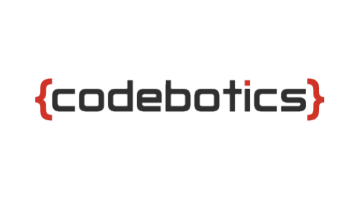
COVID-19 Chatbot   
Project Report

NUS Master of Technology  
Intelligent Reasoning System (IRS)

**Brought to you by codebotics (Group 6)  
**

**Lim Wee Kiat A0213481M**

**Eu Jin Marcus Yatim A0124453M**

**Teoh Yee Seng A0213501B** 10-May-2020

# Table of Content

[Table of Content 2](#_Toc39432585)

[1 Executive Summary 4](#_Toc39432586)

[2 Business Justification 5](#_Toc39432587)

[3 Project Team 6](#_Toc39432588)

[3.1 Project Objective 6](#_Toc39432589)

[3.2 Team Members 6](#_Toc39432590)

[4 Project Solution 7](#_Toc39432591)

[4.1 Project Deliverables 7](#_Toc39432592)

[4.1.1 Chatbot Features 7](#_Toc39432593)

[4.1.2 Implementation Concepts 7](#_Toc39432594)

[4.1.3 Outcome 8](#_Toc39432595)

[4.2 Knowledge Representation 9](#_Toc39432596)

[4.2.1 Data Acquisition and Synchronization 9](#_Toc39432597)

[4.2.2 Decision table in Self-Assessment Tool 10](#_Toc39432598)

[4.2.3 Hospital Location Database Structure 11](#_Toc39432599)

[5 Project Architecture & Implementation 13](#_Toc39432600)

[5.1 Architecture Overview 13](#_Toc39432601)

[5.2 Process Flow 13](#_Toc39432602)

[5.3 Cognitive System 14](#_Toc39432603)

[5.3.1 Create an Agent 14](#_Toc39432604)

[5.3.2 Create Intents 14](#_Toc39432605)

[5.3.3 Entity Definition 15](#_Toc39432606)

[5.3.4 Webhook Integration & Fulfilment 16](#_Toc39432607)

[6 Project Performance & Validation 21](#_Toc39432608)

[6.1 Training Phrases 21](#_Toc39432609)

[6.2 Training Tool 21](#_Toc39432610)

[6.2.1 Training with Training Tool 21](#_Toc39432611)

[6.2.2 Validation and Testing with Training Tool 22](#_Toc39432612)

[7 Challenge & Recommendation 22](#_Toc39432613)

[7.1 Challenges 22](#_Toc39432614)

[7.1.1 Data Acquisition via Web Crawling 22](#_Toc39432615)

[7.1.2 Server Challenge 23](#_Toc39432616)

[7.1.3 Diagnosis Accuracy 23](#_Toc39432617)

[7.1.4 Reaching out to the Public 23](#_Toc39432618)

[7.2 Future Improvements 24](#_Toc39432619)

[7.2.1 Better Data Acquisition 24](#_Toc39432620)

[7.2.1 Better and More Reliable Servers 24](#_Toc39432621)

[APPENDIX OF REPORT A 25](#_Toc39432622)

[APPENDIX OF REPORT B 30](#_Toc39432623)

[APPENDIX OF REPORT C 32](#_Toc39432624)

[APPENDIX OF REPORT D 33](#_Toc39432625)

[APPENDIX OF REPORT E 36](#_Toc39432626)

[APPENDIX OF REPORT F 42](#_Toc39432639)

# 1 Executive Summary

The novel coronavirus pandemic, also known as COVID-19, has undoubtedly and most unfortunately grown to be one of the worst global pandemics in recent history. As of April 7, 2020, there were more than 1.4 million confirmed cases of COVID-19 around the world and more than 86,000 deaths, touching every continent except Antarctica. Singapore has also been hit relatively hard by the virus. The infographic shown in Figure 1 gives more details.

  
*Singapore’s COVID-19 cases (as of Apr 7, 2020)*

Indeed, the threat of COVID-19 is very real and is only growing. The world has to comprehend this threat and it is by understanding the situation better that we may hopefully win the battle against the pandemic sooner rather than later. However, the need to understand how to tackle the virus is not necessarily exclusive to healthcare experts or servicemen. Everyone has to play their part in taking the right actions in order to help curb the spread of the virus. It may be as simple as sanitizing your hands frequently, to keeping up to date with the latest news on a country’s preventive measures. If any one individual fails to understand and carry out the right actions, the risk of spreading the virus is compounded and if one individual becomes many, said risk will no doubt grow exponentially.

Our project team is dedicated in equipping the general public with the relevant knowledge they should know in order to best protect themselves and those around them against the spread of the virus. As such, we have come up with a solution to help disseminate information on COVID-19 as simply and conveniently as possible. In fact, we have taken the term ‘knowledge’ quite literally by introducing artificial intelligence aided systems in our solution.

First and foremost, our solution will take advantage of the cognitive system capabilities found in a chatbot. We will be making use of the natural language processing provided by Google’s Dialogflow service and deploying it on Telegram, one of the most popular and widely used messaging platforms. These will help us to reach out to a vast majority of the general public. Secondly, we apply machine reasoning to acquire and prepare our knowledge base of information related to COVID-19. Further to that, we have made use of machine inference in the form of rules so that users can ask questions and be provided with the relevant answers and knowledge that they need. Last but certainly not least, our solution is also a reasoning system as we understand that each user’s needs are unique. As such, we are able to search for answers that best suit the user’s specific needs, such as providing the user with an optimal answer relative to his/her location.

Our project team hopes that with our solution, the general public will be able to receive updated knowledge through a method that is easy to use, accessible, understandable and personalized. It is only through the efforts of every single individual in doing their part in fighting COVID-19 that we may stop this pandemic. If our solution could play a small role in doing that, then it would already be a humble success in our books.

# 2 Business Justification

**“An investment in knowledge pays the best interest.”**

***Benjamin Franklin***

At the start of our team’s journey, there were not many notable applications or chatbots that were specifically catered to providing useful information and guidance on COVID-19. At that point in time, circa late January to early February 2020, the threat of the virus had not reached its global crisis level yet. However, it was nonetheless recognized to be growing and action had to be taken swiftly. The Singapore government was a few weeks away from rolling out its now popular applications in helping the citizens to combat the virus and there were also no relevant chatbots on Telegram platform that were related to it as well. Thus, we felt that there was a gap to be filled in the market and we set out in developing a chatbot that would fill this need for COVID-19 related information to be disseminated and accessed in a quick, convenient and simple method.

To quote Benjamin Franklin, “An investment in knowledge pays the best interest”. Our team acknowledged that this was reason enough to set forth on our solution and we sought to provide knowledge to the general public as a service. To help everyone around to be able to stay safe and stay healthy were adequate returns as well.

# 3 Project Team

## 3.1 Project Objective

Main objective of this group project is to integrate an intelligent chatbot system, which is capable of gathering dynamic & heterogeneous information into one platform, and informing users with real-time information about the current global situation of the COVID-19 pandemic, providing appropriate recommendations to COVID-19 related problems with self-assessment tool, and locating nearby hospitals.

