

AYUR MIND

HARNESSING THE POWER OF ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE FOR PERSONALIZED TREATMENT
AND DIAGNOSIS

www.ayurminds.com



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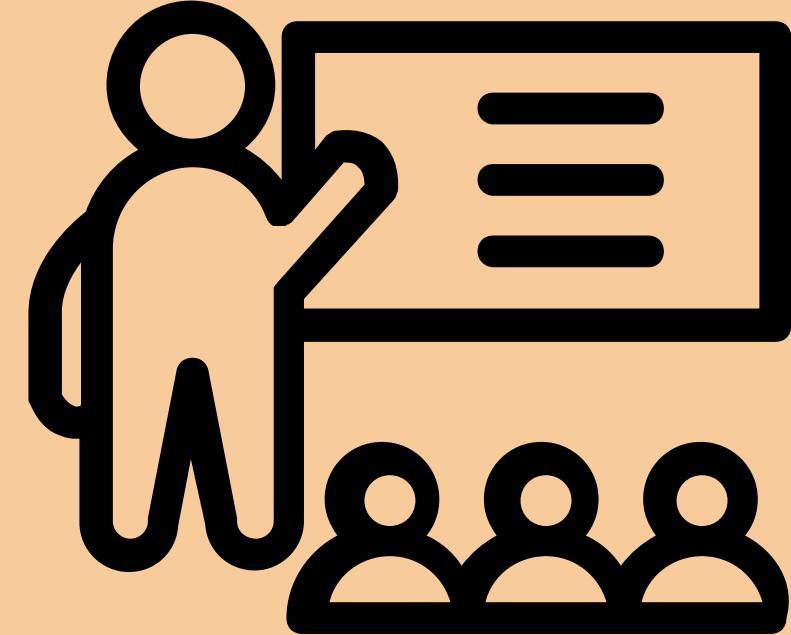


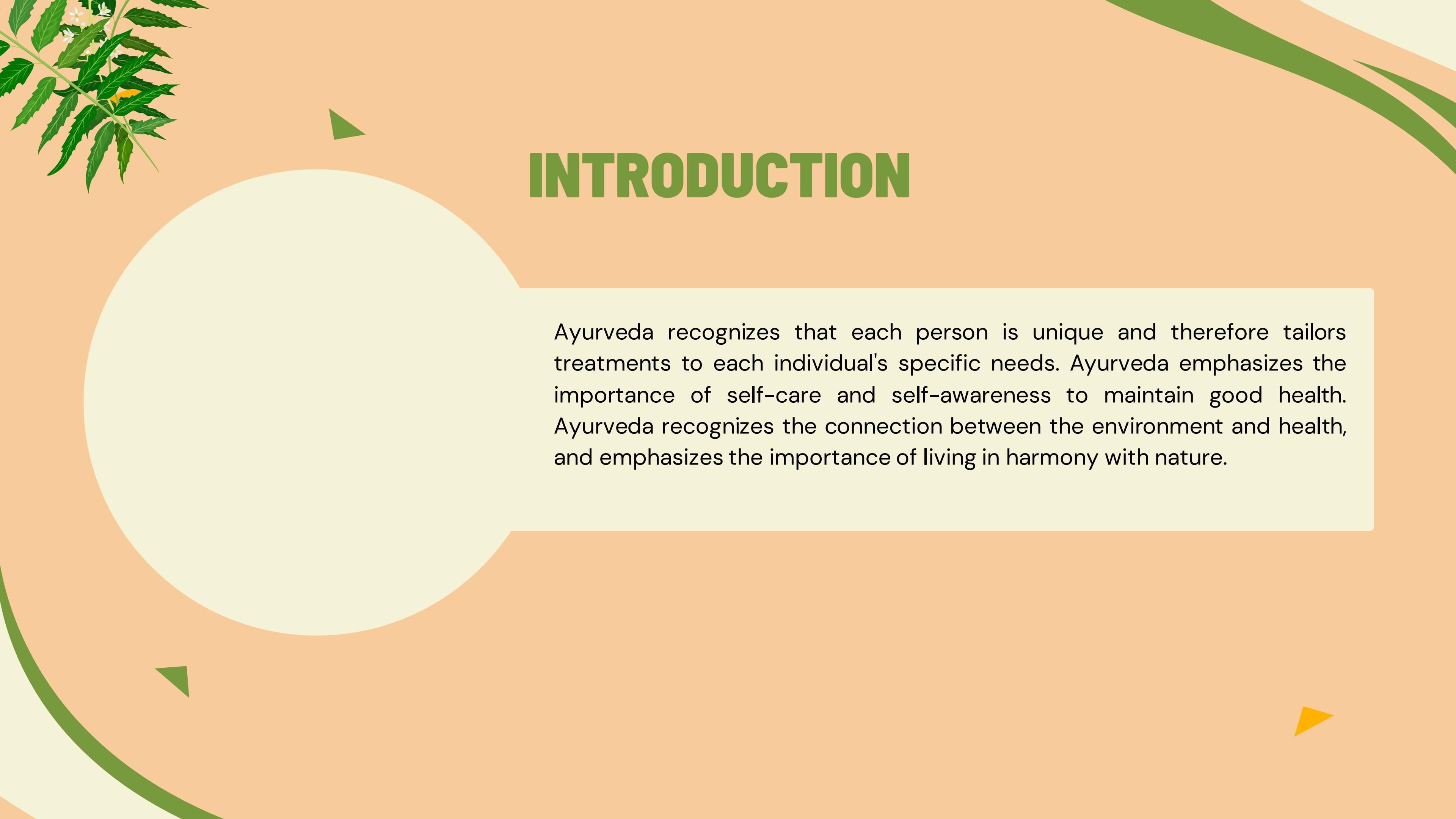
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INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda recognizes that each person is unique and therefore tailors treatments to each individual's specific needs. Ayurveda emphasizes the importance of self-care and self-awareness to maintain good health. Ayurveda recognizes the connection between the environment and health, and emphasizes the importance of living in harmony with nature.

OVERALL PROJECT DESCRIPTION



Rapid and busy contemporary living often leads to:

- Uneven distribution of daily activities
- Inadequate dietary habits
- Insufficient physical exercise and leisure time
- Excessive work-related stress, resulting in poor health and dissatisfaction



Ayurveda offers alternative solutions for many diseases, but people may require assistance in:

- Identifying suitable herbs and treatments
 - Accessing prompt and cost-effective doctor consultations
 - Home made remedies which are trust worthy.
 - Place to discuss about them.
-
- The high cost of Western medicine can be a barrier, and not all illnesses are treatable through conventional means.
 - Our solutions leverage AI to help users discover interactive Ayurvedic-based treatments for various symptoms.
 - The ultimate aim is to provide alternatives to conventional medicine for the benefit of those seeking alternative healthcare options.



RESEARCH OBJECTIVES



AI CHATBOT PROVIDING AYURVEDIC RECOMMENDATIONS.



IDENTIFYING HERBAL PLANTS FOR AYURVEDIC TREATMENTS.



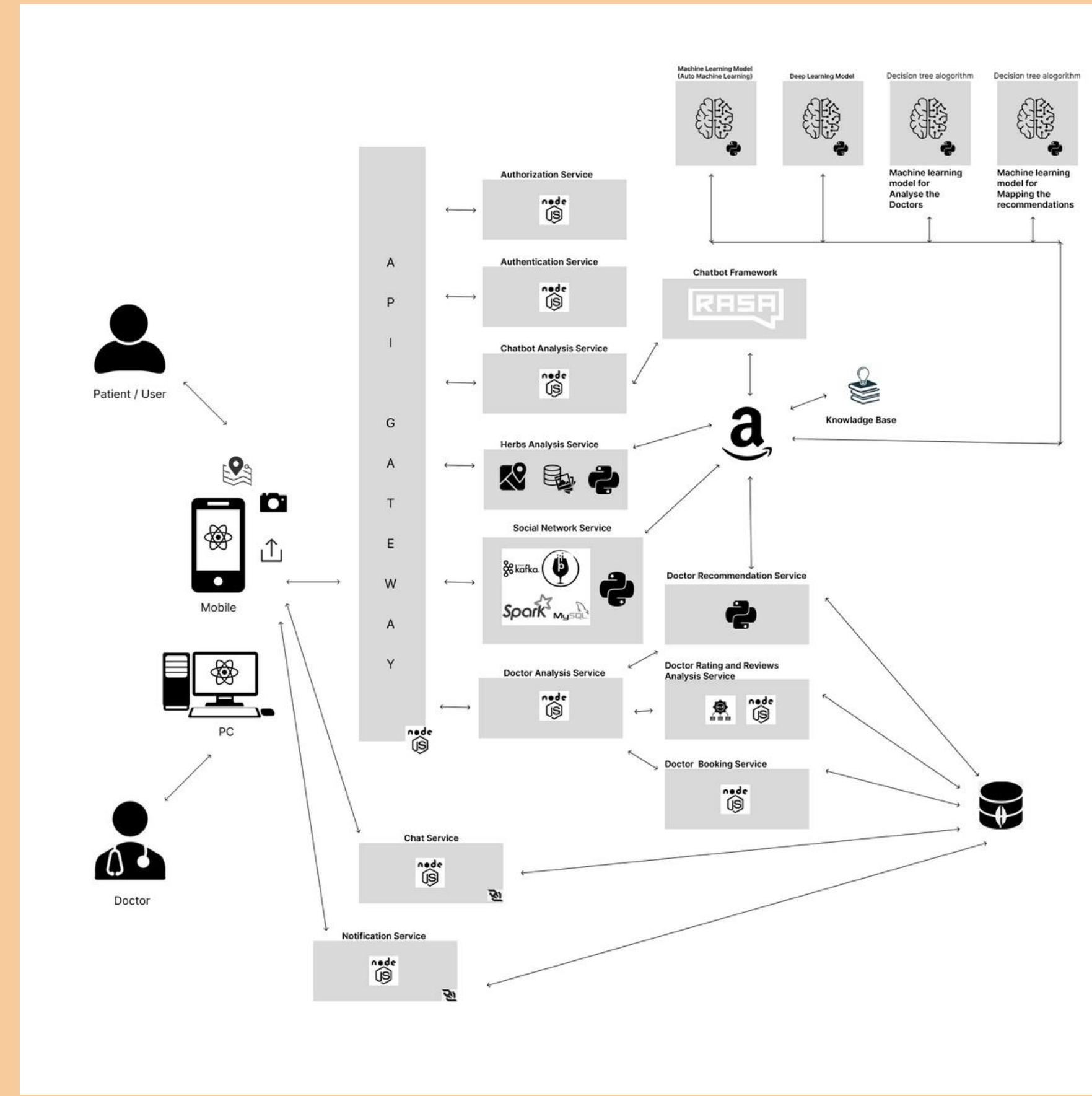
BUILDING MORE EMPHATICALLY CONNECTION BETWEEN THE PATIENT AND AYURVEDIC DOCTOR



DEVELOP A SOCIAL NETWORK TO EXCHANGE HEALTH-RELATED INFORMATION.



SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

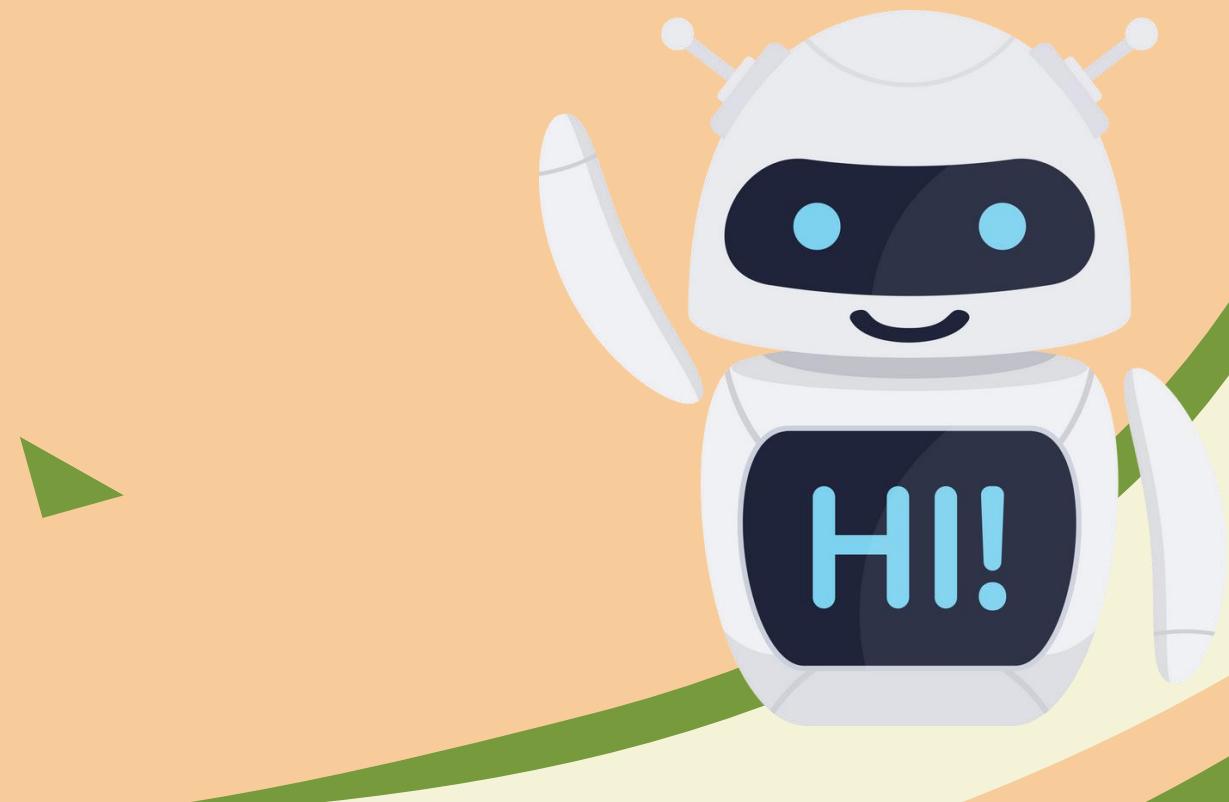




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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

- Identify the need for accessible and personalized healthcare solutions for individuals seeking natural remedies and Ayurvedic treatments.
- Growing interest in Ayurvedic practices and the demand for accessible platforms to receive Ayurvedic recommendations.
- A healthy lifestyle approach using Ayurveda which recommend basic treatments for conditions and will suggest appropriate Ayurvedic treatments and medical herbs based on known symptoms and common health problems.
- A conversational AI chatbot is developed as a platform for users to receive solutions through text.



INTRODUCTION

RESEARCH QUESTION

- How to predict ayurvedic treatments for diseases through a chat, with the help of user with a chat bot?
- How to update an ayurvedic knowledge base by a practitioner who doesn't have knowledge in technology?



SPECIFIC & SUB OBJECTIVES

A CONVERSATIONAL AI CHATBOT THAT ALLOWS USERS TO TEXT AND RECEIVE SOLUTIONS FOR DISEASES THROUGH AYURVEDA.



RESEARCH AND GATHERING INFORMATION ON THE SELECTED NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES



CREATING A KNOWLEDGE BASE OF SYMPTOMS AND COMMON HEALTH PROBLEMS RELATED TO EACH DISEASE.



PRE-PROCESSING AND CLEANING THE DATA TO PREPARE IT FOR CHAT BOT



TRAINING AN AI MODEL ON THE KNOWLEDGEBASE TO IDENTIFY PATTERNS AND RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SYMPTOMS, COMMON HEALTH PROBLEMS, AND AYURVEDIC TREATMENTS AND MEDICAL HERBS.



EVALUATING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE AI MODEL ON A VALIDATION SET AND Fine-tuning the model to improve its accuracy



VERIFYING THE ACCURACY AND VALIDITY OF THE SUGGESTIONS MADE BY THE SOFTWARE APPLICATION THROUGH CONSULTATIONS WITH AYURVEDIC EXPERTS.

