Chatbot Working Procedures

To effectively train a chatbot on your website to answer customer questions, you need to provide it with a comprehensive knowledge base and continuously refine its responses based on customer interactions. This involves defining the chatbot's purpose, selecting a suitable platform, designing the conversation flow, and then training the chatbot with relevant data.

Here's a more detailed breakdown:

1. Define the Chatbot's Purpose and Scope:

Identify common customer questions and tasks:

What are the most frequently asked questions about your products, services, or website?

Determine the chatbot's role:

Will it handle simple FAQs, guide users through a purchase process, or provide more complex support?

2. Choose a Chatbot Development Platform:

Consider factors like ease of use, scalability, and integration capabilities: There are numerous platforms available, ranging from no-code solutions to more complex AI-powered options.

Explore options like Dialogflow, Chatfuel, and more: Each platform offers different features and functionalities.

3. Design the Conversation Flow:

Create a logical sequence of questions and answers: How should the chatbot handle different types of inquiries?

Consider user intent: What is the user trying to achieve with their question?

Design for both successful and unsuccessful outcomes: How will the chatbot handle situations where it can't answer a question or needs to escalate to a human agent?

4. Train the Chatbot:

Use real customer conversations, FAQs, and helpdesk logs: This provides the chatbot with real-world data to learn from.

Create a knowledge base: This can be a database of questions and answers, or a structured set of documents, articles, and other support content.

Use CSV files or other formats to organize your data: Many chatbot platforms allow you to upload data in various formats.

Continuously update the knowledge base: As your business evolves, so should the chatbot's knowledge.

5. Integrate with APIs and Backend Systems:

Connect the chatbot to your website, CRM, or other relevant systems:

This allows the chatbot to access information and perform actions on behalf of the user.

Consider API integration for accessing external data sources:

For example, the chatbot could use an API to check stock levels, payment status, or other relevant information.

6. Customize the Chatbot's Appearance and Behavior:

Make the chatbot visually appealing and consistent with your website's branding: This can include custom logos, colors, and fonts.

Personalize the chatbot's personality and tone of voice: This can help create a more engaging and user-friendly experience.

7. Test and Optimize Performance:

Thoroughly test the chatbot with various user scenarios:

This helps identify areas for improvement and ensure the chatbot is functioning correctly.

Monitor the chatbot's performance and analyze user interactions:

This provides valuable data for refining the chatbot's training and optimizing its responses.

8. Continuous Learning and Improvement:

Monitor the chatbot's performance and identify areas for improvement:

Continuously analyze user interactions and feedback to identify areas where the chatbot needs to be retrained or adjusted.

Regularly update the knowledge base and refine the conversation flow:

As your business evolves and your customer base changes, it's important to keep the chatbot up-to-date.

Several AI chatbot platforms offer free options for websites, ranging from simple no-code builders to more advanced open-source solutions. These platforms provide features like lead generation, automated customer support, and data collection.

Here are some options to consider:

For No-Code Solutions & Ease of Use:

Botpress:

A versatile open-source platform with a drag-and-drop interface and integration with generative AI, offering extensive features for free.

HubSpot:

Provides a free chatbot builder with templates, no coding required, and integrations with other HubSpot tools.

Landbot:

A no-code chatbot builder that focuses on conversational experiences, offering features for lead generation and improving customer experience.

WPBot:

A WordPress plugin that allows you to build AI chatbots for your website with options like OpenAI ChatGPT or DialogFlow integration.

BotPenguin:

A chatbot maker with pre-built automation and templates for various purposes, including website, WhatsApp, Facebook, and other platforms.

ProProfs Chat:

Focuses on 24/7 customer support, allowing you to train your chatbot on your knowledge base.

Chatling AI:

Offers a free AI chatbot builder with a visual flow builder and training source integration.

Jotform AI Agents:

Allows you to create a custom chatbot in minutes with no coding required, according to a YouTube video.

Tidio:

Offers a free AI chatbot API with a chat widget for your website and communication channels, according to Tidio.

For Open-Source & Developer-Friendly Options:

Botpress: (Mentioned above, but highlights its open-source nature).

Microsoft Bot Framework: A popular open-source framework for building chatbots, suitable for developers.

Rasa: A powerful open-source platform for building conversational AI.

Wit.ai: Offers a free AI chatbot platform by IBM.