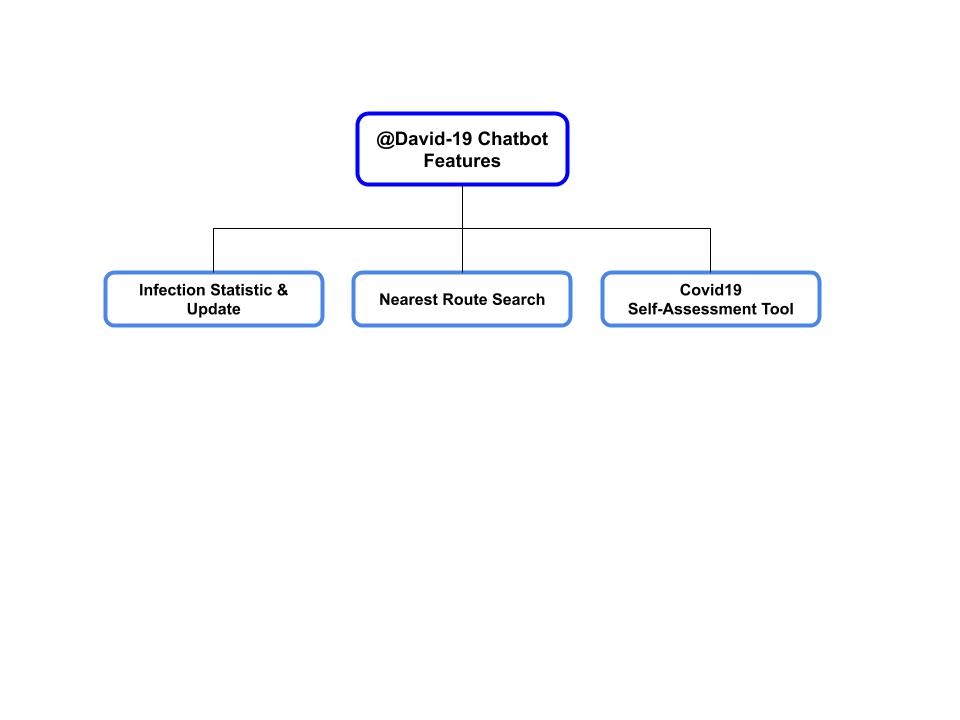
## 3.2 Team Members

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Full Name | Work Items (Who Did What) |
| Lim Wee Kiat | * Project idea generation * Dialogflow – intents implementation & testing, entity creation, contexts & parameter design for feedback * Django webhook – Telegram integration, Django database design & setup, infection statistic, infection trend plots, A\* search for route & google API integration, feedback card, subscription & announcement * Heroku host & Cronjob Scheduler * Debug & troubleshooting * Graphic design & project report writing |
| Eu Jin Marcus Yatim | * Project idea generation * Dialogflow – intent implementation & testing, layout and flow of responses * User and Deployment manual writing * Project report writing |
| Teoh Yee Seng | * Project idea generation * Dialogflow – intent implementation & testing (diagnosis and checkin intent), entity & parameter setting. * Django webhook – Code refactoring into OOP style with inheritance, diagnosis decision table, auto checking notification using multiprocessing, user database management. * Debug & troubleshooting * Project report writing |

# 4 Project Solution

## 4.1 Project Deliverables

### 4.1.1 Chatbot Features

The main objective of this group project is to integrate an intelligent chatbot system using various open source libraries and frameworks available online. The chatbot should be capable of gathering dynamic and heterogeneous information from various external data sources. Besides, the chatbot is expected to have several features such as informing users with real-time information about the current global situation of the COVID-19 pandemic, providing appropriate recommendations to COVID-19 related problems with self-assessment tool, and locating nearby hospitals. Below is the diagram which summarizes the deliverables of the chatbot.

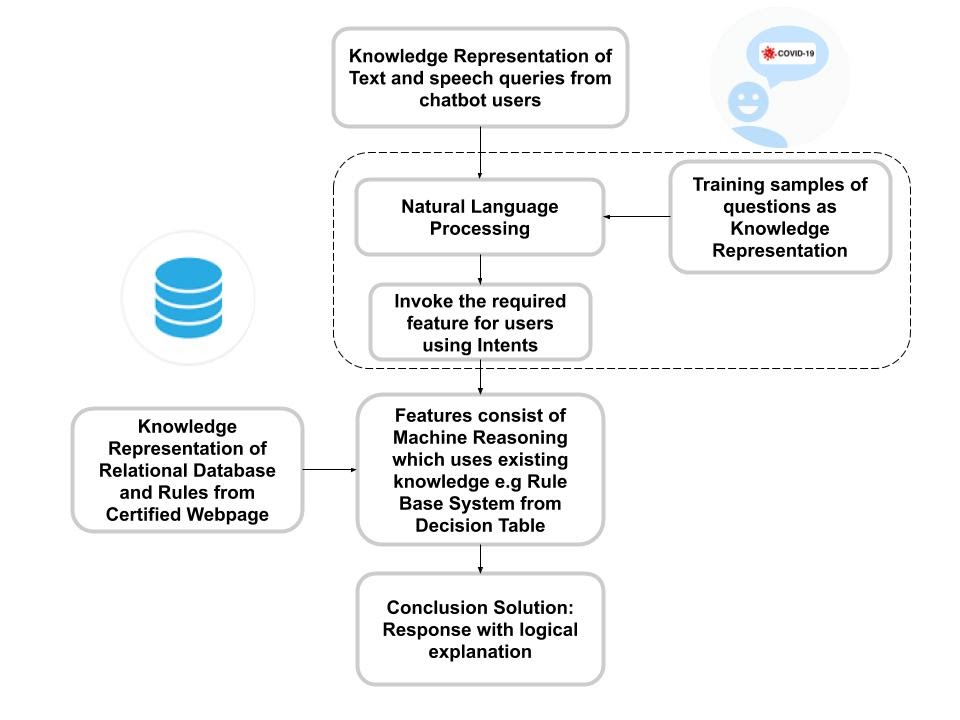
**Infection Statistic & Update:** Provide overall latest updates on infection status, infection trend and death rate of selected major countries. Plot and illustrate the data for user reference.

**Nearest Route Search**: Locate the nearest hospital or polyclinic from any specified location defined by the users.

**COVID-19 Self-Assessment Tool**: Ask users a series of questions such as travel history, recently contacted person, and symptom of users. Collect responses from users, and provide useful recommendations to users based on a set of rules.

### 4.1.2 Implementation Concepts

Before we go into the technical implementation of the project, designing a flowchart is a good way for us to understand the overall high-level structure of the intelligent chatbot system, as shown in the diagram below.



Our chatbot is basically a goal driven system, as the chatbot will focus on delivering accurate and reliable answers from users’ queries. When the users start to ask questions, text or speech will be transformed into useful data by NLP, which will be used by our backend server (webhook) to choose the right feature and process the output needed by users. Certain features such as acquiring the latest status and news of COVID-19, will need to extract information from official web pages. This can be done by applying a web scraping function to capture the important data into our database system, and the reasoning system will fully utilize the database to generate a required solution.

### 4.1.3 Outcome

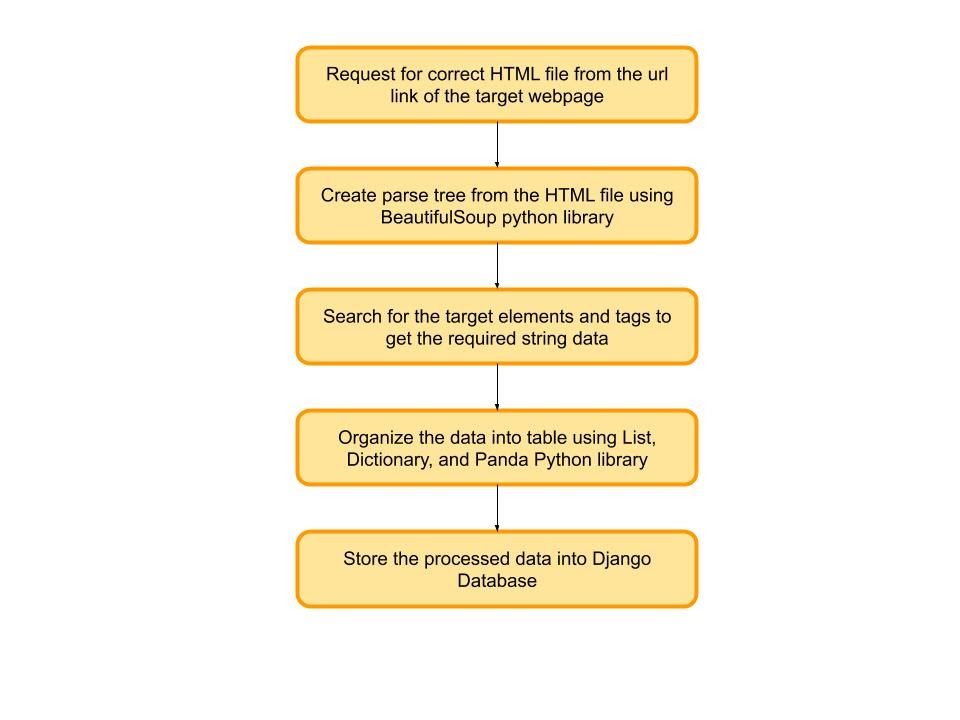
As for the software implementation, we have applied various open source software such as Dialogflow, Google API, Python Pip packages and so on. As depicted in the previous diagram, those components inside the dashed container will be executed by Dialogflow API. The reason behind the choice of using Dialogflow is that it is one of the best NLP platforms that can be installed in various chatbot applications with various languages and on multiple platforms. Various data extraction libraries and the machine reasoning method using the decision table will be explained in the next section below.

## 4.2 Knowledge Representation

### 4.2.1 Data Acquisition and Synchronization

#### Extraction Method

Below shows the flow chart on how the extraction of data is done in our chatbot system.