METHODOLOGY



DATA COLLECTION



TESTING OF THE MODEL



DATA PRE-PROCESSING



VALIDATE THE ANSWERS



CREATING THE ACTIONS BASED ON
THE SYMPTOMS



CREATE SYMPTOM-BASED DATA
BASE



VERIFY SUGGESTIONS WITH
AYURVEDIC EXPERTS



MODEL TRAINING



IMPLEMENT A MICROSERVICE FOR
CHAT BOT SERVICE



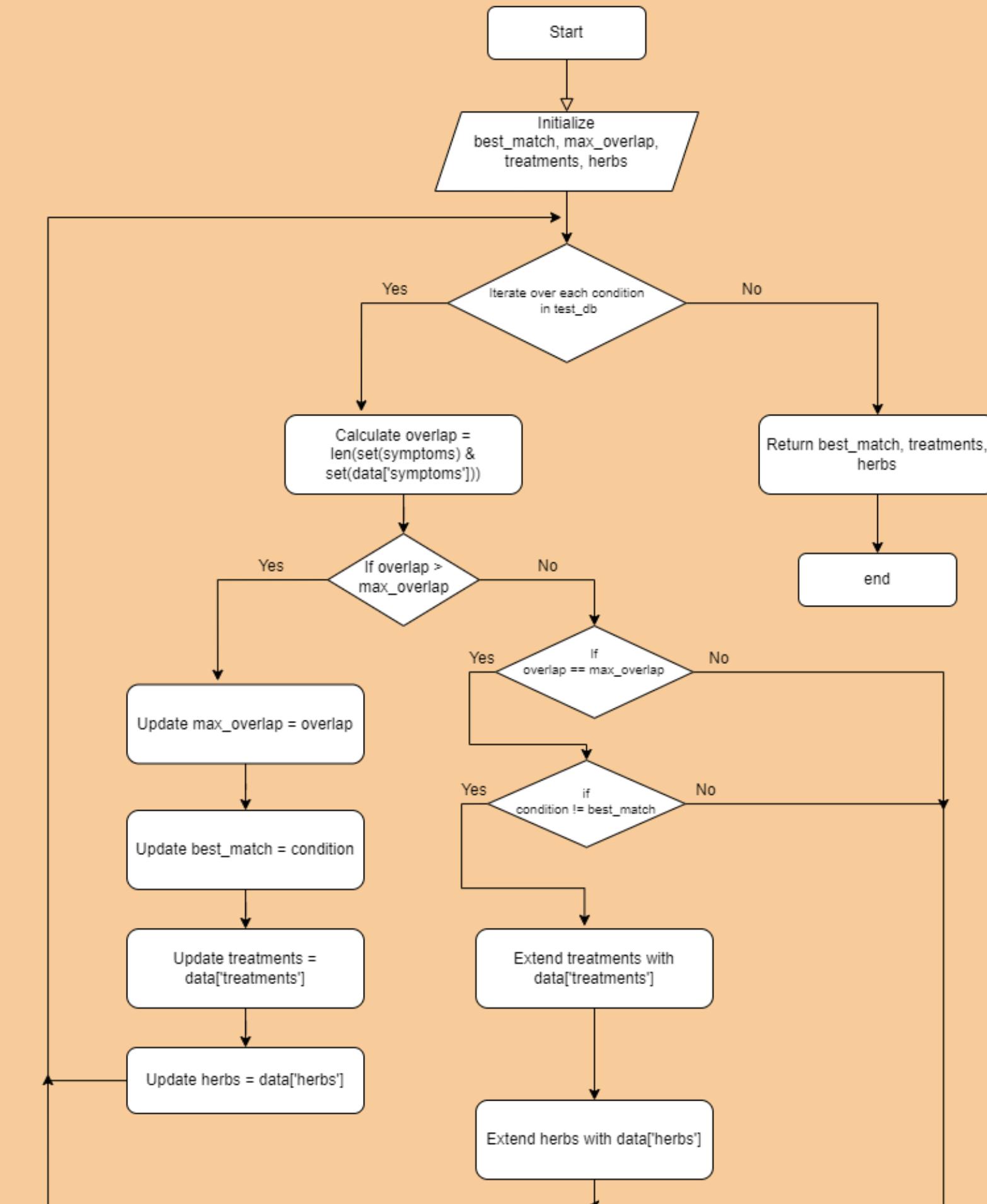
UI CREATION



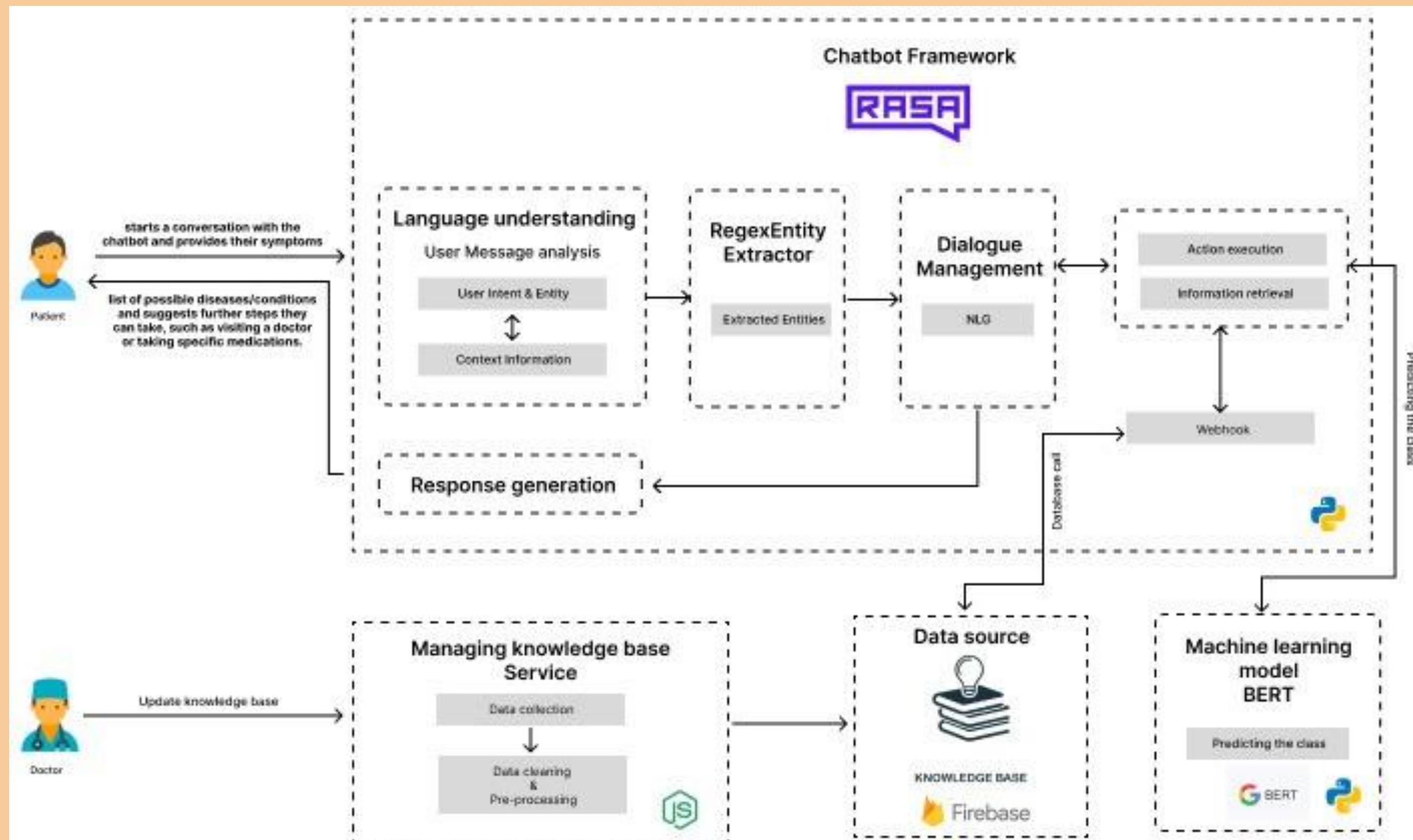
METHODOLOGY

FLOW CHART OF USED CUSTOM ALGORITHM

THIS FUNCTION EFFICIENTLY IDENTIFIES THE CONDITION THAT BEST MATCHES THE GIVEN SYMPTOMS BY CALCULATING THE OVERLAP BETWEEN THE SYMPTOMS AND THE SYMPTOM SET ASSOCIATED WITH EACH CONDITION IN THE DATABASE. IT TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE MAXIMUM OVERLAP AND HANDLES CASES WHERE MULTIPLE CONDITIONS HAVE THE SAME OVERLAP, ENSURING THAT THE TREATMENTS AND HERBS LISTS ARE APPROPRIATELY UPDATED.



CHAT BOT SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

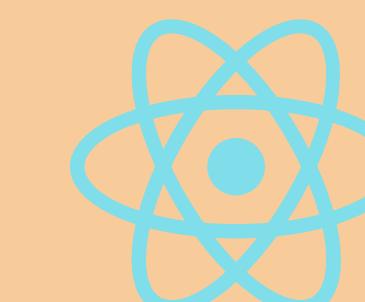
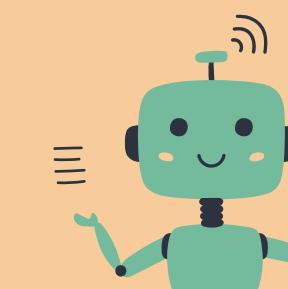


METHODOLGY-DATASETS

- DATASET COLLECTION: GAMPAHA WIKRAMARACHCHI AYURVEDIC UNIVERSITY
- BEST ARCHITECTURE: RASA FRAMEWORK
- MODEL TRAINING ARCHITECTURE: BERT
- TRAINING DATA: 31 388
- VALIDATION DATA: 20%
- TESTING DATA: 80%
- INSTANCES: AROUND 1000 UNIQUE INSTANCES.
- AROUND 2000 SYMPTOM TREATMENT PAIRS.

TECHNIQUES & TECHNOLOGIES

Technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• React Native• Python• Expo• Node Server• Anaconda
Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intent Recognition, Entity Extraction , Dialogue Management, Machine Learning Model, Knowledge Base, Sentiment Analysis, Personalization
Algorithms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)
Architectures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RASA



COMPARISONS OF FRAMEWORK

Framework	Rasa	Microsoft Bot Framework	Dialogflow (formerly API.ai)	IBM Watson Assistant
Open-Source	Yes	No	No	No
NLU	Highly customizable NLU component with support for complex intents and entities	Limited NLU capabilities with predefined intents and entities	Offers NLU capabilities with predefined intents and entities	Provides NLU capabilities with predefined intents and entities
Dialogue Management	Rule-based and machine learning-based dialogue management options	Rule-based dialogue management	Rule-based dialogue management	Rule-based dialogue management
Customizability	Highly customizable with open-source codebase	Limited customizability due to closed-source nature	Limited customization options	Limited customization options
Machine Learning Capabilities	Supports integration of machine learning models	Limited machine learning capabilities	Limited machine learning capabilities	Provides machine learning capabilities
Community and Support	Active and growing community with extensive documentation and resources	Microsoft-backed with good community support	Google-backed with a supportive community	IBM-backed with community support

COMPLETION



CREATE SYMPTOM-BASED KNOWLEDGE BASE



CREATING THE ACTIONS BASED ON THE SYMPTOMS



PROVIDING THE TREATMENTS BASED ON THE SYMPTOMS GIVEN BY THE PATIENT THROUGH THE CHAT BOT



MODEL TRAINING AND VERIFICATIONS WITH AYURVEDIC EXPERTS



IMPLEMENTATIONS OF USER INTERFACES



MODIFICATIONS OF USER INTERFACES



IMPLEMENTING THE ADMIN SIDE



HOSTING



DISPLAY RESULTS IN MOBILE APPLICATIONS

MOBILE UI PROTOTYPES

The image displays five mobile application prototypes for a service named "AYURMINDS". Each prototype shows a conversation between a user and a AI bot. The prototypes are arranged horizontally, each with a unique timestamp and message history.

- Prototype 1:** Shows a user asking about hair follicles and a detailed response about Triphala powder and Ayurvedic hair oils.
- Prototype 2:** Shows a user asking about Ayurvedic treatments and a detailed response about Ayurveda's holistic approach.
- Prototype 3:** Shows a user asking about the president of Sri Lanka and a response from the bot.
- Prototype 4:** Shows a user asking about killing a man and a response from the bot.
- Prototype 5:** Shows a user asking about hair loss and a response from the bot, followed by a list of Ayurvedic remedies for hair loss.

Common UI Elements:

- Header:** Displays the app name "AYURMINDS" and a green speech bubble icon.
- Toolbar:** Contains icons for a profile, a microphone, a leaf, a person, and a group of people.
- Message List:** Shows a list of messages between the user and the AI bot.
- Input Field:** A text input field with placeholder text "continue chat..." and a green send button icon.



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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

- Ayurveda has become increasingly well-known on a global scale.
- In order to provide individualized and efficient therapy, this has led researchers and practitioners to investigate how Ayurveda principles might be combined with cutting-edge technology like Artificial Intelligence
- Our suggested approach will include an image processing element that can recognize the herbal plants required for treating various conditions.
- The locations of these plants will be included in the descriptions which will also link patients to Ayurvedic practitioners in a particular geographic region.
- Users will get the ability to add new plants to the model without a high technical knowledge as the novelty part.



INTRODUCTION

RESEARCH QUESTION

- How to identify herbal medicinal plants through their photos?
- How an ayurvedic medical practitioner can add plants to train the model without high technological knowledge?



SPECIFIC & SUB OBJECTIVE

IDENTIFICATION OF AYURVEDIC MEDICAL HERBS WHICH ARE NEEDED FOR TREATMENTS FOR SOME DISEASES USING IMAGE PROCESSING THROUGH TRAINING MACHINE LEARNING MODELS

INCORPORATE AUTO MACHINE LEARNING TO MAKE IT EASIER TO ADD NEW PLANTS.



PRE-PROCESSING OF THE COLLECTED IMAGES, SUCH AS RESIZING AND NORMALIZATION



SPLITTING THE DATA INTO TRAINING, VALIDATION, AND TESTING SETS.



TRAINING A MACHINE LEARNING MODEL USING PRE-PROCESSED IMAGE DATA.



EVALUATING THE MODEL ON THE VALIDATION SET TO IDENTIFY AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT.



COLLECTING AND PROCESSING LARGE AMOUNTS OF IMAGE DATA FROM VARIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS TO MAP THE DISTRIBUTION OF HERBAL PLANTS.