Dialogflow: A free platform with Google's Cloud infrastructure for building chatbots.

Tips for Choosing:

Consider your technical skills:

If you're not a developer, a no-code platform is likely the best option.

Think about your specific needs:

Do you need lead generation, customer support, or both? Some platforms specialize in certain areas.

Explore the different features:

Look for features like customization options, AI integrations (like OpenAI), and integration with your website or CRM.

Check for free trials or limits:

Some platforms may offer free trials or limited free versions with usage limitations.

How to Use a Chatbot to Query Database via APIs

In today’s fast-paced world, businesses are constantly seeking innovative ways to provide efficient and instant access to information. Chatbots have emerged as a powerful tool for streamlining processes and improving customer experiences. But one common problem faced by companies while providing customer support is having to manually navigate databases for specific information. However, by using a chatbot to query database and retrieve information, this process can be completely automated.

In this blog post, we will explore how to use a chatbot to query any database using APIs and unlock the potential of this technology.

Understanding Chatbots and APIs

Chatbots are automated conversational agents designed to simulate human-like interactions. They can understand natural language and provide responses or actions accordingly. APIs act as intermediaries between different software applications, allowing them to communicate and share data.

By leveraging APIs, chatbots can connect with databases and retrieve relevant information in real-time. This integration opens up a world of possibilities for businesses, enabling them to offer personalized and prompt assistance to their users.

Creating a Chatbot to query databases: Setting up the Infrastructure

Before you start building a chatbot that can retrieve information from databases, there are a few important steps to follow to ensure everything works smoothly. Here's how you can get started:

Step 1: Choose a chatbot development platform: Select a platform that allows you to build chatbots and has features for connecting with databases through APIs. For example, TARS offers multiple API integration options that can allow you to easily connect your chatbot to your company CRM or database.

Step 2: Identify the target database: Determine which database you want your chatbot to query. Make sure the database has the necessary API access, which allows the chatbot to communicate with it. For instance, you might want to connect your chatbot to a customer database to retrieve customer information.

Step 3: Create API credentials: To establish a secure connection between your chatbot and the database, you'll need to generate API credentials such as an API key or an access token. These credentials act as a passcode to ensure that only authorized connections are made between the chatbot and the database.

Designing Conversation Flows

To make sure your chatbot interacts effectively with users and seamlessly queries databases, it's important to design intuitive conversation flows. Here are some helpful tips:

✅Understand user intent: Analyze the common questions or requests users are likely to have. For example, if your chatbot is for a food delivery service, users might ask about menu options or delivery times. Design the chatbot's conversational user interface (CUI) to align with these needs.

✅Simplify complex queries: If users have complex questions, it's a good idea to break them down into smaller, easier-to-understand parts. For instance, if a user asks about the weather and the best time to visit a place, the chatbot can handle these as separate queries.

✅Offer guidance: Help users formulate their queries by providing prompts or suggestions. This can make the process more intuitive and guide users towards the information they need. For example, if a user is looking for a specific product, the chatbot can offer options like "What color are you interested in?" or "What size are you looking for?"

Implementing Database Queries with APIs

Once you have the infrastructure in place and have designed the conversation flows, it's time to implement the actual database queries using APIs. Follow these steps to ensure a successful query process:

Step 1: Construct the API request

Build the API request with the necessary parameters, including the specific query you want to send to the database. For example, if the chatbot is searching for a product, the API request might include details like the product name, category, or price range.

Step 2: Send the API request

Use the appropriate API endpoint to send the query to the database. Think of the API endpoint as a destination where your request is received and processed. It's like sending a letter to a specific address.

Step 3: Handle the response

After sending the API request, you will receive a response from the database. This response contains the data that matches the query. You need to parse the response and extract the relevant information, like the product details or customer information.

Step 4: Format and present the results

Once you have extracted the relevant information from the API response, it's important to format and present the results in a user-friendly way within the chatbot interface. This ensures that users can easily understand and interact with the information they receive.

By following these steps, you can set up the necessary infrastructure, design effective conversation flows, and successfully implement database queries using APIs in your chatbot. This enables seamless interaction with databases and empowers users to retrieve the information they need effortlessly.

If I want to use chatgpts chatbot in my website what modules and packages I ineed to install and I want it's working setup step by step.