In order to extract resources and data from online web pages, our system will need to have a web scraping function to do the job. One of the best ways to create such a function is to make use of an open source python library such as Beautiful Soup. It consists of useful APIs which are able to pull data out from web page files such as HTML and XML files, by creating a parse tree of the file to allow the system to navigate, search, and modify the target string data. The BeautifulSoup library consists of “find” and “find\_all” search methods, which make use of elements and tags in the HTML file for the searching.

After extracting string data from an HTML file, the system will organize the data into tables using various data containers such as list, dictionary from standard Python Library, and DataFrame from Panda Python Library. The table will then be stored into Django Database as a model object instance, which can be accessed by other features of the chatbot system server.

#### Synchronization Method

Below depicted the list of active web pages where the data are to be extracted and synchronized by the chatbot.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Website | Data to Crawl |
| *https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/* | Infection Status across all countries |
| *https://www.moh.gov.sg/covid-19* | Latest updates & advisories from Ministry of Health, Singapore |
| *https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19* | Infection trend data from data repository maintained by John Hopkins University Center |

To synchronize the database of the chatbot server with the frequently updated online webpage, the data extraction of the system is required to be executed in certain periods of time, which is about 15 mins. This can be done with the help of Cronjob external time scheduler, keeping the information updated automatically. This allows users to get the most accurate answers at any point of time while using the chatbot.

### 4.2.2 Decision table in Self-Assessment Tool

Since one of our chatbot features is to allow users to self-assess for the COVID-19 symptoms, we have designed a decision table as a form of knowledge representation of the chatbot reasoning system. The decision table is formed by a series of questions, which will in turn output appropriate answers categorized from low to high risk. There are a total five follow up questions to be requested by the chatbot, such as previous travel history of the user, previous contact with the infected person, and current health status of the users. Users will need to either agree or disagree with the questions, using their own choices of word (agree with “yes”, “yup”, “of course”, disagree with “no”, “nope”, “not at all”).

Different combinations of answers from users will trigger different responses from the chatbot. The provided responses can be categorized from high risk, medium risk, low risk, and no risk. If the users agree that they have either traveled outside Singapore or contacted confirmed infected people, without showing any virus symptom, the chatbot will warn the users to follow the quarantine order or just stay at home and check for their own symptoms. Otherwise, if the users agree that they have exhibited virus symptoms such as cough, fever, or shortness of breath, the level of risk recommendation by chatbot will be based on the number of symptoms the users have. Showing three symptoms will lead to high risk recommendation by chatbot, two symptoms lead to medium risk recommendation, one symptom leads to low risk recommendation, and zero symptom leads to no risk recommendation.

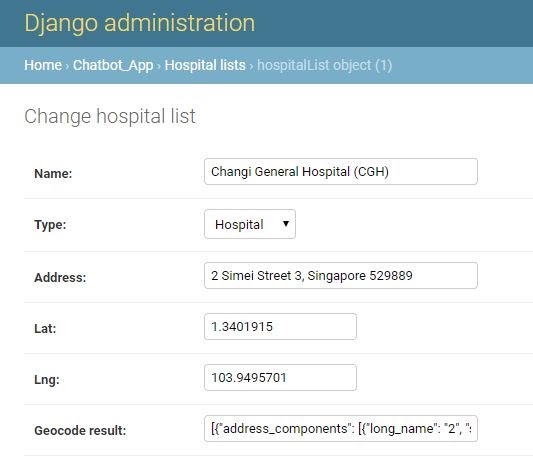
Should the users receive a high-risk recommendation from chatbot, the chatbot will proceed to ask the user if they want to find out the nearby hospital location. It will trigger the new conversation about the location of the hospital should the users agree. Below shows the decision table where the chatbot will output the recommendation based on the response from users.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Rule No.** | **Triggering combinations** | | | | | **Logical Condition** | **Descriptions** | **Recommendation** |
| **Other Questions (Q)** | | **Symptoms (S)** | | |
| **Travel Outside Singapore (Q1)** | **Contact with infected people(Q2)** | **Cough(S1)** | **Fever(S2)** | **Breathing(S3)** |
| R1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ((Q1 v Q2) ^ (S1 v S2 v S3)) v ((Sum(Q)=0) ^ (Sum(S)=3)) | If sum of Q and sum of S are not zero, or if sum of Q is zero and sum of S is 3. | HR1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| R2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Q1 ^ (Sum(S)=0) | Prioritize Q1 | HR2 |
| R3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (!Q1 ^ Q2) ^ (Sum(S)=0) | Only consider not Q1 and Q2 conditions. | HR3 |
| R4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | (Sum(Q)=0) ^ (Sum(S)=2) | When the sum of Q is zero, check for the sum of S. | MR |
| R5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | (Sum(Q)=0) ^ (Sum(S)=1) | LR |
| R6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (Sum(Q)=0) ^ (Sum(S)=0) | NR |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note: Q consists of Q1 and Q2, S consist of S1, S2 and S3. | | | | |  |  |  |  |

**Citation: “Singapore COVID-19 Symptom Checker.”, sgcovidcheck.gov.sg/.**

### 4.2.3 Hospital Location Database Structure

Other than using a decision table, the chatbot system also makes use of relational databases as a knowledge representation of the machine reasoning system of the chatbot. As stated in section 4.2.1, information from web scraping will be collected as a relational database and stored into the Django database. Other than that, the chatbot system is also able to directly upload data files into the Django database. A list of hospitals and polyclinics with their properties such as name, address, longitude, and latitude, can be converted into model object instances, where the nearest route search feature will apply the object instance for its own calculation and output results for users. The detailed explanation about the feature in chatbot will be covered in section 5 of this report. Below is an example of the model object instance created in Django Database.



# 5 Project Architecture & Implementation

## 5.1 Architecture Overview

**Dialogflow** has been selected to be the cognitive solution framework for this project due to its simple and intuitive interface, ease of deployment and webhook integration, completeness of documentation and abundant implementation examples on the internet.

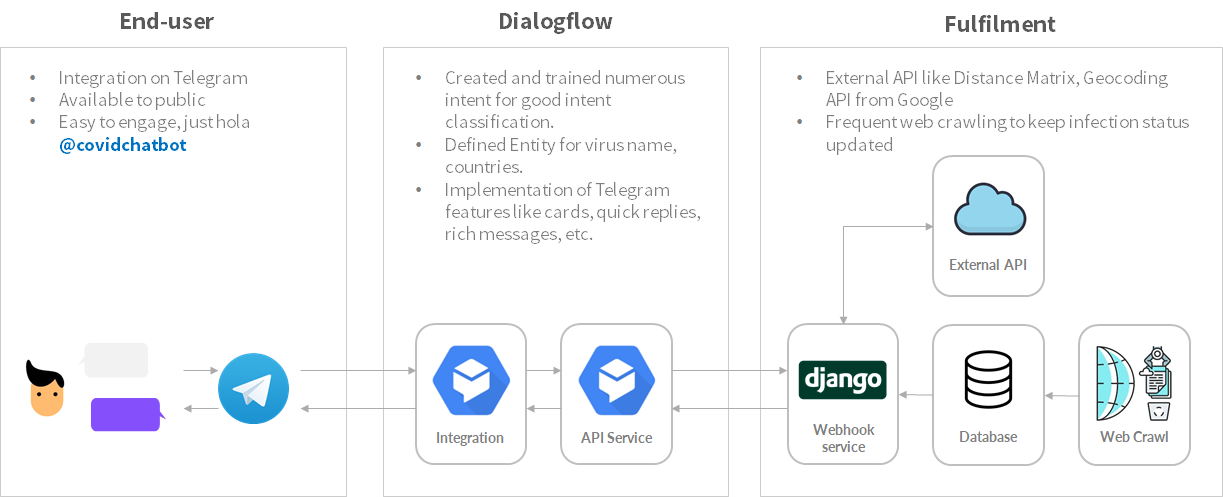
There are multiple deployable platforms for the chatbot, ranging from creating your own front-end, facebook messenger, slack, skype, Telegram and many more. The team has finally decided to use **Telegram** as the main chatbot deployment platform as it has access to the public masses, decent integration to Dialogflow features, and easy to implement. Gaining access to more public users is one of the key metrics of the team’s decision as the team hopes that this chatbot solution can help the public to gather latest, essential and accurate information. By gaining more users, the team can also get more training data from different variations of questions asked and get insights of what other essential information the people are looking for. These data will then be used to improve the accuracy of intent matching and improve the functionality by adding new intents from the gained insights.

To keep the chatbot running almost 24/7, the **webhook service** that is built on Django framework and responsible for all of the main functionalities are hosted on **Heroku**, alongside with a scheduled POST request to trigger web crawling scripts every 15 mins to keep the chatbot’s database updated. Our Django webhook service is also integrated with other external API like Google geolocation API to help users find the nearest route to hospital or polyclinic.

