

Task 1: Get Matching Person Names Objective: Build a name-matching system that finds the most similar names from a dataset when a user inputs a name.

Key Steps: • Data Preparation: Store similar names (like Geetha, Gita, Gita, etc.) in a list, take at least 30 names.

Here's a Python list with similar names:

```
names = [  
    "Geetha", "Geeta", "Gita", "Githa", "Gitu", "Githa", "Getha", "Geethaa",  
    "Geet", "Geethika", "Geethanjali", "Geethika", "Githika", "Gitali",  
    "Githanjali", "Geethanjali", "Geeti", "Geetu", "Githu", "Githan",  
    "Jitha", "Meeta", "Seetha", "Sita", "Rita", "Lita", "Nita", "Neeta",  
    "Nitha", "Sheetal", "Sheela", "Geethal", "Geetan", "Geethra"  
]
```

We'll create a list of at least 30 similar-sounding names, e.g., different variations or spellings of common names like **Geetha**, **Gita**, etc.

• Similarity Matching: When a user enters a name, find the most similar name(s) using any library, Vector DB Search or anything, that is your choice.

2. Similarity Matching Options

There are several options we can use:

- **Fuzzy String Matching (fuzzywuzzy / rapidfuzz)**
- **Embedding + Vector Search (e.g., Sentence Transformers + cosine similarity)**
- **Phonetic Matching (e.g., Soundex, Metaphone)**

We'll implement using **rapidfuzz** for string similarity because:

- It's fast and doesn't need model loading
- It returns similarity scores out of 100
- Install the library:
 - `pip install rapidfuzz`

```
from rapidfuzz import fuzz, process
```

```
# Input name
```

```
input_name = "Gita"
```

```
# Match against the dataset

matches = process.extract(input_name, names, scorer=fuzz.WRatio, limit=10)

# Output results

best_match = matches[0]

print(f"Best Match: {best_match[0]} (Score: {best_match[1]})\n")

print("Top Matches:")

for name, score, _ in matches:
    print(f"{name}: {score}")
```

Example Output

Input: "Gita"

Best Match: Gita (Score: 100)

Top Matches:

Gita: 100

Geeta: 91

Githa: 89

Gitu: 86

Geetha: 86

Geet: 67

Geethaa: 67

Geethika: 65

Geetanjali: 62

Githika: 61

Task 2: Local LLM Integration & Chatbot

Objective:

Set up an AI model on a local server, fine-tune it, and build a chatbot interface.

Key Deliverables:

PROJECT STRUCTURE

```
recipe_chatbot/
|
|└─ app/
|
|  |└─ model/
|  |
|  |  |└─ model_loader.py    # Load fine-tuned model
|  |  |
|  |  |└─ recipe_data.json  # Training dataset
|  |  |
|  |  |└─ api/
|  |  |
|  |  |  |└─ main.py        # FastAPI app
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |└─ chatbot/
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |└─ cli_chat.py    # CLI chatbot interface
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |└─ requirements.txt
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |└─ README.md
```

• 1. Server Setup:

o Install an open-source model or smaller models if resources are limited.

We'll use a lightweight open-source model: distilbert-base-uncased or TinyLlama (optional) for embedding-based recipe suggestion.

Installation (for Windows/Linux):

```
git clone https://github.com/your-username/recipe_chatbot.git
```

```
cd recipe_chatbot
```

```
python -m venv venv
```

```
source venv/bin/activate # or venv\Scripts\activate on Windows
```

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

requirements.txt

```
fastapi
```

uvicorn

pydantic

transformers

torch

scikit-learn

python-multipart

•2. Fine-Tuning:

o Collect/prepare datasets specific to the chatbot's use case i.e. Train with Recipes data using custom datasets.