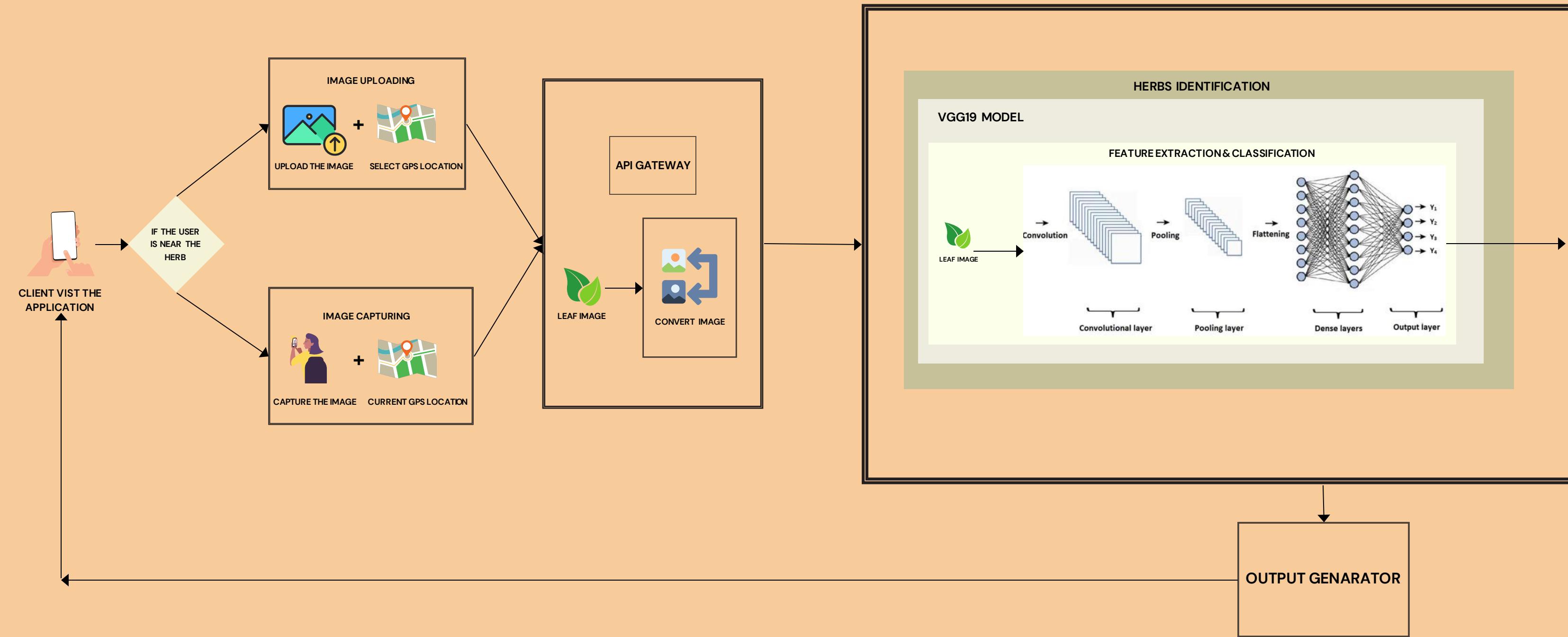
FINE-TUNING THE MODEL BASED ON THE EVALUATION RESULTS.



TESTING THE FINAL MODEL ON THE TESTING MODEL AND Implementing it in a software application for practical use.

METHODOLOGY

HIGH LEVEL SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



METHODOLOGY



DATA COLLECTION



DATA PRE-PROCESSING



USE CNN ARCHITECTURES FOR
TRAINING THE MODELS



TUNING HYPERPARAMETERS AND
RETRAINED MODELS TO SELECT THE
BEST ARCHITECTURE



DATA VISUALISATION



MODEL TRAINING



VALIDATE THE ANSWERS



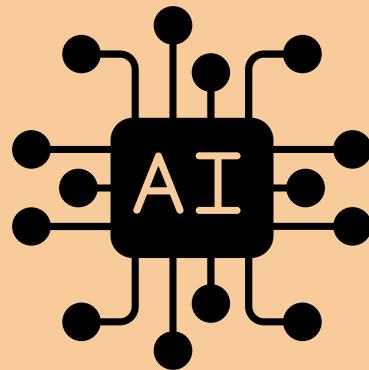
DISPLAYED THE RESULTS IN MOBILE
APPLICATION



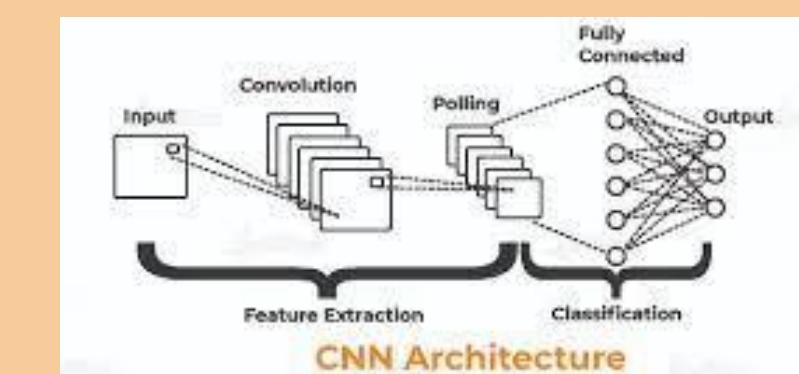
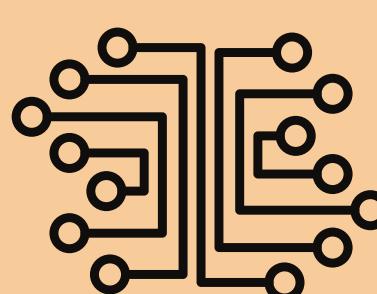
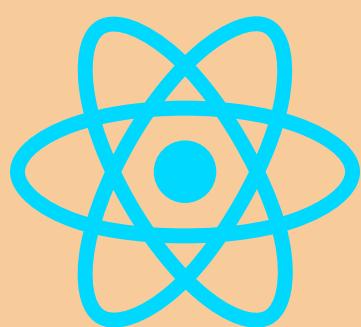
METHODOLGY-DATASETS

- DATASET COLLECTION: GAMPAHA WIKRAMARACHCHI AYURVEDIC UNIVERSITY
- BEST ARCHITECTURE: VGG19
- TRAINING DATA: ABOVE 10000
- VALIDATION DATA: 20%
- TESTING DATA: 80%
- INSTANCES: AROUND 200 PLANTS

TECHNIQUES & TECHNOLOGIES



	Technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• React Native• Python• Fast API• TensorFlow• Firebase
	Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Image processing• Auto Machine Learning (AML)• CNN
	Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• VGG19



EVIDENCE OF COMPLETION

COMPARISONS OF ARCHITECTURES

VGG16

- **Architecture:** VGG16 consists of 16 layers, including 13 convolutional layers and 3 fully connected layers.
- **Filter Sizes:** The convolutional layers use small 3x3 filters, which are the smallest possible size to capture both local and global features effectively.
- **Depth:** VGG16 has a relatively shallower architecture compared to VGG19, which can make it easier to train and computationally less expensive.
- **Parameters:** VGG16 has approximately 138 million trainable parameters, making it a relatively large model.
- **Performance:** VGG16 performs well on various image classification tasks and has achieved competitive results in benchmark datasets like ImageNet.
- **Generalization:** VGG16 tends to generalize well to new datasets due to its depth and the use of smaller filters.

VGG19

- **Architecture:** VGG19 has a deeper architecture compared to VGG16, with 19 layers, including 16 convolutional layers and 3 fully connected layers.
- **Filter Sizes:** Similar to VGG16, VGG19 uses 3x3 filters in its convolutional layers.
- **Depth:** VGG19's deeper architecture allows it to capture more complex and abstract features compared to VGG16.
- **Parameters:** VGG19 has more parameters than VGG16, with approximately 143 million trainable parameters.
- **Performance:** Due to its increased depth, VGG19 has the potential to capture more intricate details in images and may achieve slightly better performance than VGG16, although the difference may not always be significant.
- **Computational Cost:** The increased depth of VGG19 makes it computationally more expensive to train and use compared to VGG16.



COMPLETION AND FUTURE WORKS



DATA GATHERING AND PREPROCESSING



DATASET APPROVAL



TRAINING THE MACHINE LEARNING MODEL



IMPLEMENTATION OF USER INTERFACES



VERIFY THE PROVIDED ANSWERS USING ML MODULE



VERIFY SUGGESTIONS WITH AYURVEDIC EXPERTS



HOSTING



FINAL TESTINGS



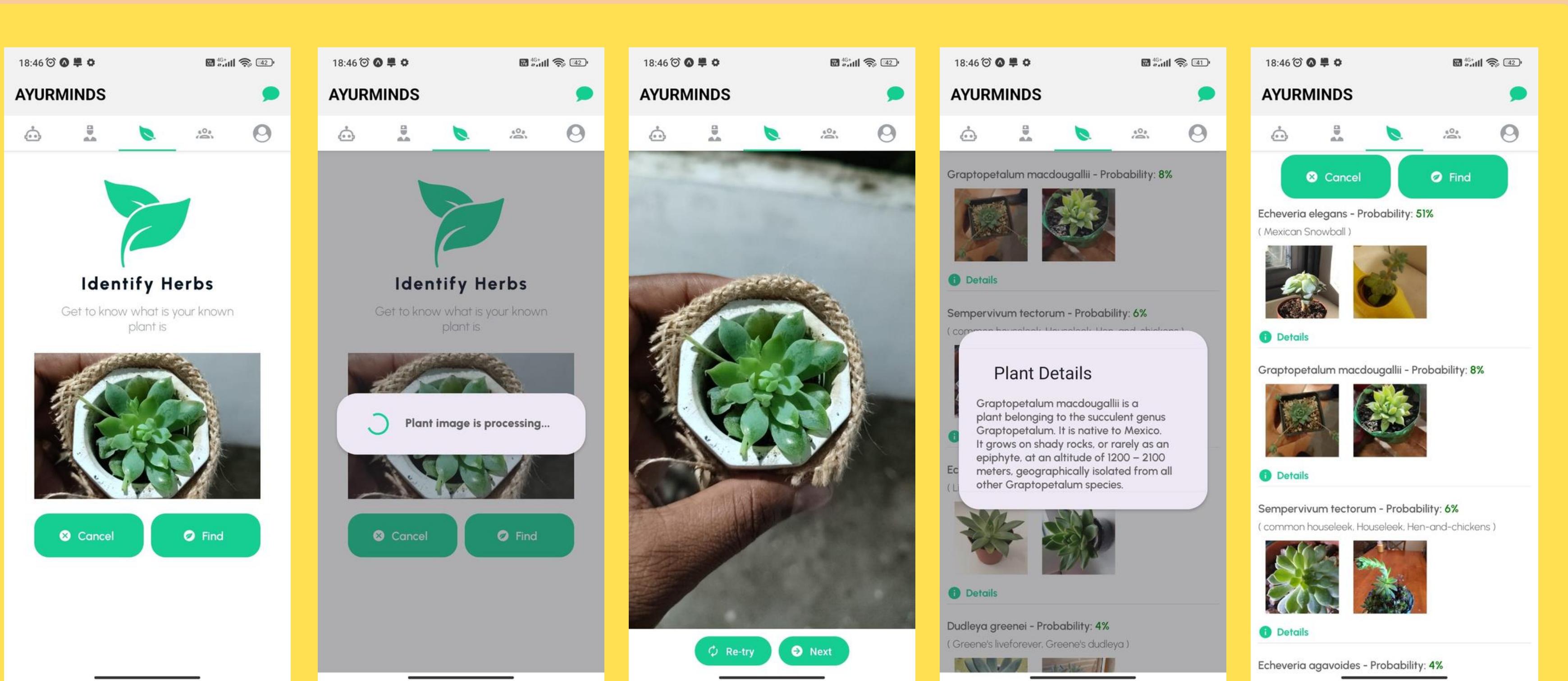
IMPLEMENTING THE ADMIN SIDE



DEPLOYING THE FRONTEND AND BACKEND

DISPLAY RESULTS IN MOBILE APPLICATIONS

MOBILE UI PROTOTYPES





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Software Engineering



BACKGROUND

- The platform helps users find qualified doctors based on their specific symptoms and needs
- Users can also share ideas and experiences with each other through the platform.
- Building empathy between doctors and patients