To integrate a ChatGPT-style chatbot into your website using OpenAI's API, here's a complete step-by-step guide and the necessary modules/packages you need to install.

Requirements

A website (basic HTML/CSS/JS or a framework like React, Vue, etc.)

OpenAI API key (sign up at https://platform.openai.com/)

Optional: A backend (Node.js, Python, etc.) to securely handle the API key

Setup chatgpt bot using node.js

Option 1: Basic Setup (Frontend + API via Backend)

Step 1: Create/OpenAI Account

Go to https://platform.openai.com/account/api-keys

Copy your secret API key

Step 2: Set up your Backend (Node.js Example)

Install necessary packages:

```
npm init -y
npm install express cors dotenv openai
```

Create server.js:

```
const express = require('express');
const cors = require('cors');
```

```
const { Configuration, OpenAIApi } = require('openai');
require('dotenv').config();

const app = express();
app.use(cors());
app.use(express.json());

const configuration = new Configuration({
  apiKey: process.env.OPENAI_API_KEY,
});
const openai = new OpenAIApi(configuration);

app.post('/chat', async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const { message } = req.body;

    const response = await openai.createChatCompletion({
      model: "gpt-3.5-turbo",
      messages: [{ role: "user", content: message }],
    });

    res.json({ reply: response.data.choices[0].message.content });
  } catch (err) {
    res.status(500).send(err.message);
```

```
  }
});

app.listen(5000, () => console.log('Server running on http://localhost:5000'));
```

Create .env:

```
OPENAI_API_KEY=your_openai_api_key_here
```

Step 3: Frontend HTML Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Chatbot</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>ChatGPT Bot</h1>
  <input id="userInput" type="text" placeholder="Type your message..." />
  <button onclick="sendMessage()">Send</button>
  <div id="chatBox"></div>

  <script>
    async function sendMessage() {
      const input = document.getElementById('userInput');
      const message = input.value;
      input.value = '';
```

```
    const res = await fetch('http://localhost:5000/chat', {
      method: 'POST',
      headers: { 'Content-Type': 'application/json' },
      body: JSON.stringify({ message })
    });
    const data = await res.json();

    document.getElementById('chatBox').innerHTML +=
<p><strong>You:</strong> ${message}</p>;
    document.getElementById('chatBox').innerHTML +=
<p><strong>Bot:</strong> ${data.reply}</p>;
  }
 </script>
</body>
</html>
```

Modules/Packages Needed

express: backend server

cors: to handle cross-origin requests

dotenv: to manage the API key securely

openai: OpenAI client

Optional: Use React Instead of Plain HTML

Let me know if you want the same thing built with React or Python Flask, or want to deploy this on a live server like Vercel, Render, or Firebase.

Setup chatgpt bot using python flask

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Requirements

A website (basic HTML/CSS/JS or a framework like React, Vue, etc.)

OpenAI API key (sign up at https://platform.openai.com/)

Optional: A backend (Node.js, Python, etc.) to securely handle the API key

Option 1: Basic Setup (Frontend + API via Backend)

Step 1: Create/OpenAI Account

Go to https://platform.openai.com/account/api-keys

Copy your secret API key

Step 2: Set up your Backend (Node.js Example)

Install necessary packages:

```
npm init -y
npm install express cors dotenv openai
```

Create server.js:

```
const express = require('express');
const cors = require('cors');
const { Configuration, OpenAIApi } = require('openai');
require('dotenv').config();

const app = express();
app.use(cors());
app.use(express.json());

const configuration = new Configuration({
  apiKey: process.env.OPENAI_API_KEY,
});
const openai = new OpenAIApi(configuration);

app.post('/chat', async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const { message } = req.body;
```

```
    const response = await openai.createChatCompletion({
      model: "gpt-3.5-turbo",
      messages: [{ role: "user", content: message }],
    });

    res.json({ reply: response.data.choices[0].message.content });
  } catch (err) {
    res.status(500).send(err.message);
  }
});

app.listen(5000, () => console.log('Server running on http://localhost:5000'));
```

Create .env:

```
OPENAI_API_KEY=your_openai_api_key_here
```

Step 3: Frontend HTML Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Chatbot</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>ChatGPT Bot</h1>
```

```
  <input id="userInput" type="text" placeholder="Type your message..." />
  <button onclick="sendMessage()">Send</button>
  <div id="chatBox"></div>

  <script>
    async function sendMessage() {
      const input = document.getElementById('userInput');
      const message = input.value;
      input.value = '';

      const res = await fetch('http://localhost:5000/chat', {
        method: 'POST',
        headers: { 'Content-Type': 'application/json' },
        body: JSON.stringify({ message })
      });
      const data = await res.json();

      document.getElementById('chatBox').innerHTML +=
<p><strong>You:</strong> ${message}</p>;
      document.getElementById('chatBox').innerHTML +=
<p><strong>Bot:</strong> ${data.reply}</p>;
    }
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

Modules/Packages Needed

express: backend server

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dotenv: to manage the API key securely

openai: OpenAI client

Optional: Use React Instead of Plain HTML

Let me know if you want the same thing built with React or Python Flask, or want to deploy this on a live server like Vercel, Render, or Firebase.

Would you like the same chatbot setup in a specific frontend framework like React or Vue?

You said:

How can I do this when I use python as backend

ChatGPT said:

Here's how to create a ChatGPT chatbot with Python as the backend using Flask:

Step-by-Step Setup with Python (Flask Backend)

1. Requirements

Install Python packages:

pip install flask openai flask-cors python-dotenv

2. Create Project Structure

```
chatbot/
|
├── backend/
|   ├── app.py
|   └── .env
|
└── frontend/
    └── index.html
```

3. Backend Code (app.py)

```
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
from flask_cors import CORS
import openai
import os
from dotenv import load_dotenv

load_dotenv()

app = Flask(_name_)
CORS(app)  # Allows requests from any origin

openai.api_key = os.getenv("OPENAI_API_KEY")
```

```
@app.route('/chat', methods=['POST'])
def chat():
    data = request.get_json()
    message = data.get("message", "")
try:
        response = openai.ChatCompletion.create(
            model="gpt-3.5-turbo",
            messages=[{"role": "user", "content": message}]
        )
        reply = response['choices'][0]['message']['content']
        return jsonify({"reply": reply})
    except Exception as e:
        return jsonify({"error": str(e)}), 500

if _name_ == '_main_':
    app.run(debug=True)
```

4. Environment File (.env)

```
OPENAI_API_KEY=your_openai_api_key_here
```

5. Frontend Code (index.html)

Place this in a frontend folder or serve it however you like:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
```

```
  <title>ChatGPT Bot</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Ask ChatGPT</h2>
  <input id="messageInput" type="text" placeholder="Type something..." />
  <button onclick="sendMessage()">Send</button>
  <div id="chatBox"></div>

  <script>
    async function sendMessage() {
      const input = document.getElementById('messageInput');
      const message = input.value;
      input.value = "";

      const response = await fetch("http://127.0.0.1:5000/chat", {
        method: "POST",
        headers: { "Content-Type": "application/json" },
        body: JSON.stringify({ message: message })
      });

      const data = await response.json();
      document.getElementById("chatBox").innerHTML +=
        `<p><strong>You:</strong> ${message}</p>
         <p><strong>Bot:</strong> ${data.reply || data.error}</p>`;
```

```
    }
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

6. Run the Backend Server

cd backend

python app.py

Visit index.html in your browser and test it with the backend running.

Setup chatgpt bot using node.js

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Create server.js:

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require('dotenv').config();

const app = express();
app.use(cors());
app.use(express.json());

const configuration = new Configuration({
  apiKey: process.env.OPENAI_API_KEY,
});
```

```
const openai = new OpenAIApi(configuration);

app.post('/chat', async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const { message } = req.body;

    const response = await openai.createChatCompletion({
      model: "gpt-3.5-turbo",
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    });

    res.json({ reply: response.data.choices[0].message.content });
  } catch (err) {
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  }
});

app.listen(5000, () => console.log('Server running on http://localhost:5000'));
```

Create .env:

```
OPENAI_API_KEY=your_openai_api_key_here
```

Step 3: Frontend HTML Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```

```
<head>
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</head>
<body>
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  <script>
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        headers: { 'Content-Type': 'application/json' },
        body: JSON.stringify({ message })
      });
      const data = await res.json();

      document.getElementById('chatBox').innerHTML +=
<p><strong>You:</strong> ${message}</p>;
```

```
    document.getElementById('chatBox').innerHTML +=
<p><strong>Bot:</strong> ${data.reply}</p>;
  }
 </script>
</body>
</html>
```