## 5.2 Process Flow

Illustration at the end of this section shows how the process flow from Telegram platform to Dialogflow, then to Django webhook service and back to the user.

1. User engages chatbot on Telegram platform. Any message sent to the bot will be forwarded to Dialogflow as API
2. Dialogflow classifies the message into user’s intent
3. Depending on the intent, if there is no fulfilment needed for that intent, Dialogflow will return the response as API back to Telegram. Telegram then presents the message in chat form back to the user.
4. If fulfilment is needed for the intent, Dialogflow will pass the intent, parameters detected, user’s messages to Django webhook service. Webhook service will call external API, infer response from rules, look-up statistical data from knowledge base etc, if required.
5. The response is then passed back to Dialogflow as API, then subsequently to Telegram as chat form to the user.



## 5.3 Cognitive System

To enable a proper functioning cognitive system, the following components discussed below need to be established.

### 5.3.1 Create an Agent

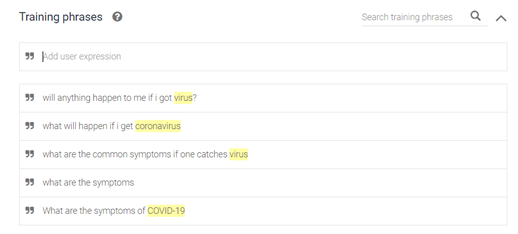
Firstly, a Dialogflow agent must be created on Dialogflow Cloud console. A Dialogflow agent is a virtual agent that can translate human language into actions through a Natural Language Understanding (NLU) module.

As stated in Section 4.1 Project Deliverables, the agent will try to understand what the user is enquiring about, based on the context of user’s question, agent will perform a classification and trigger an intent that the user is most likely looking for based on its confidence level, and return the respective response for that intent.

### 5.3.2 Create Intents

In order for the agent to have intents to match with the context of the user's question, we need to create intents for the agent. For each agent, many intents can be created where they can be sometimes combined to handle a complete conversation.

To create an intent, we will need training phrases. In this example, we want to create an intent to inform users about symptoms of COVID-19. Training phrases are example questions or phrases for what the users might ask, type or say.

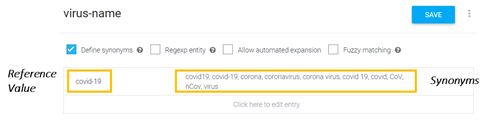


After the model is trained and when the users ask a question that resembles the training phrases, the agent will trigger this intent as it should get the highest confidence score in its intent classification.

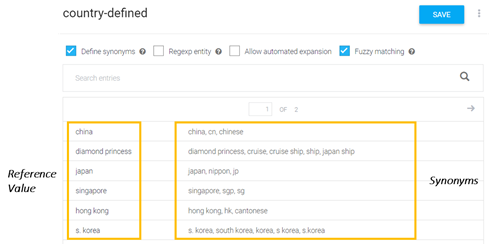


### 5.3.3 Entity Definition

Using the same example above, when user queries about “symptoms for coronavirus”, the Dialogflow agent will be able to associate “coronavirus” to COVID-19 virus, although they appear to be different. This is made possible by defining Entity and synonyms in Dialogflow console, which allow us to define multiple words or phrases that are considered to be of similar or equivalent. For example, “virus-name” entity was created with reference value “covid-19”, which has the synonyms of “corona”, “coronavirus”, “nCov”, “virus”, “covid 19”, etc. With that, any variations of COVID-19 listed in the synonym list will always be associated with “covid-19” as Entity parameter.



Entity definition is extremely important when a user queries about a situation report for a specific country in our chatbot application. When a country is detected in a sentence or question, Dialogflow will associate the country to its reference value, and return the reference value as parameter to our Django back-end. This parameter will then be used as a keyword to perform database query or look-up function from the database, hence it is extremely important that the keyword of user defined country must match with the keyword of country in database else an error will be returned. To avoid such look-up error, the team has diligently created over 60 countries’ reference value in defining Entity for country. Example shown below:



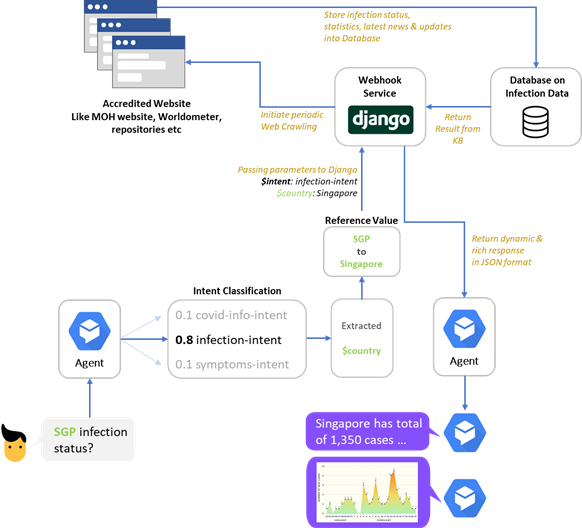
### 5.3.4 Webhook Integration & Fulfilment

With the help of Webhook integration, we can make our Dialogflow agent smarter by responding with dynamic and rich content back to the users. The team has created a Webhook service that is built on Django, where we gather and store extensive heterogeneous information and knowledge from various websites via web crawling, integrate to external APIs to complete certain fulfilment for the user, and build our rule-based inference machine.

#### Infection Statistic & Update

As one of the project’s deliverables, we want to provide updates on infection status, infection trend and death rate, for any country.

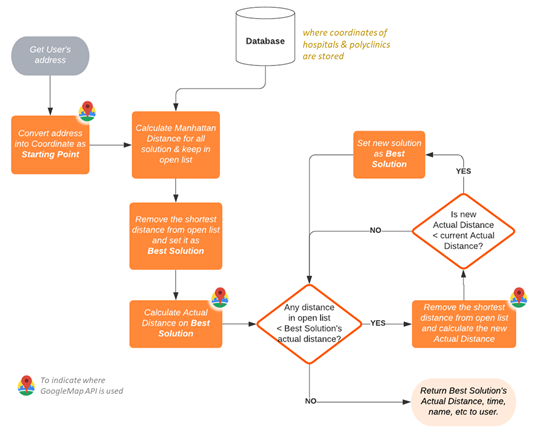
Other than web crawling script as described in Synchronization Method in Section 4.2.1, another python script to generate infection & death trends for certain countries are also being plotted periodically as well and published onto the internet to generate image urls. Those image urls are then being used to send as photos to the users on Telegram platform. An illustration to depict how users’ text are being parsed by Dialogflow and how the information is passed from Webhook service back to users, is shown below.



#### Nearest Route Search

The other main feature of our chat bot is to locate the nearest hospital or polyclinic from any specified location defined by the users. Search technique used is A\* search, with heuristic function defined as straight line distance between coordinate of all hospitals or polyclinics and coordinate of user’s defined location.

Name and address of all major hospitals and polyclinics are being manually extracted from the internet, converted into coordinates by using Geocoding API by Google manually, and stored in chatbot’s Database. When a user triggers the “find nearest hospital” intent, Dialogflow agent will get the user's address as parameter and pass it to our Webhook service. With the integration of Google API on our webhook service, the user’s address is then converted into coordinates as an initial point. We then calculate the Manhattan distance from the initial point to all destination points and select the first solution with the shortest distance. First solution is then removed from an open list while keeping the rest of the other possible solution in. The actual route distance is calculated for the first solution by using Distance Matrix API by Google. Search will continue to explore another potential solution in the open list if any of the solutions has lesser straight line (Manhattan) distance than actual route distance. Search will end and select the current solution as the best solution, if there is no shorter distance in the open list than the current one. The process of the search is illustrated in flow chart below:



#### Smart COVID-19 Self-Assessment Tool

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Based on rules set derived from Section 4.2.2, whenever a user triggers the “Self-Assessment” intent, chatbot will ask a series of questions to the user. Dialogflow will pass the user’s responses to webhook services, where it gets inferred by our rules to classify the risk level of the user, and propose recommendations based on risk level.  Should the users receive a high-risk recommendation from chatbot, the chatbot will proceed to ask the user if they want to find out the nearby hospital location. It will trigger the new conversation about the location of the hospital should the users agree. | https://lh4.googleusercontent.com/2px6Ely5RTGSs3Gd7n7tpId9-7cjZL11GA3AJmTDXIcKco47wwc1mENLuEsiQnygfAVfhD_sTakxUieGAo0EiUtKmN4gc8eZ05YQOEnAKkaH3BQzqPkKoiEKauj54-h_b6GFGY4S |