INTRODUCTION

RESEARCH QUESTION

- Sri Lanka has seen a growing interest in Ayurvedic medicine, but there is a need for a stronger connection between patients and doctors.



METHODOLOGY



DATA COLLECTION



DATA PRE-PROCESSING



USE DECISION TREE ALGORITHM
FOR TRAINING THE MODELS



USE CUSTOM ALGORITHM FOR SORT
DOCTOR LIST TO FIND NEAREST AND
BEST DOCTOR



DATA VISUALISATION

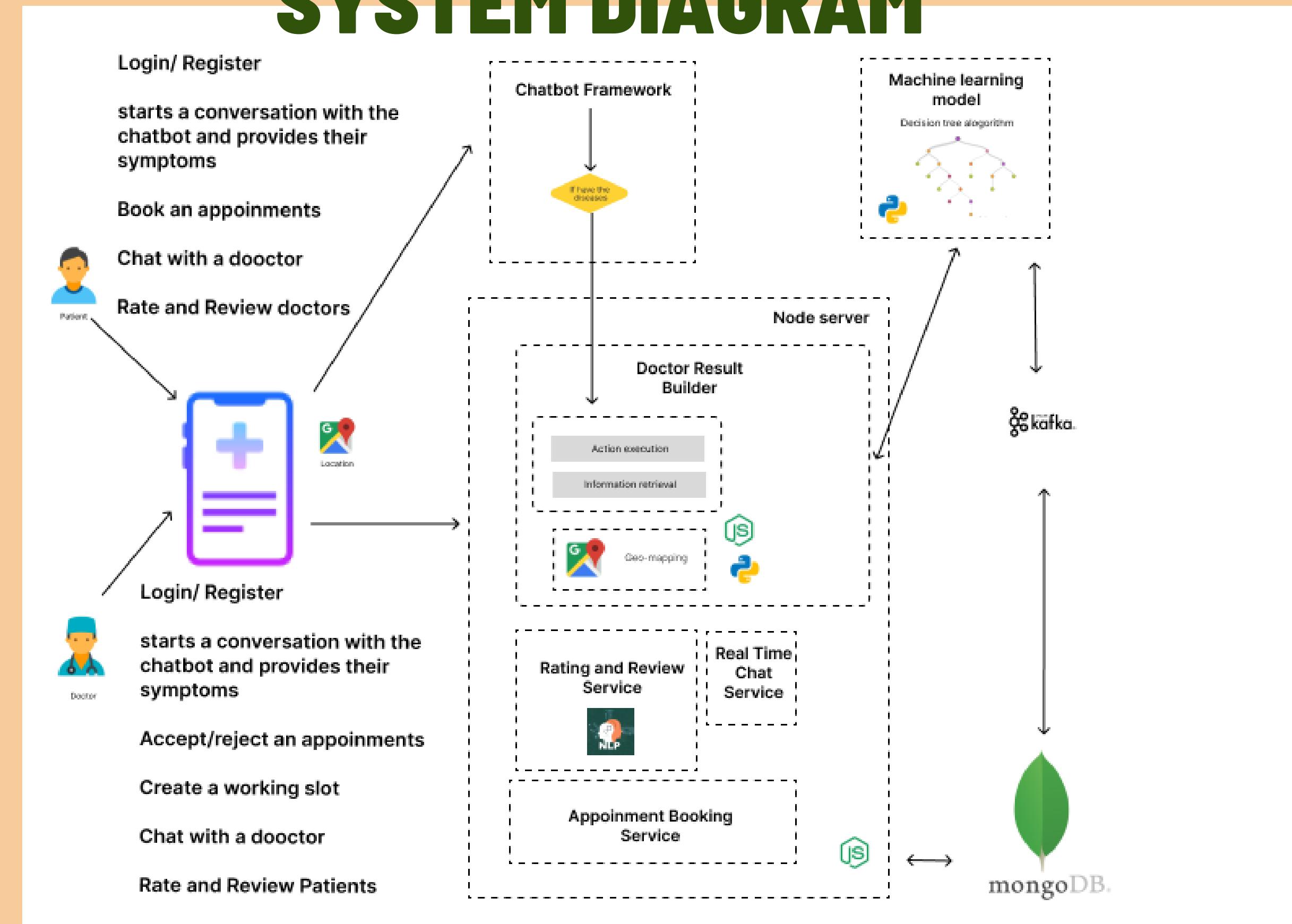


HOST THE FINAL MODEL



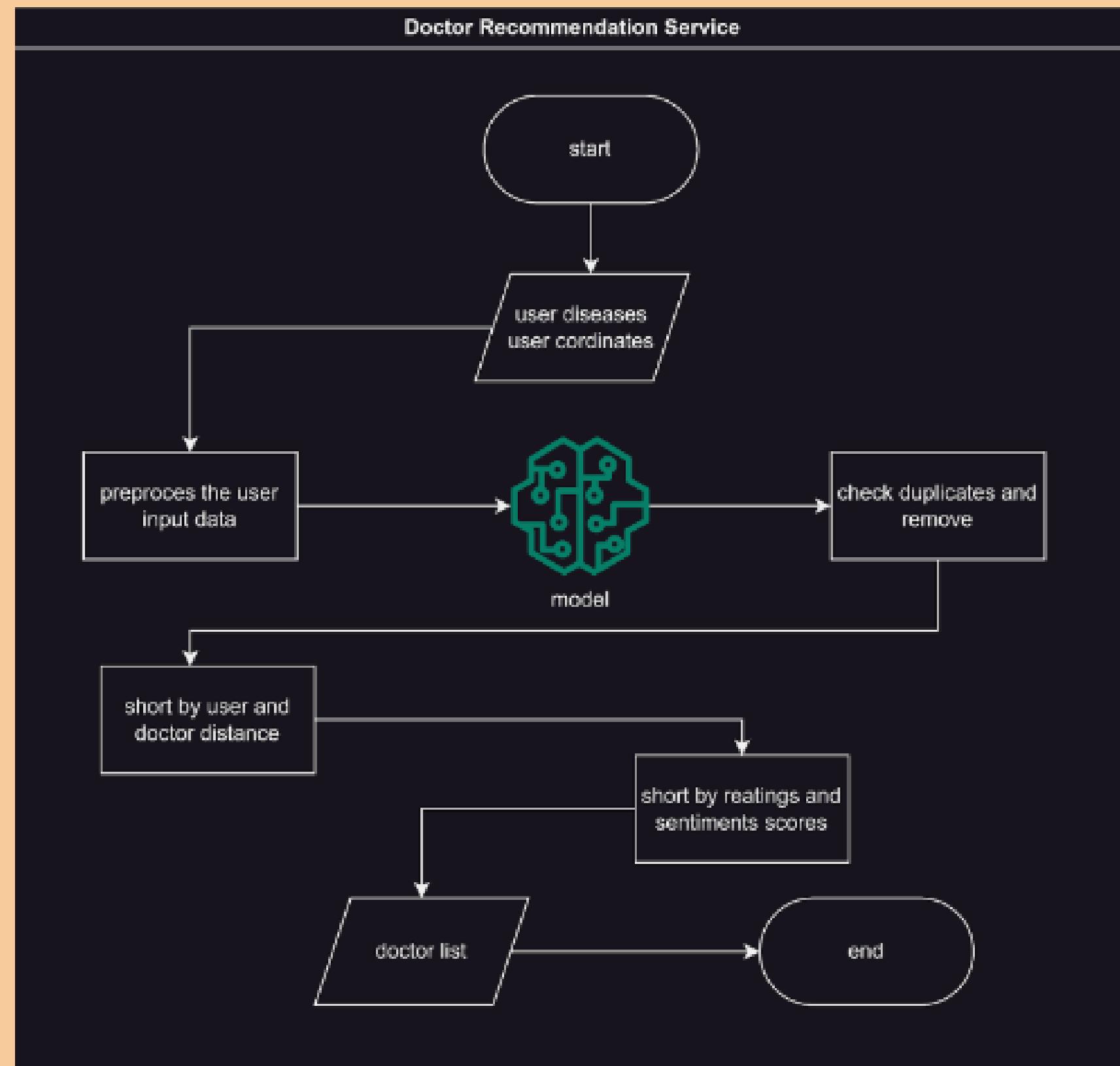
DISPLAYED THE RESULTS IN MOBILE
APPLICATION

METHODOLOGY SYSTEM DIAGRAM



METHODOLOGY

HOW TO IDENTIFY BEST DOCTOR



METHODOLOGY (EVIDENCE OF COMPLETION)

EVALUATE THE DECISION TREE MODEL

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1000	0.67	1.00	0.80	2
1001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1
1002	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
1004	1.00	1.00	1.00	1
accuracy			0.80	5
macro avg	0.67	0.75	0.70	5
weighted avg	0.67	0.80	0.72	5

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[2 0 0 0]
 [0 1 0 0]
 [1 0 0 0]
 [0 0 0 1]]
```

Accuracy Score:

0.8

OUTPUT