Modules/Packages Needed

express: backend server

cors: to handle cross-origin requests

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```

2. Create Project Structure

```
chatbot/
|
├── backend/
|   ├── app.py
|   └── .env
|
└── frontend/
    └── index.html
```

3. Backend Code (app.py)

```
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
from flask_cors import CORS
import openai
import os
from dotenv import load_dotenv

load_dotenv()
```

```
app = Flask(_name_)
CORS(app)  # Allows requests from any origin

openai.api_key = os.getenv("OPENAI_API_KEY")

@app.route('/chat', methods=['POST'])
def chat():
    data = request.get_json()
    message = data.get("message", "")
try:
        response = openai.ChatCompletion.create(
            model="gpt-3.5-turbo",
            messages=[{"role": "user", "content": message}]
        )
        reply = response['choices'][0]['message']['content']
        return jsonify({"reply": reply})
    except Exception as e:
        return jsonify({"error": str(e)}), 500

if _name_ == '_main_':
    app.run(debug=True)
```

4. Environment File (.env)

```
OPENAI_API_KEY=your_openai_api_key_here
```

5. Frontend Code (index.html)

Place this in a frontend folder or serve it however you like:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>ChatGPT Bot</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Ask ChatGPT</h2>
  <input id="messageInput" type="text" placeholder="Type something..." />
  <button onclick="sendMessage()">Send</button>
  <div id="chatBox"></div>

  <script>
    async function sendMessage() {
      const input = document.getElementById('messageInput');
      const message = input.value;
      input.value = "";

      const response = await fetch("http://127.0.0.1:5000/chat", {
        method: "POST",
        headers: { "Content-Type": "application/json" },
        body: JSON.stringify({ message: message })
```

```
    });

    const data = await response.json();
    document.getElementById("chatBox").innerHTML +=
      `<p><strong>You:</strong> ${message}</p>
       <p><strong>Bot:</strong> ${data.reply || data.error}</p>`;
  }
 </script>
</body>
</html>
```

6. Run the Backend Server

```
cd backend
python app.py
```

Visit index.html in your browser and test it with the backend running.

Would you like help deploying this to a public server (like Render, Railway, or Vercel)?

You said:

Am using django can I do it

ChatGPT said:

Yes, you can absolutely use Django as the backend for your ChatGPT chatbot. Here's a complete step-by-step setup to integrate OpenAI's ChatGPT API with a Django backend and a simple frontend.

Step-by-Step: Django + ChatGPT Integration

1. Set Up Django Project

If you don’t already have a Django project:

```
django-admin startproject chatbot_project
cd chatbot_project
python manage.py startapp chatbot
```

2. Install Required Packages

```
pip install openai python-dotenv django-cors-headers
```

3. Update settings.py

In chatbot_project/settings.py:

a. Add to INSTALLED_APPS:

```
'chatbot',
'corsheaders',
```

b. Add Middleware (top of the list is best):

```
'middleware': [
    'corsheaders.middleware.CorsMiddleware',
    ...
]
```

c. Allow CORS:

```
CORS_ALLOW_ALL_ORIGINS = True  # For development only
```

d. Load Environment Variables:

```
import os
```

```
from dotenv import load_dotenv
load_dotenv()

OPENAI_API_KEY = os.getenv('OPENAI_API_KEY')
```

4. Create .env File

In the root of the Django project:

```
OPENAI_API_KEY=your_openai_api_key_here
```

5. Create the Chat API View

In chatbot/views.py:

```
from django.http import JsonResponse
from django.views.decorators.csrf import csrf_exempt
from django.views.decorators.http import require_POST
import json
import openai
import os

openai.api_key = os.getenv("OPENAI_API_KEY")

@csrf_exempt
@require_POST
def chat(request):
try:
```

```
        data = json.loads(request.body)
        user_message = data.get("message", "")

        response = openai.ChatCompletion.create(
            model="gpt-3.5-turbo",
            messages=[{"role": "user", "content": user_message}]
        )
        reply = response.choices[0].message.content.strip()
        return JsonResponse({"reply": reply})
    except Exception as e:
        return JsonResponse({"error": str(e)}, status=500)
```

6. Configure URL Routing

In chatbot/urls.py (create this file if it doesn’t exist):