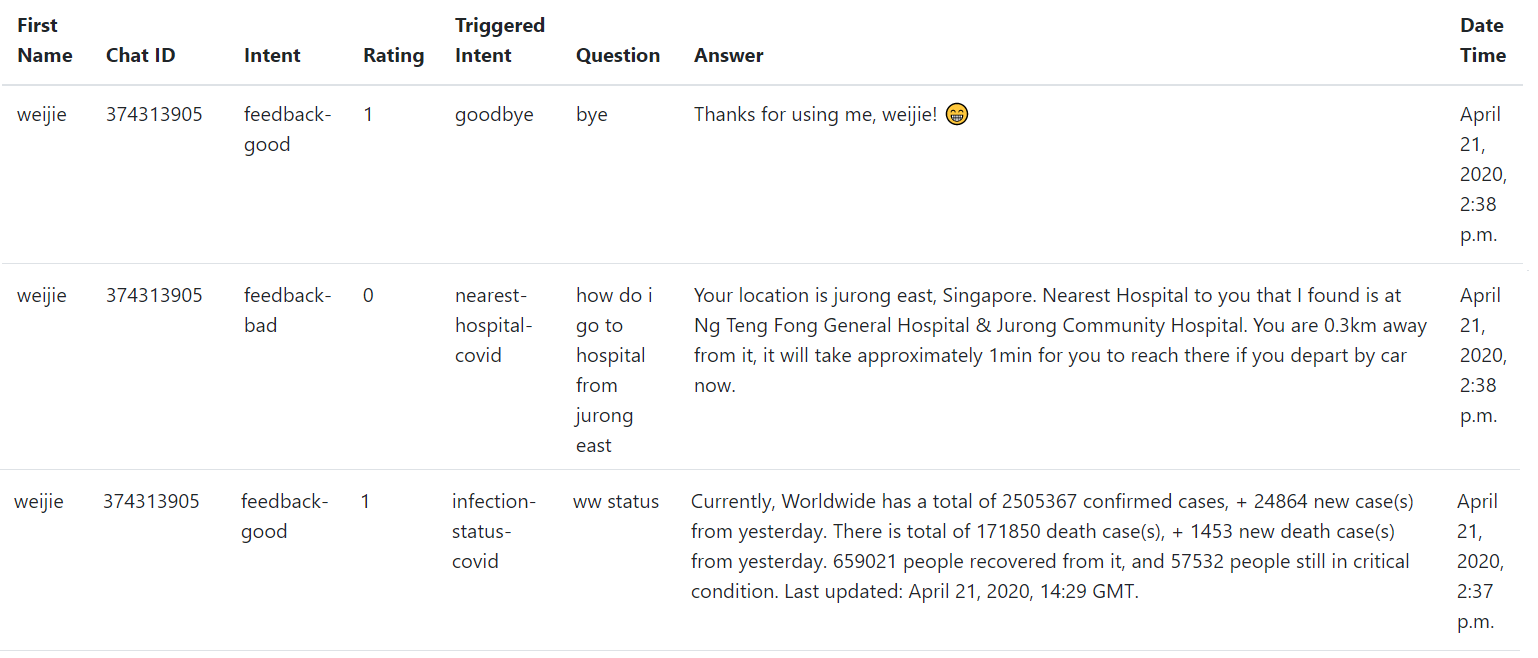
The diagnosis result of users will be kept inside database. The chatbot can check-in with the users to help to monitor their health and symptoms, by prompting them to do the assessment again. Based on the result or final recommendation and with user’s consent, the chatbot will choose the frequency of check-in smartly so that the user won’t be feeling annoyed or overwhelmed by the notification.

#### User’s Feedback Feature

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| https://lh6.googleusercontent.com/3mHirXNLnvrJFsg8tctVZn1SCi32nnMuo9Bb5KobaWONKtKLZh0LpUZf6KW9EwCFWewa50EBDDNilTBzM11gD4e--1fs7Eg8ZBktHKczx8SB-BUA61M0AfDnLOOZ1Sx8nMMmwkQe | Chatbot is to serve users or customers. A major metric for a chatbot is that users is able to utilize our chatbot and walk away with the information they seek for contentedly. We want to solicit feedback from the users in a very simple and frictionless way so that we can measure how good our chatbot is performing out in the field. These feedback data will be collected in the webhook service’s database and will be used to gauge accuracy of our data and relevance of the chatbot’s responses to user’s queries, so that the team can investigate what has gone wrong, or anything that the team can do to further improve and develop the chatbot in order for its services to be better. |

The team has created a feedback intent in Dialogflow with two follow-ups intent for good and bad rating. Aside from this, the team also made use of the webhook service with context to automatically ask users for feedback after completing certain intents. For example, a feedback card was appended to our “latest-news” intent, so users can rate “thumbs-up” or “thumbs-down” depending on the accuracy of information or relevance of response to their original intent.

Feedback card is only introduced to several major intents and customizable to be appended to any intent handled by webhook service by just setting *self.get\_fb = 1* at the end of intent’s code. By responding to the feedback, user’s rating (1 for good rating, 0 for bad rating, -1 for unrecognized rating), queries and chatbot’s response will also be passed back into the webhook service via Context, so that we can associate the rating to the conversation. Below is an example of feedback information collected:



#### Additional Features

During this pandemic period, new information is being released constantly and the team acknowledges that it is exhausting to keep on following the latest news, advisories, rules and regulations imposed by the local government to keep COVID-19 virus at bay. Hence, the team has created a **subscription and announcement** feature on chatbot, which it is able to broadcast announcements to every user that has subscribed. Whenever a user triggers an intent that involves webhook service, their name and chat ID will be stored in the database and they are auto-subscribed to the announcement list, unless they opt-out from the list. Announcement can be made by using the “announcement.py” file in the source code folder, where the administrator will have to enter their personalized broadcast message before run. For more details, refer to user guide to make personalized announcement.

Besides, the team has also made the chatbot to **address users by their name**, which they registered on their Telegram. This is to give the users a feeling of personal touch to enhance their user experience, as though the chatbot is their personalized COVID-19 expert.

# 6 Project Performance & Validation

As creating machine learning models go, the aim is to reach the optimum state that gives the best result. Our team’s chatbot is no different, as we wish for our cognitive system to provide the right answers to our end-users’ natural language input with a more than modest guaranteed rate. As such, we are required to train a machine learning model with a set of training data. This training data will be a set of possible inputs that a user might give the chatbot, that is to fit the parameters of the intent. Once trained, the model can be validated with a different set of inputs that can be used to tune the parameters of the intent. Finally, the model will be tested with yet another set of different inputs that is completely unbiased to access the performance of the intent.

For this, we make use of two of Dialogflow’s in-built machine learning model for our agent. And two of its useful functions: Training Phrases and Training Tool.

## 6.1 Training Phrases

Whenever an intent is created, Dialogflow requires at least one training phrase to be saved in the intent. Training is automatically executed using these training phrases in their respective intents. The set of training phrases used should be diverse to cover a broad range of possible inputs from an end-user in natural language form, while at the same time being specific to the intent in question so as to differentiate intents from each other. Our team has extensively written such training phrases for every intent.

## 6.2 Training Tool

Dialogflow also offers a Training Tool function, that is used to review end-users conversation or inputs to the agent. Using the tool, we are able to view the intents that were matched for each of these inputs. Not only that, as Training Tool records the end-users conversation or inputs to the agent, it is also able to allow you to select these inputs and add it into the Training Phrases. As such, Training Tool can be used for both training purposes and validation or testing purposes.

### 6.2.1 Training with Training Tool

In practice, our team could potentially use the numerous inputs from all our users to build larger and more effective sets of training data. Training Tool will allow you to select which inputs to be added to Training Phrases and we should only select relevant inputs that not only fit the parameters of the intent, but also diverse enough such that the model is not overfit.

### 6.2.2 Validation and Testing with Training Tool

We can provide a separate set of inputs from the training data, and which is further split into the validation set and the testing set, as per the definition described above. With each set of inputs, we use Training Tool to identify if they have been matched to the correct intent. This way, we can analyse the performance of the model.

If the input is matched to the wrong intent, Training Tool allows us to manually set it to the right intent in order to retrain it. This should only be done with the validation set of inputs. Training Tool need not just use data recorded from end-users. It also accepts import of data from text files or zip archives of text files. With the functionalities provided in sections 6.1 and 6.2, our team is able to enjoy a high degree of confidence in the agent providing the right response to an end-user’s input.