```
Doctor Id list :
[1001 1000]
```

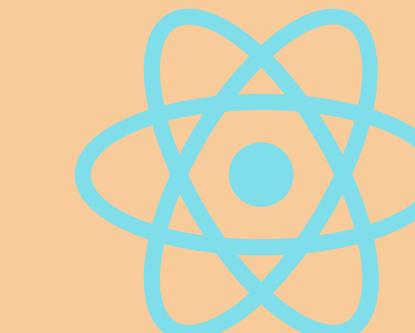


TECHNIQUES & TECHNOLOGIES

Technologies	React Native Python Expo Node Server
Techniques	Machine Learning Model Sentiment Analysis Flask Apache Kafka
Algorithms	Desition tree algorithm, Haversine formulam and custom algorithms



Flask





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Software Engineering



BACKGROUND

D

Implementation of a social network to share health-related content and extract knowledge from shared content

RESEARCH PROBLEM

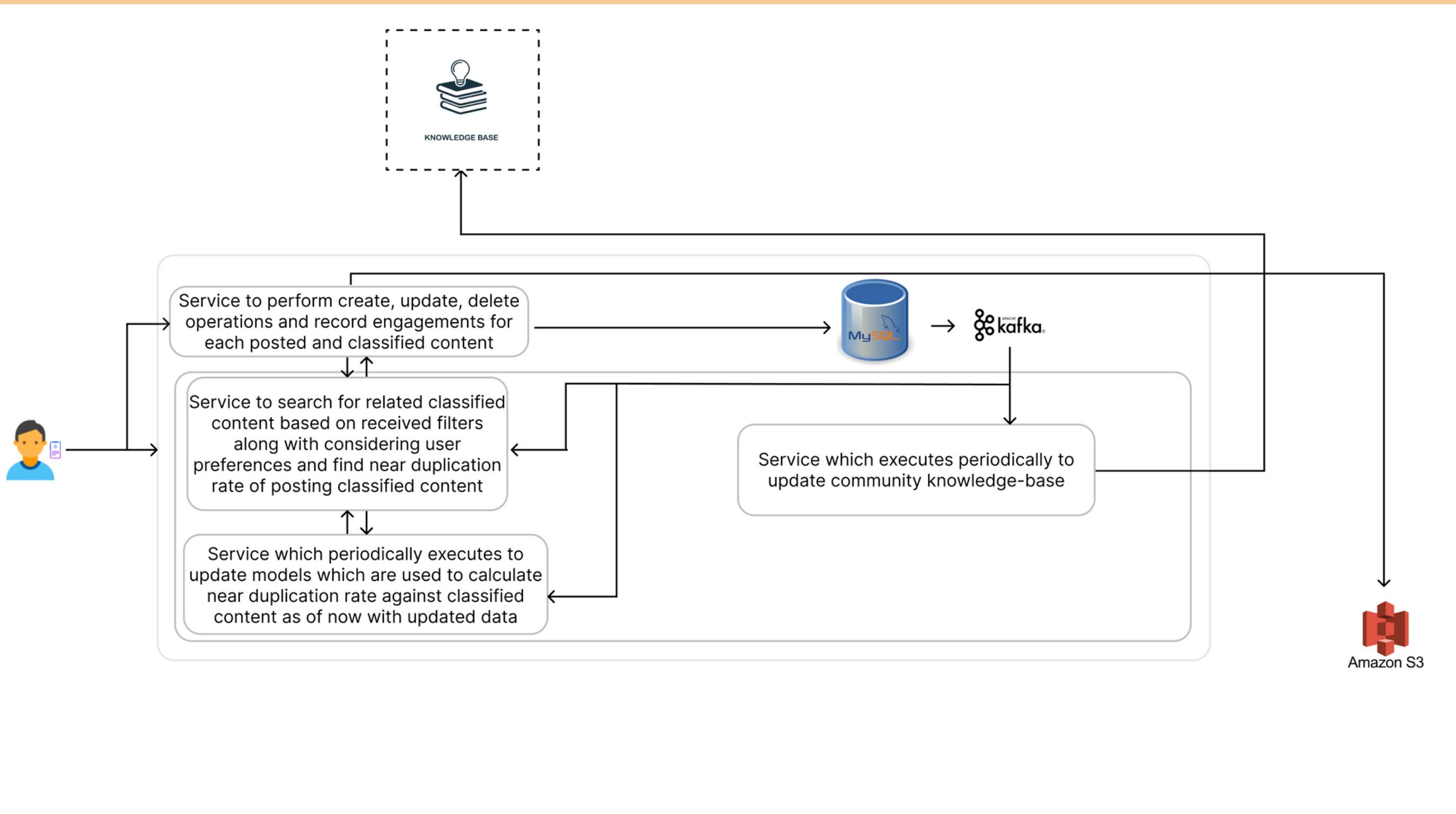
- Most social networks use services such as Elasticsearch to improve search functionalities.
- Can it be achieved following a semantic search approach?
- Chatbot application uses a knowledgebase to store information on various diseases, symptoms, and available treatments in Ayurvedic practice.
- How to explore and compare existing knowledgebase against real-world experiences shared in a social network?

TASK BREAKDOWN

- Implementation of backend services required for the social network
- Implementation of semantic search functionality service
- Solution to update existing knowledgebase using extracted content from the social network
- Design user interfaces and solution deployment

HIGH-LEVEL SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

DIAGRAM OF SOCIAL NETWORK



SEMANTIC SEARCH

FUNCTIONALITY

- Most social networks, such as Stack Overflow, use Elasticsearch, a search engine based on the Apache Lucene library.
- Existing studies available that evaluate different machine learning and deep learning approaches to detect duplicating content in social networks such as Stack Overflow, Quora, and Twitter.
- During this project, it is used an existing deep learning based semantic search solution to implement search functionality.

Question Group	Technique	Recall-Rate (%)		
		Top-5	Top-10	Top-20
Java	SVM	50.30	50.34	50.45
	LR	52.74	52.77	53.05
	RF	46.95	46.98	47.18
	Xgboost	53.79	53.90	53.98
	WV-CNN	81.27	81.27	81.30
	WV-RNN	65.17	65.20	65.25
	WV-LSTM	82.06	82.15	82.20
C++	SVM	51.65	51.75	51.79
	LR	49.82	50.09	50.37
	RF	47.70	47.75	47.93
	Xgboost	52.76	52.90	53.08
	WV-CNN	80.01	80.06	80.10
	WV-RNN	60.16	60.20	60.25
	WV-LSTM	80.15	80.19	80.28
Python	SVM	56.47	56.59	56.99
	LR	56.30	56.41	56.82
	RF	54.41	54.58	55.15
	Xgboost	56.41	56.53	56.70
	WV-CNN	79.50	79.67	79.84
	WV-RNN	58.36	58.48	58.65
	WV-LSTM	79.61	79.78	80.01
Ruby	SVM	51.82	52.06	53.27
	LR	53.75	54.96	56.17
	RF	40.19	41.40	43.10
	Xgboost	54.00	54.72	56.42
	WV-CNN	76.76	77.00	77.72
	WV-RNN	61.26	61.50	62.71
	WV-LSTM	76.76	77.24	77.97
Html	SVM	58.59	58.76	59.17
	LR	56.68	56.93	57.26
	RF	52.03	52.20	53.20
	Xgboost	54.11	54.36	54.85
	WV-CNN	81.41	81.49	81.66
	WV-RNN	67.47	67.63	67.72
	WV-LSTM	81.58	81.74	81.91
Objective-C	SVM	41.59	41.69	41.80
	LR	55.05	55.27	55.59
	RF	41.15	41.48	41.59
	Xgboost	54.51	54.61	55.16
	WV-CNN	75.90	76.11	76.22
	WV-RNN	55.70	55.81	55.92
	WV-LSTM	78.39	78.61	78.94

SEMANTIC SEARCH

- Semantic search seek **FUNCTIONALITY**, by understanding the content of the search query. In contrast to traditional search engines, which only find documents based on lexical matches, semantic search can also find synonyms.
- The idea behind semantic search is to embed all entries in the corpus (existing records), whether sentences, paragraphs, or documents, into a vector space.
- At search time, the query is embedded into the same vector space, and the closest embeddings from the corpus are found. These entries should have semantic overlap with the query.
- There are two types of semantic searches.

SEMANTIC SEARCH

FUNCTIONALITY

- Symmetric Search
 - The query and the entries in the corpus are about the same length and have the same amount of content.
 - For example, if the query would be “How to learn Python online?” and may return an entry like “How to learn Python on the web?”.
- Asymmetric Search
 - Can be used on an occasion where have a short query (like a question or some keywords) and want to find a longer paragraph answering the query.
 - For example, if the query would be “What is Python?” and may return an entry like “Python is an interpreted, high-level and general-purpose programming language.”.
 - For asymmetric tasks, flipping the query and the entries in the corpus usually does not make sense.

SEMANTIC SEARCH

- It uses symmetric semantic search to search multiple contexts by keywords.
- New records are being cached as corpus data and will generate embeddings.