```
from django.urls import path
from .views import chat

urlpatterns = [
    path('chat/', chat, name='chat'),
]
```

And in chatbot_project/urls.py:

```
from django.contrib import admin
from django.urls import path, include
```

```
urlpatterns = [
    path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
    path('', include('chatbot.urls')),
]
```

7. Frontend HTML Example (Optional Static File)

You can serve this from a template or just open it in the browser for testing:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Django ChatGPT</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Ask ChatGPT</h2>
  <input type="text" id="messageInput" placeholder="Type your message">
  <button onclick="sendMessage()">Send</button>
  <div id="chatBox"></div>

  <script>
    async function sendMessage() {
      const input = document.getElementById('messageInput');
      const message = input.value;
      input.value = "";
```

```
    const response = await fetch('http://127.0.0.1:8000/chat/', {
      method: 'POST',
      headers: { 'Content-Type': 'application/json' },
      body: JSON.stringify({ message })
    });

    const data = await response.json();
    document.getElementById("chatBox").innerHTML += `
      <p><strong>You:</strong> ${message}</p>
      <p><strong>Bot:</strong> ${data.reply || data.error}</p>`;
  }
 </script>
</body>
</html>
```

8. Run Django Server

python manage.py runserver

Test it by visiting the HTML file and sending a message.

Chatbot providing platforms

Here are some popular platforms besides OpenAI that provide chatbot APIs, each with its own strengths:

1. Google Dialogflow

Type: NLP chatbot platform (powered by Google)

Features:

Natural language understanding (NLU)

Context handling

Integrates easily with Google Assistant, websites, messaging apps

API: REST and gRPC

Use Case: Customer service bots, voice bots

2. Microsoft Azure Bot Service + LUIS

Type: Conversational AI with language understanding

Features:

Rich SDKs (.NET, Node.js)

Multi-channel deployment (Teams, Skype, Web)

LUIS (Language Understanding) for NLP

API: Bot Framework REST API

Use Case: Enterprise-grade bots

3. Amazon Lex

Type: Conversational interface platform by AWS

Features:

Automatic speech recognition (ASR)

Deep learning-based NLP

Seamless integration with AWS Lambda

API: Lex Runtime V2 API

Use Case: Voice + text bots, AWS-integrated systems

4. Rasa (Open Source)

Type: Self-hosted, open-source chatbot platform

Features:

Full control over ML models and data

Custom pipeline and training

Rasa X UI for training and testing

API: REST API, WebSocket

Use Case: Privacy-focused, customizable bots

5. IBM Watson Assistant

Type: AI assistant platform

Features:

Pre-trained models

Multi-language support

Integrates with IBM Cloud and other platforms

API: REST API

Use Case: Enterprise AI assistants

6. ChatSonic (by Writesonic)

Type: GPT-powered conversational AI

Features:

ChatGPT-like responses with web search

Voice and image integration

API: REST API

Use Case: Writing assistants, web bots

7. Cohere & Anthropic Claude

Type: LLM APIs like OpenAI

Features:

Pure LLMs, used similarly to ChatGPT

Claude is useful for safer and larger conversations

API: REST

Use Case: Building custom chatbots, assistants

Packages to install and uses.

If you're building a ChatGPT chatbot using Django REST Framework (DRF), here's a list of all essential packages you need to install, including support for:

OpenAI API integration

REST API development

CORS for frontend requests

Environment variable management

Essential Python Packages for ChatGPT Chatbot with Django REST

bash

Copy code

pip install djangorestframework

pip install openai

pip install python-dotenv

pip install django-cors-headers

What Each Package Is For

Package Purpose

Djangorestframework : To create API endpoints (APIView, @api_view, serializers)

Openai : To send chat requests to OpenAI's ChatGPT API

python-dotenv : To load your API key from a .env file safely

django-cors-headers : To allow frontend apps (HTML, React, etc.) to access your API

Optional (Useful for Specific Needs)

Package : When to Use

Gunicorn : For production deployment (e.g., Heroku, Render)

Whitenoise : For serving static files in production

Requests If you want to call other APIs inside your views

Quick Setup Summary

Once installed:

Add 'rest_framework' and 'corsheaders' to INSTALLED_APPS

Add 'corsheaders.middleware.CorsMiddleware' in MIDDLEWARE

Use @api_view(['POST']) in your chatbot view