(key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)

    return_list = []

    for r in results:

        return_list.append({"intent": classes[r[0]],
"probability": str(r[1])})

```

```
        return return_list

def getResponse(ints, intents_json):

    tag = ints[0]['intent']

    list_of_intents = intents_json['intents']

    for i in list_of_intents:

        if(i['tag']== tag):

            result = random.choice(i['responses'])

            break

    return result

def chatbot_response(msg):

    ints = predict_class(msg, model)

    res = getResponse(ints, intents)

    return res


from flask import Flask, render_template, request

app = Flask(__name__)

app.static_folder = 'static'
```

```
@app.route("/")

def home():

    return render_template("index.html")


@app.route("/get")

def get_bot_response():

    userText = request.args.get('msg')

    return chatbot_response(userText)


if __name__ == "__main__":

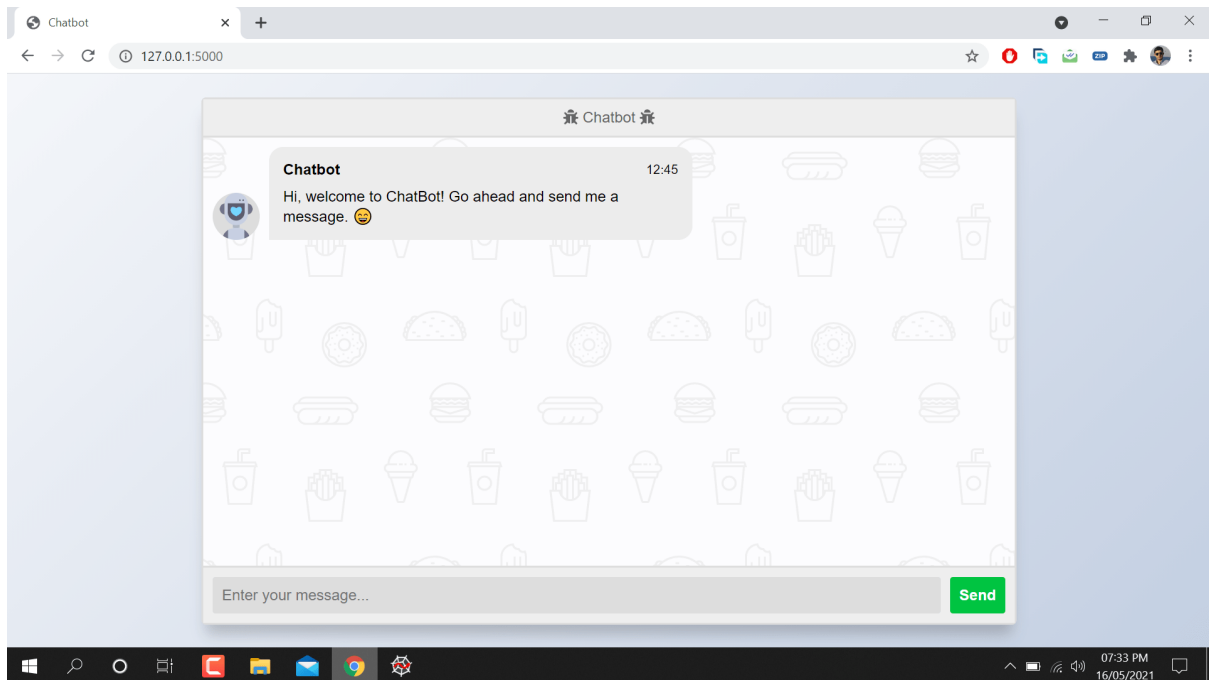
    app.run()
```

OUTPUT :

Run Flask App

The screenshot shows the Spyder Python IDE with a file named `app.py` open. The script imports `nlTK`, `keras`, `json`, `pickle`, and `numpy`. It loads a model and intents from local files. The `clean_up_sentence` function tokenizes and lemmatizes a sentence. The `bow` function creates a bag-of-words matrix. The console output shows the application running on `http://127.0.0.1:5000/` with TensorFlow and Keras logs.

```
1 import nltk
2 nltk.download('popular')
3 from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
4 lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
5 import pickle
6 import numpy as np
7
8 from keras.models import load_model
9 model = load_model('model.h5')
10 import json
11 import random
12 intents = json.loads(open('data.json').read())
13 words = pickle.load(open('texts.pkl', 'rb'))
14 classes = pickle.load(open('labels.pkl', 'rb'))
15
16 def clean_up_sentence(sentence):
17     # tokenize the pattern - split words into array
18     sentence_words = nltk.word_tokenize(sentence)
19     # stem each word - create short form for word
20     sentence_words = [lemmatizer.lemmatize(word.lower()) for word in sentence_words]
21     return sentence_words
22
23 # return bag of words array: 0 or 1 for each word in the bag that exists in the sentence
24
25 def bow(sentence, words, show_details=True):
26     # tokenize the pattern
27     sentence_words = clean_up_sentence(sentence)
28     # bag of words - matrix of N words, vocabulary matrix
29     bag = [0]*len(words)
30     for s in sentence_words:
31         for i,w in enumerate(words):
32             if w == s:
33                 # assign 1 if current word is in the vocabulary position
34                 bag[i] = 1
```



BOT RESPONSE