- Followed a transformers-based deep learning approach, SentenceTransformers, a Python framework based on BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers). Several reasons encouraged the selection of this approach.
 - BERT models generate context-dependent embeddings that enable us to have various numeric representations for the same word, depending on its context. As a result, BERT embeddings capture contextual nuances that context-independent embeddings cannot.
 - The BERT model considers the position of each word in a sentence as a direct input before computing its embedding.
 - BERT generates contextual embeddings that require a sentence as input instead of a single word. The BERT model required knowledge of the surrounding terms to create a word vector, necessitating the presence of the trained model to produce embeddings based on input and context.

INFORMATION EXTRACTION

PIPELINE

- It is expected to extract structured information from unstructured data sharing inside the social network.
- Consists of several steps.
 - Coreference resolution
 - Named entity linking
 - Relationship extraction
 - Update information in the knowledgebase (Neo4j graph-based database)
- Coreference resolution is the task of determining linguistic expressions that refer to the same real-world entity in natural language.
 - It is used the spaCy Crosslingual Coreference model.
- Named entity linking involves mapping given words to corresponding unique entities in a target knowledgebase.
 - It is used Wikifier web service that links text annotations against existing Wikipedia concepts.

INFORMATION EXTRACTION

PIPELINE

- Relationship extraction is the task of extracting semantic relationships from a given text.
 - It is used the REBEL project, which is based on the Sequence-to-Sequence model.
 - Received tokenized texts from the previous step used in this step to extract triplets (head_span, relation, and tail_span).
- Extracted triplets from the previous step will be updated in the knowledgebase, which facilitates the Chatbot application. It uses a Neo4j graph-based database to store extracted information.

INFORMATION EXTRACTION

PIPELINE

- Known limitations:
 - The presented solution may not be suitable for use in other domains.
For example, a word may have different contexts in different domains.
It filters filtered bio-medical, food, and nutritional contexts of the
extracted entities at the code level in the presented solution.

PROJECT DEPLOYMENT

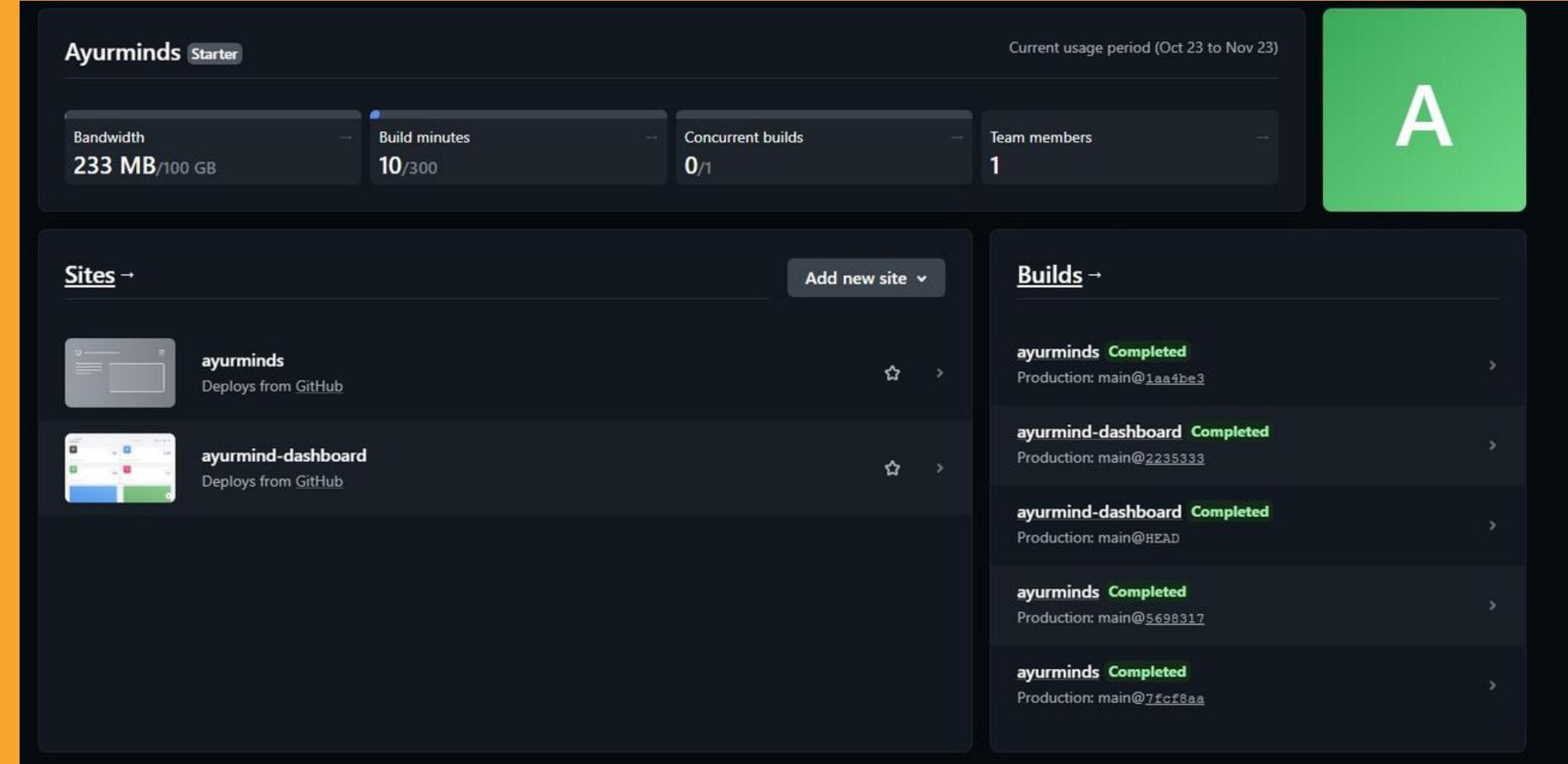
REPOSITORIES



A screenshot of a GitHub interface showing a list of repositories under the AyurMinds organization. The repositories listed are:

- AyurMinds-Client-Mobile-App (Public)
- AyurMinds-Chatbot-Service (Private)
- AyurMinds-Doctor-.Service (Private)
- AyurMinds-Gateway (Private)
- AyurMinds-Doctor_Recommendation_Service (Private)
- AyurMinds-Chat-Service (Private)
- AyurMinds-Client-Web-App (Public)
- AyurMinds-Dashboard (Public)
- AyurMinds-Authorization-Service (Private)
- AyurMinds-Authentication-Service (Private)
- AyurMinds-Real_Time_Service (Public)
- AyurMinds-AyurConnect-Service-1 (Public)
- AyurMinds-Design (Private)
- submissions (Private)
- references (Private)

The interface includes a search bar, filters for Type, Language, and Sort, and a "New repository" button.



A screenshot of a deployment dashboard for the AyurMinds project. The dashboard shows the following metrics:

- Bandwidth: 233 MB/100 GB
- Build minutes: 10/300
- Concurrent builds: 0/1
- Team members: 1

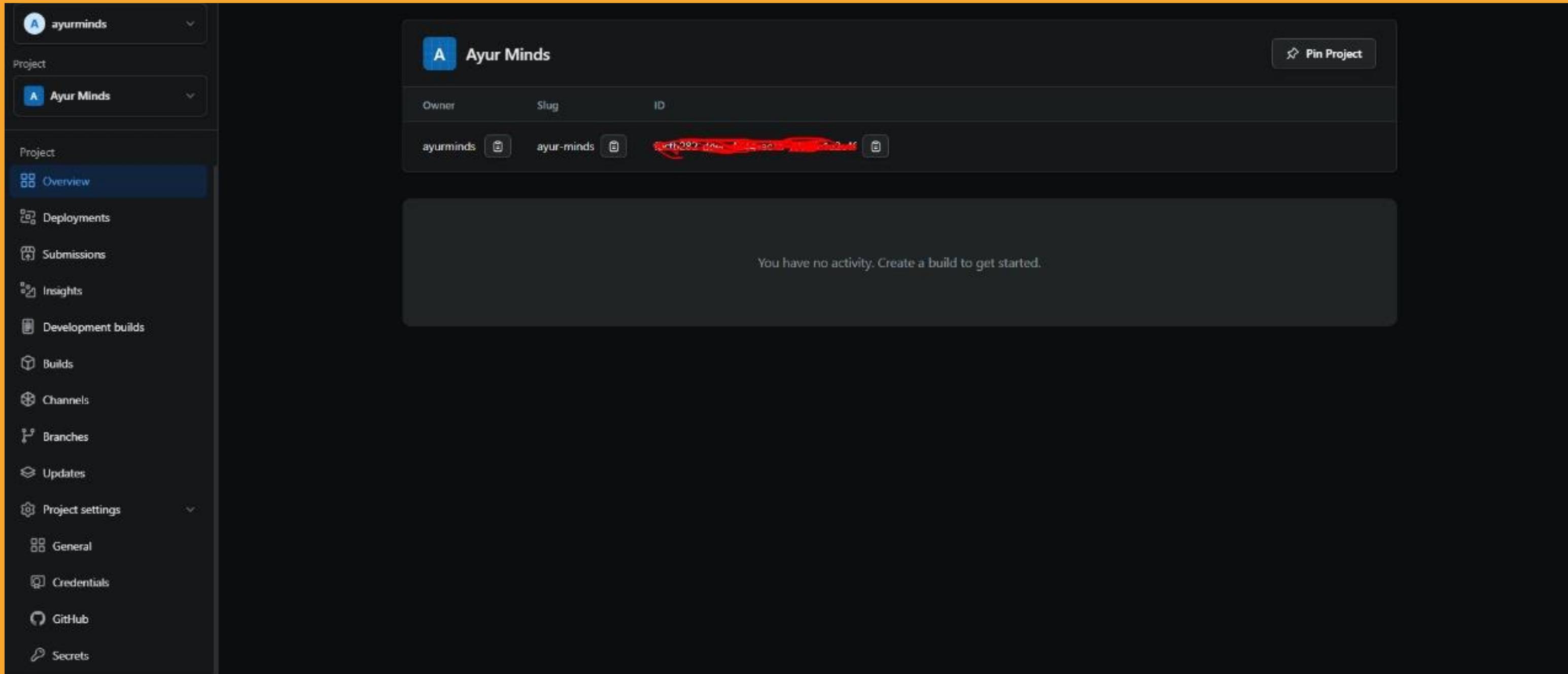
The dashboard is divided into sections for Sites and Builds. The Sites section lists two sites: ayurminds (Deployed from GitHub) and ayurmind-dashboard (Deployed from GitHub). The Builds section lists five completed builds for the ayurminds site, each with its production branch and commit hash:

- ayurminds Completed Production: main@1aa4be3
- ayurmind-dashboard Completed Production: main@2235333
- ayurmind-dashboard Completed Production: main@HEAD
- ayurminds Completed Production: main@5698317
- ayurminds Completed Production: main@7fcf8aa

A large green box with the letter 'A' is overlaid on the top right of the dashboard.

PROJECT DEPLOYMENT

EXPO PROJECT FOR MOBILE APP



PROJECT DEPLOYMENT

BACKEND SERVICES AND DATABASES FOR MOBILE APP

My Dashboard ▾
Private dashboard

Create Upload Refresh Full screen | Edit Share Export Clone Assign tags Delete Feedback

Auto refresh : Every 5 minutes Last updated: 3 hours ago

All resources All subscriptions

		Refresh	