# 7 Challenge & Recommendation

Our team was successful in deploying the Telegram chat bot app and it is now live **@covidchatbot**. Of course, this came with its own set of challenges and there are also many ways we can improve the implementation of the chat bot with the luxury of more time and resources. The sections below describe the challenges we faced, how we tackled them and lastly further improvements for future releases.

## 7.1 Challenges

### 7.1.1 Data Acquisition via Web Crawling

As described in **4.2.1 Extraction Method** and further detailed in **5.3.4 Infection Statistic & Update**, information and data are extracted from three different trusted websites via a web crawling script. These websites are constantly updated and change dynamically. This is a huge obstacle as even the slightest change in the website’s CSS script can throw off the web crawling script completely. Needless to say, data cannot be extracted in real time if the latter occurs and this will cause our chat bot to not perform as desired. As such, regular downtime tracking & maintenance have to be performed on the web crawling script to fit the website’s latest CSS script. However, there are also no website updates or maintenance notices that pre-empt a change and this makes it difficult for the team to perform timely maintenance of the web crawling script. All these means that there is a high maintenance cost of the chatbot while also still being at risk of it not performing optimally.

Currently, we have included exception handling in our code to throw an exception as soon as an error occurs. However, as mentioned above, we are not able to pre-empt the error and the chatbot will be vulnerable to outdated data nonetheless.

### 7.1.2 Server Challenge

As described in **5.1 Architecture Overview**, the team chose to go with Heroku. Heroku is likewise a PaaS that offers scalable server usage. The user friendliness, ease of deployment and fuss free package plans made Heroku a suitable choice for our needs. However, our team has opted to use Heroku’s free tier package and this no doubt still creates limitation of server sleeping within 30 mins of inactivity.

To work out the best countermeasure, we included a POST request to trigger the web crawling scripts every 15 mins. This was done to create a balance between keeping the servers active, keeping within our limited hours and last but not least, providing as up to date to real time information as possible.

### 7.1.3 Diagnosis Accuracy

As described in section **4.2.2 Diagnosis Decision table**, our team has formulated a diagnosis that follows a set of rules. This diagnosis and its rules are written based on extensive research on the novel coronavirus from the Singapore government’s own service at <https://sgcovidcheck.gov.sg/>. However, our diagnosis cannot be treated as definite answers but more of a rough guideline. We have included a caveat that proper healthcare should always be sought out if anything is amiss. Besides, new symptoms and diagnosis information are being discovered from time to time and it certainly is a challenge for the team to always keep our self-assessment tool up-to-date.

### 7.1.4 Reaching out to the Public

We believe that it takes everyone to play a role in protecting our greater well-being during a pandemic and this chatbot service is for the benefit of the public to be prepared to do just that. However, for the chatbot to serve its purpose, the first challenge would be for it to reach out to the public. This would mean for the chat bot to be promoted and made known of its existence. At this current stage in time, our team does not have the resources to market or promote the chatbot in order for it to gain traction among a wider audience. However, we believe that word of mouth and the prevalence of social media would help us to boost the awareness of the chatbot.

## 7.2 Future Improvements

### 7.2.1 Better Data Acquisition

As described in **7.1.1 Data Acquisition via Web Crawling**, web crawling of websites leaves one prone to being at the mercy of the website changing and the web crawler script failing. Not to mention having to do regular maintenance of the code as well. A more sustainable, efficient and effective approach would be to depend on a call to an API to provide information in a standard JSON format or even a csv file format. At the moment, there are not many of such APIs available, however, there is a promising one on GitHub that is regularly updated and curated (see Note for more information). Future release would see the code updated to remove the web crawling function and replace its functionality with an API call instead.

### 7.2.1 Better and More Reliable Servers

As described in **7.1.2 Server Challenge**, the chatbot is limited in more ways than one by the speed and power of its server. At the moment, our team has limited funds to acquire a better and more reliable server. It is with hope that in the near future, with more resources, we would be able to improve this aspect.

# APPENDIX OF REPORT A

Project Proposal

**GRADUATE CERTIFICATE: Intelligent Reasoning Systems (IRS)**

**PRACTICE MODULE: Project Proposal**

|  |
| --- |
| **Date of proposal:**  10 May 2020 |
| **Project Title:**  ISS Project – COVID-19 Chatbot Project |
| **Sponsor/Client:** *(Name, Address, Telephone No. and Contact Name)*  Institute of Systems Science (ISS) at 25 Heng Mui Keng Terrace, Singapore  NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE (NUS)  Contact: Mr. GU ZHAN / Lecturer & Consultant  Telephone No.: 65-6516 8021  Email: [zhan.gu@nus.edu.sg](mailto:zhan.gu@nus.edu.sg) |
| **Background/Aims/Objectives:**  Main objective of this group project is to integrate an intelligent chatbot system, which is capable of gathering dynamic & heterogeneous information into one platform, and informing users with real-time information about the current global situation of the COVID-19 pandemic, providing appropriate recommendations to COVID-19 related problems with self-assessment tool, and locating nearby hospitals. |
| **Requirements Overview:**   * Research, data extraction & elicitation ability - from website, JSON * Programming ability - Python * Django framework understanding - apps, templates, statics, models * System integration ability between Dialogflow and Django |
| **Resource Requirements (please list Hardware, Software and any other resources)**  Hardware proposed for consideration:   * CPU   Software proposed for consideration:   * Messaging Platform e.g. Telegram, Slack * Cognitive systems e.g. Dialogflow * Platform as a Service (PaaS), e.g. Heroku, Amazon, Google * Database service e.g. Amazon S3, Firebase, local Django model * Scheduler e.g. Cronjob, rq, multiprocessing python module |
| **Number of Learner Interns required: (Please specify their tasks if possible)**  A team of 3 project members. Each bullet point represents one’s responsibility:   * End-to-end infrastructure design (flow of data), Data extraction from external sources & building of knowledge base, Designing database, Setup a backend server for Webhook * Dialogflow intent design, Dialogflow training, Backend integration, Telegram integration, Conversation UX design, Design of conversation handler by using context & parameters, Feedback system design, Notification or announcement of personalized message back to user * Creating data updating scheduler, Search & optimization for nearest path, Design of Decision Tree/Table for self assessment tool, Infection statistics features & chart plotting, Reporting of latest news |
| **Methods and Standards:**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Procedures** | **Objective** | **Key Activities** | | | **Requirement Gathering and Analysis** | The team should meet with ISS to scope the details of the project and ensure the achievement of business objectives. | 1.        Gather & Analyze Requirements | | 2.        Define internal and External Design | | 3.        Prioritize & Consolidate Requirements | | 4.        Establish Functional Baseline | | **Technical Construction** | To develop the source code in accordance to the design. | 1.        Setup required development environment | | 2.        Understand the System Context, design        system workflow  3.        Split requirements into smaller segments | | 4.        Perform coding, identify and introduce tools /libraries to meet system’s requirement | |  | | **Integration with different platforms and services** | To ensure interface compatibility and confirm that the integrated system software meets requirements. | 1.        Prepare required services and platforms. | | 2.        Understand architecture design relating each service and platform | | 3.        Change necessary settings  to integrate the services and platforms like Heroku, Amazon, Django | | 4.        Test integration between the services and platform. Repeat prior steps if testing not up to standard | |  | | **Acceptance Testing** | To obtain ISS user acceptance that the system meets the requirements. | 1.        Plan for Acceptance Testing | | 2.        Conduct Training for Acceptance Testing | | 3.        Prepare for Acceptance Test Execution | | 4.        ISS Evaluate Testing | | 5.        Obtain Customer Acceptance Sign-off | |  | | **Delivery** | To deploy the system into production (ISS standalone server) environment. | 1.        Software must be packed by following ISS’s standard | | 2.        Deployment guideline must be provided in ISS production (ISS standalone server) format | | 3.        Production (ISS standalone server) support and troubleshooting process must be defined. | |  | |

**Team Formation & Registration**

|  |
| --- |
| Team Name:  Codebotics |
| Project Title (repeated):  ISS Project – COVID-19 Chatbot Project |
| System Name (if decided): |
|  |
| Team Member 1 Name:  Lim Wee Kiat |
| Team Member 1 Matriculation Number:  A0213481M |
| Team Member 1 Contact (Mobile/Email):  +65-94575417 / e0508582@u.nus.edu |
|  |
| Team Member 2 Name:  Eu Jin Marcus Yatim |
| Team Member 2 Matriculation Number:  A0124453M |
| Team Member 2 Contact (Mobile/Email):  +65-97943396 / marcusyatim@u.nus.edu |
|  |
| Team Member 3 Name:  Teoh Yee Seng |
| Team Member 3 Matriculation Number:  A0213501B |
| Team Member 3 Contact (Mobile/Email):  +65-86225765 / e0508602@u.nus.edu |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **For ISS Use Only** | | |
| **Programme Name:** | **Project No:** | **Learner Batch:** |
| **Accepted/Rejected/KIV:** | | |
| **Learners Assigned:** | | |
| **Advisor Assigned:**  Contact: Mr. GU ZHAN / Lecturer & Consultant  Telephone No.: 65-6516 8021  Email: [zhan.gu@nus.edu.sg](mailto:zhan.gu@nus.edu.sg) | | |