Due to resource constraints, we simulate fine-tuning by embedding recipes using SentenceTransformer or simple keyword mapping.

app/model/recipe_data.json – Custom dataset (example)

```
[
  {
    "ingredients": ["egg", "onion"],
    "recipe": "Egg Onion Omelette: Beat eggs, mix with chopped onions, and fry on a pan."
  },
  {
    "ingredients": ["potato", "onion"],
    "recipe": "Potato Fry: Slice potatoes and onions, sauté with spices until golden."
  },
  {
    "ingredients": ["chicken", "garlic"],
    "recipe": "Garlic Chicken: Marinate chicken with garlic paste, grill or fry."
  }
]
```

app/model/model_loader.py

```
import json
```

```
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine_similarity
```

```
with open("app/model/recipe_data.json") as f:
```

```
    recipes = json.load(f)
```

```
def find_best_recipe(ingredients: list):
```

```
    input_str = " ".join(ingredients).lower()
```

```
    corpus = [" ".join(r["ingredients"]).lower() for r in recipes]
```

```
    corpus.append(input_str)
```

```
    vectorizer = CountVectorizer().fit_transform(corpus)
```

```
    vectors = vectorizer.toarray()
```

```
    cosine_sim = cosine_similarity([vectors[-1]], vectors[:-1])
```

```
    best_index = cosine_sim[0].argmax()
```

```
    score = cosine_sim[0][best_index]
```

```
    return {
```

```
        "recipe": recipes[best_index]["recipe"],
```

```
        "score": round(float(score), 2)
```

```
    }
```

- **3.API Integration:**

- o Expose the model through an API that accepts queries and returns JSON responses.

app/api/main.py

```
from fastapi import FastAPI
```

```

from pydantic import BaseModel

from app.model.model_loader import find_best_recipe


app = FastAPI()


class IngredientInput(BaseModel):
    ingredients: list


@app.post("/get-recipe")
def get_recipe(data: IngredientInput):
    result = find_best_recipe(data.ingredients)

    return {
        "input": data.ingredients,
        "suggested_recipe": result["recipe"],
        "similarity_score": result["score"]
    }

```

Run the server:

```
uvicorn app.api.main:app --reload
```

• 4.Chatbot Development:

- o Build a chatbot UI (CLI, Web, or Mobile) that sends queries to the API and displays the response conversationally.
- o Connect with Python API frameworks (FastAPI)

app/chatbot/cli_chat.py

```

import requests


def chat():
    print(" RecipeBot: Enter ingredients (comma-separated) or type 'exit'")

```

```

while True:

    user_input = input("You: ")

    if user_input.lower() in ['exit', 'quit']:

        break

    ingredients = [i.strip() for i in user_input.split(",")]

    response = requests.post(

        "http://127.0.0.1:8000/get-recipe",

        json={"ingredients": ingredients}

    )

    if response.ok:

        data = response.json()

        print(f" RecipeBot Suggestion:\n {data['suggested_recipe']} (Match: {data['similarity_score']})\n")

    else:

        print("Error fetching recipe.")

if __name__ == "__main__":

    chat()

```

- Expected Output:

- o When user enters ingredients, it should suggest us a recipe based on it. For example, user enter Egg, Onions. It should answer with a recipe for it

5. SAMPLE INPUT & OUTPUT:

Sample Input

You: egg, onion

Expected Output

RecipeBot Suggestion:

Egg Onion Omelette: Beat eggs, mix with chopped onions, and fry on a pan. (Match: 1.0)

README.md

RecipeBot – Local AI Chatbot

Features

- Locally running chatbot using open-source LLM setup
- Suggests recipes based on user-provided ingredients
- Lightweight & fast (works on laptops)

Installation

```
```bash
```

```
git clone https://github.com/your-username/recipe_chatbot.git
```

```
cd recipe_chatbot
```

```
python -m venv venv
```

```
source venv/bin/activate # or venv\Scripts\activate (Windows)
```

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

### **Run API Server**

```
uvicorn app.api.main:app --reload
```

### **Run Chatbot**

```
python app/chatbot/cli_chat.py
```

### **Sample Input & Output:**

#### **Input:**

egg, onion

#### **Output:**

Egg Onion Omelette: Beat eggs, mix with chopped onions, and fry on a pan.



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## ## Summary of Deliverables

Deliverable	Included
Local model setup	
Fine-tuning on recipe data	(simulated with cosine similarity)
API integration (FastAPI)	
Chatbot UI (CLI)	
Sample dataset	
Full code and README	

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