	ayurminds-authentication-service	App Service	East US
	ayurminds-gateway	App Service	East US
	ayurconnect-service-1	App Service	East US
	ayurconnect	Azure Database for MySQL flexible server	East US
	ayurminds-authorization-service	App Service	East US
	ASP-AyurConnect-a31c	App Service plan	East US
	ASP-AyurConnect-ac75	App Service plan	East US

Home >

AyurMinds-Doctor-Recommendoration-Service X ...

Web App

Search X Browse Stop Swap Restart Delete Refresh Download publish profile Reset publish profile Share to mobile Send us your feedback

Overview JSON View

Essentials

Resource group	: AyurMinds_Services	Default domain	: ayurminds-doctor-recommendoration-service.azurewebsites.net
Status	: Running	App Service Plan	: ASP-trsebapp-968d (F1: 1)
Location	: East US	Operating System	: Linux
Subscription	: Azure for Students	Health Check	: Not Configured
Subscription ID	: f2545647-1f28-4905-92ca-9290e259b2b8	Github Project	: https://github.com/FYRR-2023/AyurMinds-Doctor_Recommendoration-Service

Activity log (move) ...

Access control (IAM) (move)

Tags (move)

Diagnose and solve problems (move)

Microsoft Defender for Cloud (move)

Events (preview) (move)

Deployment

Properties Monitoring Logs Capabilities Notifications Recommendations

PROJECT DEPLOYMENT

BACKEND SERVICES AND DATABASE FOR MOBILE APP

AyurMinds-Doctor-Service Web App

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Overview Essentials JSON View

Resource group (move) : AyurMinds Services
Status : Running
Location (move) : East US
Subscription (move) : Azure for Students
Subscription ID : f2545647-1f28-4905-92ca-9290e358b2b8
Tags (edit) : Add tags

Default domain : ayurminds-doctor-service.azurewebsites.net
App Service Plan : ASP-trsebapp-968d (F1: 1)
Operating System : Linux
Health Check : Not Configured
GitHub Project : <https://github.com/FYRP-2023/AyurMinds-Doctor-Service>

Home > AyurMindsChatBotService Web App

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Overview Essentials JSON View

Resource group (move) : ayurminds
Status : Running
Location (move) : East US
Subscription (move) : Azure for Students
Subscription ID : eb48f4a9-1a18-4644-b741-2f7c89c9df44
Tags (edit) : Add tags

Default domain : ayurmindschatbotservice.azurewebsites.net
App Service Plan : ASP-AyurMinds-848e (F1: 1)
Operating System : Linux
Health Check : Not Configured
GitHub Project : <https://github.com/FYRP-2023/AyurMinds-Chatbot-Service>

Home > AyurMinds-Chat-Service Web App

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Overview Essentials JSON View

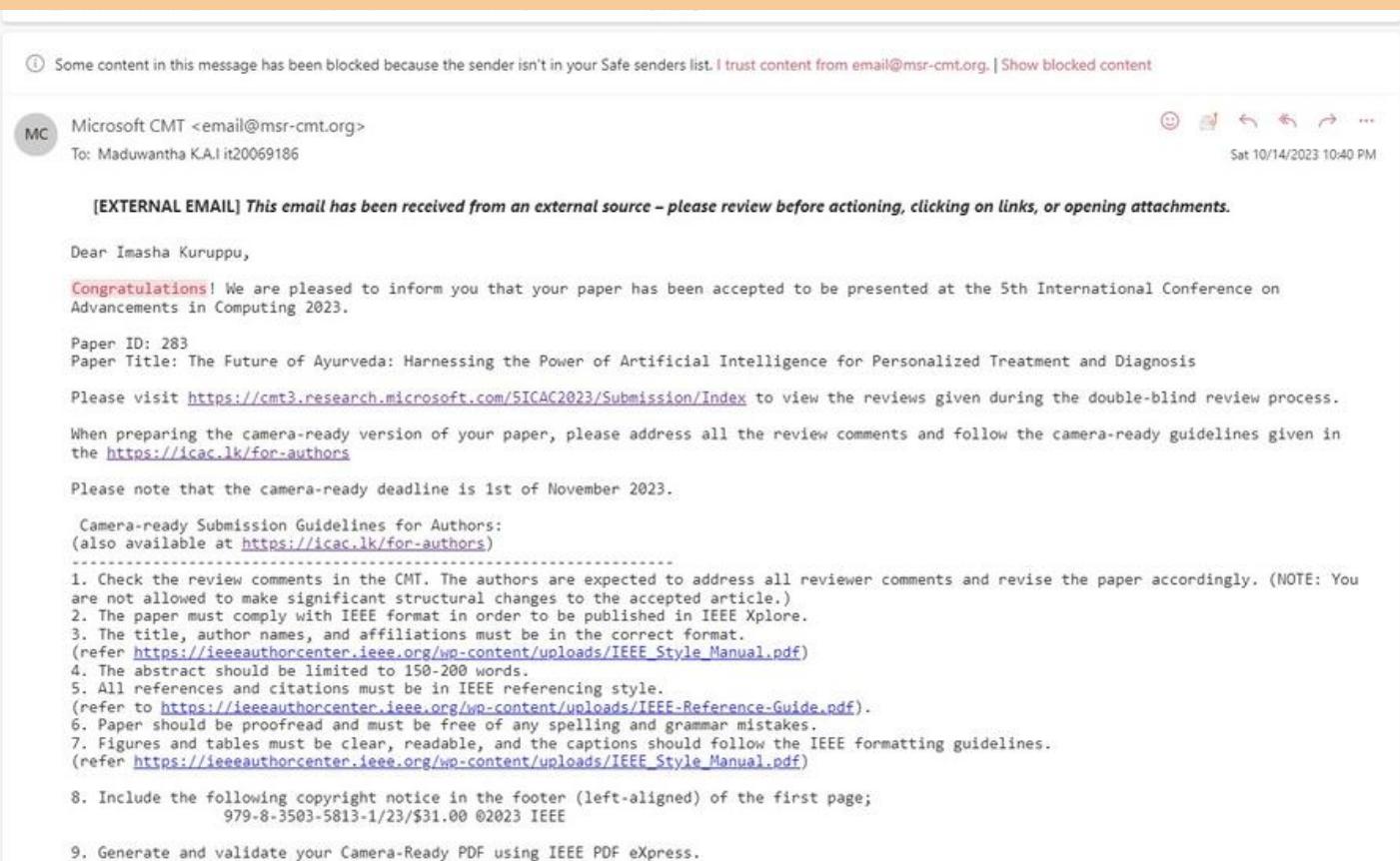
Resource group (move) : AyurMinds Services
Status : Running
Location (move) : East US
Subscription (move) : Azure for Students
Subscription ID : f2545647-1f28-4905-92ca-9290e358b2b8
Tags (edit) : Add tags

Default domain : ayurminds-chat-service.azurewebsites.net
App Service Plan : ASP-trsebapp-968d (F1: 1)
Operating System : Linux
Health Check : Not Configured
GitHub Project : <https://github.com/FYRP-2023/AyurMinds-Chat-Service>

Properties Monitoring Logs Capabilities Notifications Recommendations Deployment

RESEARCH PAPER

RESEARCH PAPER ACCEPTANCE AT ICAC



RESEARCH PAPER ACCEPTANCE AT HINDAWI

The screenshot shows a Hindawi research paper submission page. At the top, there is a search bar with dropdown menus for 'Search By' and 'Select search option first', and filters for 'Status' (set to 'All') and 'Order' (set to 'Newest first'). A green 'Submit' button is located in the top right corner. Below the search area, a card displays the following information: the title 'The Future of Ayurveda: Harnessing the Power of Artificial Intelligence for Personalized Treatment and Diagnosis', the author list 'Maduwantha K.A.I SA CA, De Silva A.S, Jayasinghe J.A.S.C, Senarathne S.M.A.D, Dharshana Kasthurirathna, Samantha Rajapaksha, Janaki Wickramaarachchi', and the status 'UNDER REVIEW v3'. The card also shows the ID '9500238', the submission date 'Submitted on 28.08.2023 (2 months ago)', the category 'Research Article • Applied Computational Intelligence and Soft Computing', and the academic editor 'omari Ahmad Al-'. A small navigation arrow is visible on the right side of the card.



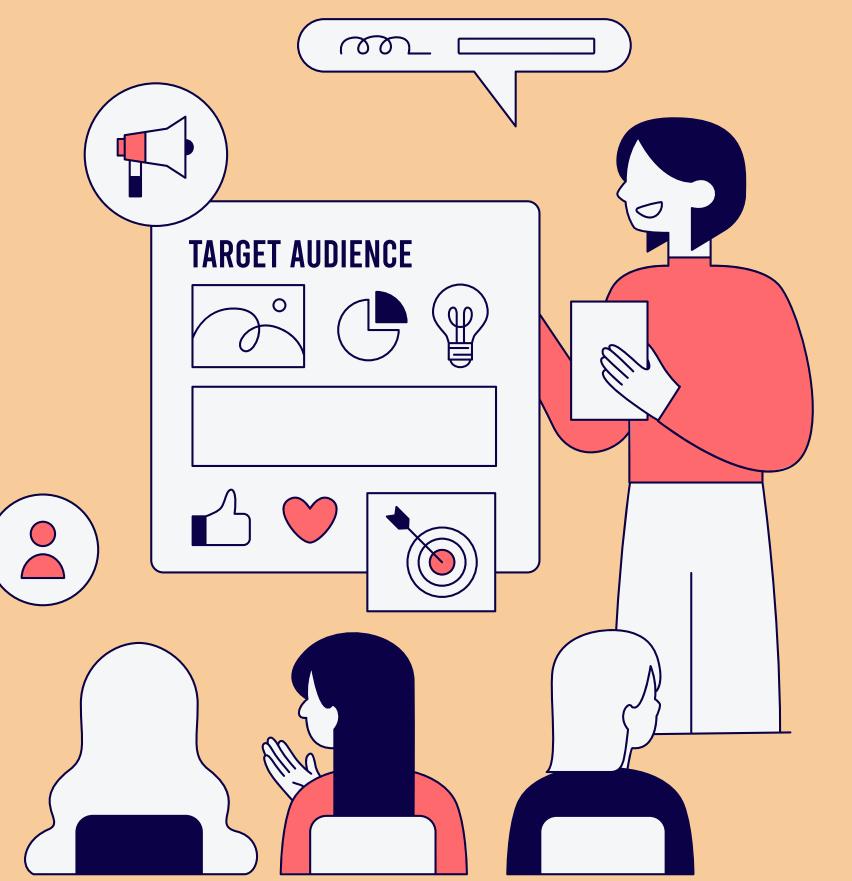
FUTURE PLANS

- INTRODUCING THIS TO AYURVEDIC PRACTITIONERS
- SPEED UP THE MODELS
- IMPROVING THE USER EXPERIENCE BY ALLOWNG USABILITY TESTING
- SPEED UP THE MODELS
- ADDING A MARKETING VALUE



DEMONSTRATION





QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



THANK YOU