# APPENDIX OF REPORT B

Mapped System Functionalities against knowledge, techniques and skills of modular courses

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Modular Courses | System Functionalities / Techniqe Applied |
| Machine Reasoning (MR) | * **Knowledge Elicitation and extraction**:  Web crawling from websites & repositories, manual extraction from websites/internet * **Knowledge Representation**:  Decision table for COVID-19 diagnosis, data representation for django database (hospital location as example explained in Section 4.2.3), process flowchart for architecture system, process flowchart for A\* search for nearest route, feedbacks solicited from users into a form of table * **Rule Based System**:   Decision tree to derive rules (expressed in formal logic) for COVID-19 diagnosis, Rule based system of matching webhook intent in django backend (retrieval-based chatbot) |
| Reasoning System (RS) | * **Search & Optimization**:   A\* search technique applied on nearest route search (use of open list & closed list) |
| Cognitive System (CGS) | * **Cognitive System**:   Dialogflow’s default Named Entity Recognition, Dialogfow’s default NLU, Dialogflow’s default Rule based system   * **Intent Training & Entity Definition:**   Training phrases for all intents, Self defined entity for countries, virus’s name, rating, symptoms, healthcare premises, etc. |

# APPENDIX OF REPORT C

Installation and User Guide  
(Refer to separate document for Application & Deployment User Manual)

# APPENDIX OF REPORT D

List of Intents

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Intent Name | Description |
| Basic Information | |
| advisory-covid-general | General advisories extracted from MOH website. |
| advisory-covid-health | Health advisories extracted from MOH website. |
| advisory-covid-main | An upper level of advisories intents for user to select general/health/travel. For the purpose of increasing user-friendliness of the chatbot. |
| advisory-covid-travel | Travel advisories extracted from MOH website. |
| border-restriction-covid | Describe the current border restriction. |
| bot-intro-covid | Describe what are the functions of chatbot that user can use with sample questions. |
| facts-on-covid | An upper level of certain intents that carry static information i.e. "what is COVID-19", "origin of COVID-19", etc |
| first-covid | Explain the origin of COVID-19 and how is the name coined. |
| how-to-diagnose-covid | Explain how is COVID-19 virus tested in lab. |
| profanity-covid | Checks for any profanity used to analyze the sentiments of user. Different responses will be returned to emphasize continuous learning of the chatbot. |
| stats-covid | An upper level of infection status intent to nagivate user on how to use. For the purpose of increasing user-friendliness of the chatbot. |
| symptoms-covid | Common known symptoms for COVID-19. |
| transmit-covid | Explain the current known transmission method of COVID-19. |
| treatment-covid | Explain the current known treatment for COVID-19. |
| what-is-covid | Explanation on what is COVID-19. |
| Enhanced Information (that uses webhook) | |
| checkin | Intent to check-in with user if they would like to be reminded by our Smart Self-Assessment System to perform the test again, based on their previous declared condition and result. |
| checkin-yes | Register True to check-in parameter in backend database. |
| checkin-no | Register False to check-in parameter in backend database. |
| diagnosis-covid | Run through quick diagnosis based on certain sets of rules defined in decision tree above. |
| Feedback | Trigger intent to solicit comment or text type of feedback from users. Feedback will be parsed and sent back to store into backend database. |
| feedback-good | To detect thumbs up rating from feedback card as a quick and simple response/feedback solicitation. Rating will be parsed and sent back to store into backend database. |
| feedback-bad | To detect thumbs down rating from feedback card as a quick and simple response/feedback solicitation. Rating will be parsed and sent back to store into backend database. |
| goodbye | To end conversation by addressing name. |
| infection-status-covid | Based on country user defined, extract the infection status including new cases, new death, new recovered, and its overall status. Data extracted are almost real-time as reported on https://www.worldometers.info/ |
| latest-news-covid | Query the top 3 latest news from MOH website that are stored in chatbot's database. |
| nearest-hospital-covid | From user defined location or address, bot will return the nearest hospital or polyclinic that it can search from its database based on Hill Climbing A\* search technique. |
| subscribe | Register user's intent to subscribe to future personalized announcement by admin. Subscription status will be sent to and update backend database accordingly. All users chatted with chatbot will be registered into user list, subscription is enabled by default. |
| unsubscribe | De-register user's intent to subscribe to future personalized announcement by admin. Subscription status will be sent to and update backend database accordingly. All users chatted with chatbot will be registered into user list, subscription is enabled by default. |
| Auxiliary Function (that uses webhook) | |
| sync | This function helps to run web crawling from credible websites to be refreshed or stored into chatbot's database, like MOH news, infection status for all countries, etc. Uses webhook |

# APPENDIX OF REPORT E

Individual Reports

## Individual Report: Lim Wee Kiat (A0213481M)

## Personal Contribution & Learning Journey

I am heavily involved from the project idea generation, to idea selection, backend coding and project wrap-up. After project idea was selected, I helped and led the team to brainstorm for features, defining problem statement, defining our main objective and target audience, guiding team members on path-forward plan and tasks delegation, shaping and giving forms to our product, and defining the end state or goal of our product with features that are beneficial to the users and at the same time, able to apply what we learnt in the course. Beside from being the main backend contributor, I also played a coaching role to provide opinions and suggestions by giving team members the general direction of how they can complete their tasks.

We started off self-learning Dialogflow, where I took the chance to create a demo chatbot for project feasibility study with intents without fulfilment. Then I started to create a Django backend server as our backend service and integrate to my demo chatbot. Django was also proposed as our backend service as it is easily understood since it is written in Python, and is a complete framework for front-end and back-end, with integration to database. The demo has then become the seed of our project where I started to expand it more and more to include features or intents that uses webhook service. Some of the features are part of requirements that the team defined to tackle certain part of problem statement, however, there was no concrete detailed plan on how to execute and what is needed to execute. Hence, I took on the challenge of building “infection statistic” feature by laying down the requirements conceptually on paper, like ways to extract and store information, ease of implementation, tools to use, feasibility of tools between Django & Dialogflow, while keeping the objective in mind. The success of implementing “infection statistic” feature with information stored in Django database has enabled me to see more possibilities of what the webhook service is capable of doing. Next, I took another challenge to build “nearest route to hospital/polyclinic” where I learnt how to use Googlemap API, and drafted out an A\* search algorithm in Python code with the idea of using coordinates for preliminary distance calculation so that number of calls of API will be minimized to save cost and improve performance. Near the end of our project, we see the need of collecting feedback for our chatbot. I started to research about what user interfaces telegram can do, so that we can make our feedback system simple and hassle-free. With deeper understanding of context in Dialogflow and Telegram Card & quick replies features, I started to code the feedback part with thumbs ups/downs button, and integrate them into our webhook service by passing several important parameters as context back to our webhook service’s database. These important parameters are needed when to investigate or troubleshoot when a response from chatbot is bad.

Aside from webhook service development, I also helped in hosting the source code onto Heroku platform. Multiple other hosting platforms were tried and tested, but Heroku seems to be the most intuitive platform and easy to use, albeit it has numerous downsides like its “ephemeral” storage system, that has made us scrambled for new get-arounds or solutions.

## Learning Outcome

Throughout the module and the group project, I have learnt so many new things. First of all is Django. This project has forced me learn more in-depth about Django framework and how to correctly utilize its features like media, static, templates, forms, models, etc. Second of all, I have also learnt how to write my own search algorithm and this has truly enhanced my understanding about search & optimization topic. Although in the end, A\* search was used, but for homework, many search tools and techniques were explored before A\* was selected. In order to go through the selection process, I have researched and learnt the difference between the different search methods, and pros & cons and if it is suitable for our application. I have also polished my programming skills and use of API while at it. Third, it is from all the different tools that we have discovered from the project. This includes hosting on Heroku, using of Redis to execute scheduled tasks, cron-job as external scheduler, multiprocessing tool, all to help to improve the performance of our chatbot, all these to ensure jobs are carried out before request timeout. Fourth, Dialogflow system. Before this, I never knew that creating chatbot can be a manageable task. Understanding the idea behind entity recognition, intent classification, context and parameters have largely helped me to understand the entire idea and intuition of chatbot, and has made chatbot topic seem less formidable and foreign to me.

## Knowledge & Skill Application

In the past few years, chatbot has been a rising trend in business especially in customer service, experience centre and sales sector. As chatbot can help business to bring down cost, ensure 100% availability to the customers, helped to monitor customer’s data & generating insights, and more often than not, leading to improved customer service, chatbot development skills and roles are also highly sought after in the past few years. Learning Dialogflow and webhook integration to create a functional chatbot from scratch has been a really fruitful learning experience. This experience has also helped me to land a new job in Chatbot Development role for e-commerce platform. Certainly, the knowledge that I learnt about entity recognition, intent classification, webhook services with database & API integration, they are going to help me perform well in my new job.

With the chatbot development knowledge that I have gained, I would also apply the knowledge in helping myself, family members or even friends, if anyone need to create a chatbot in their business. For example, a chatbot that helps to manage FAQ or handle sales for online shopping platform, a chatbot that helps with making & changing appointment for salon, or even a chatbots that helps to take in all food orders for the local stalls and generate an optimized route for food delivery, etc.

I believe the closed-domain, retrieval based chatbot that we have created is only the beginning. There is still a lot more research problems to tackle on NLU human speech or texts, and generating relevant response with good grammar to keep the conversation going. These research problems, if tackled, can be applied in medical industry to handle depressed patients, or even sales industry to keep their potential customers interested.

## Individual Report: Eu Jin Marcus Yatim (A0124453M)

## Personal Contribution

For my part of the project, I was mainly in charge of the documentation and write up of the manuals as well. For the report, I wrote Section 1 – Executive Summary, Section 2 – Business Justification, Section 6 – Training, Validation and Testing, Section 7 – Challenges and Improvements, and the Application Guide and Deployment Guide of our chatbot. Of course, in order to write all these sections, I had to be fully aware and understand the architecture and design of the COVID-19 Chatbot well. On top of the documentations, on Dialogflow, I also had a hand in implementing several intents and testing them. I ensured that the layouts of all the intents’ responses are well designed and that the flow of responses is intuitive and user-friendly. Last but not least, for the video presentation, I took charge of introducing our team and our product and explaining the business value of it.

## Learning Outcomes

This project has allowed us to work extensively on chat bot applications. By doing so, we have learnt how to program the backend requirements of a good chatbot and also utilising tools such as Google’s Dialogflow and Telegram to run a chatbot. I believe that every aspect of knowledge gained and skill learned is important, but the area that I found most useful was the backend coding. We had to program the backend part as we required a webhook and also to customise special responses for our chatbot. For this, we applied Python’s Django framework. This project gave hands-on experience in using Django, a highly versatile and powerful web framework.  I found Django challenging at the beginning but after the extensive work that we had to do for the project, I grew to really appreciate it. With this experience, I can have greater confidence in further deploying bigger web applications in the future.

The second aspect that I found very useful was Dialogflow. Dialogflow makes running a cognitive system extremely simple and convenient. It encapsulates the complexity of its powerful natural language processing as well as its machine learning model behind the scenes so that end-users can instead focus on creating and deploying well-made chat bots and be assured that the results will be of high standards. I certainly gained a great appreciation of cognitive systems thanks to Dialogflow as the process is definitely fun and not at all jarring for beginners as well. Further to that, it appeals to the engineer in me as the ability to create your own chat bot and see it in deployment would surely give one a love for cognitive systems.

## Knowledge and Skills Application

The knowledge and skills acquired through this project are definitely very useful in future situations in my workplace. As mentioned above, Django was one of the important experiences gained and Django can be widely used in many web applications. Being able to deploy web applications will be useful for a lot of real-life purposes, especially for my current work environment which is in the field of creating new cloud technology solutions. As everything has been moved online or to the cloud, I can potentially implement web services to these technology solutions using the Django skills learned.

Further to this, chat bots have become widely in demand in recent years thanks to the wave of online shopping. Many online shops implement chat bots to provide customer service to their shoppers. Online shopping platforms such as Lazada or Shopee will benefit a lot from a well-tuned chat bot due to the large volume of queries they face from customers. Of course, this phenomenon is not exclusive to the online shopping scene, but many other services require the assistance of chat bots as well. Other examples include websites of banks, government websites or just about any website which has a service to offer and may expect plenty of end-user’s queries. As such, to be able to create a chat bot would open up a lot of doors and job opportunities and is an essential skill for the IT field.

## Individual Report: Teoh Yee Seng (A0213501B)

## Personal Contribution

Throughout the group project, I had primarily worked as backend developer to create new chatbot features, such as the self-assessment tool for Covid-19 diagnosis and check-in notification function. Aside from that, I had refined the source code and had assisted in debugging the chatbot feature. As for the self-assessment tool, I had drafted out the rule-based decision table for the diagnosis and implemented it into the backend code using Python in Django framework. I had also managed the check-in status of the chatbot users in Django user database, while ensuring that the reassessment notification will be sent to the registered users at specific time period automatically, using daemon background process.

Besides, I had created web scrapping scripts to extract important data from official Covid-19 related webpage. I had refactored the source code into Object Oriented Programming (OOP) style with inheritance, making sure that the code is in concise manner and easy to troubleshoot the source code. Furthermore, I have been collaborating closely with my teammates during the intent implementation and debugging process of the project. As for the report, I have completed Section 4 - Project Solution. Finally, I had presented the overall system design of our chatbot system in the video presentation of the group project.

## Learning outcome

The most useful experience that I had learnt throughout this project is to integrate the intelligent chatbot systems using Google Dialogflow, Django framework, Python modules, and Telegram platform. I had learned that Google Dialogflow is very useful google platform in creating workable and efficient chatbot system as it is one of the best natural language processing (NLP) platforms to build conversational AI application, other than IBM Watson Assistant. Google Dialogflow provided direct integration with other popular messaging platform such as Facebook Messenger, Slack, Google Assistant, Telegram and so on. As for using self-created front-end webpage, Google Dialogflow also provided Dialogflowv2 API for the NLP integration. All of these will be useful for me to do chatbot designing in my future works.

Other than that, I had learned how the web designing works, by constructing and hosting webhook backend server using Django. From receiving request in JSON format from client, processing request and managing user database in Django, to constructing and sending the response to the targeted clients using third party API, I have learnt how to setup a simple useable backend server easily.

Moreover, I have learnt the efficient way to collaborating with teammates in term of software development using Github. By creating branch in Github for testing new feature of chatbot, the project workflow will be more systematic and efficient, without blocking the workflow of other teammates.

Finally, the most important skill that I acquired is the perseverance in learning and testing the API from documentation and apply them on my project work. With the perseverance and motivations, making the solutions works will become relatively easy.

## Knowledge and Skill Application

As there are high demands of using chatbot and web application from the market nowadays, I would need to work on improving my project works by adding chatbot functionality in the project architecture. By acquiring the knowledge and skill from this group project, I could easily apply them on my future project works which are related to intelligent system. As I have been working on integrating the pick and place system using ABB delta robot, I could connect the Robotic Operating System (ROS) packages as backend server to Google Dialogflow API to output the picking results of the robot to client. The client could also request for the item to be picked from the chatbot and the robot will execute the client order.

Moreover, the chatbot system can be installed into humanoid social robot to work as a receptionist and provide useful and relevant information to customers, such as the direction of certain location, weather at certain period and so on. The chatbot could also have the function of making appointments for its customers, handling the repeated tasks without difficulty.

Furthermore, chatbots are widely implemented in various website such as online shopping platform, government official website, banking website, and so on. If I happen to sell my products through online, I would create a Dialogflow chatbot which link to many popular platforms, namely Facebook, Telegram, and Twitter. The chatbot will then redirect the customer to my selling platform after introducing the product to the customers.

# APPENDIX OF REPORT F

References

References

1. “Coronavirus Update (Live)”, <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>
2. “MOH, Update on COVID-19”, <https://www.moh.gov.sg/covid-19>
3. “2019 Novel Coronavirus COVID-19 (2019-nCoV) Data Repository by Johns Hopkins CSSE”, <https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19>
4. “Singapore COVID-19 Symptom Checker.”, <https://sgcovidcheck.gov.sg/>
5. “Coronavirus Symptoms, Treatment, Preventions”, <https://www.healthline.com/health/coronavirus-covid-19#risk-factors>
6. “Origin of Coronavirus”, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coronavirus_disease_2019>
7. “Singapore government resources”, <https://www.gov.sg/article/covid-19-resources>