

PROJECT REPORT

Intelligent Customer Help Desk with Smart Documentation Understanding

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Category: Internet of Things

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

We will be able to write an application that leverages multiple Watson AI services like Discovery, Assistant, Cloud Function, and Node-Red. By the end of the project we will learn best practices of combining Watson Services, and how they can build an interactive retrieval system with discovery + assistant.

- Project Requirements: Python, IBM Cloud, IBM Watson
- Functional Requirements: IBM Cloud
- Technical Requirements: Python, Watson AI, ML
- Software Requirements: Watson Assistant, Watson Discovery
- Project Deliverables: Smartinternz Internship
- Project Duration: 1 Month

1.2 Purpose

The chatbot, as a rule, can respond to simply straightforward inquiries, for example, store areas and hours, bearings and perhaps making arrangements. At the point when any client input (question) drops out of the extent of the foreordained inquiry set of a chatbot, it ordinarily instructs us to rethink our sentence or notice that this inquiry isn't legitimate.

In this undertaking we will accentuate to diminish the remaining task at hand from the agent by directing our chatbot so that it can respond to a significant part of the inquiries (specifically the item data). We can restore the significant areas from the client direct which can assist us with reducing the number of customers of each agent at a call place. We will move the call to delegates specifically cases as it were. To make this a stride further, the undertaking will utilize the Smart Document Understanding gave by the Watson Discovery to prepare on the content, which is an adjusted form of Natural Language Processing.

Scope of Work:

- Create a customer care dialog skill in Watson Assistant.
- Use smart document understanding to build an enhanced Watson Discovery Collection
- Create an IBM Cloud Functions web action that allows Watson Assistant to post queries to Watson Discovery
- Build a web application with integration to all these services & deploy the same on IBM Cloud Platform

2. Literature Survey

2.1 Existing Problem

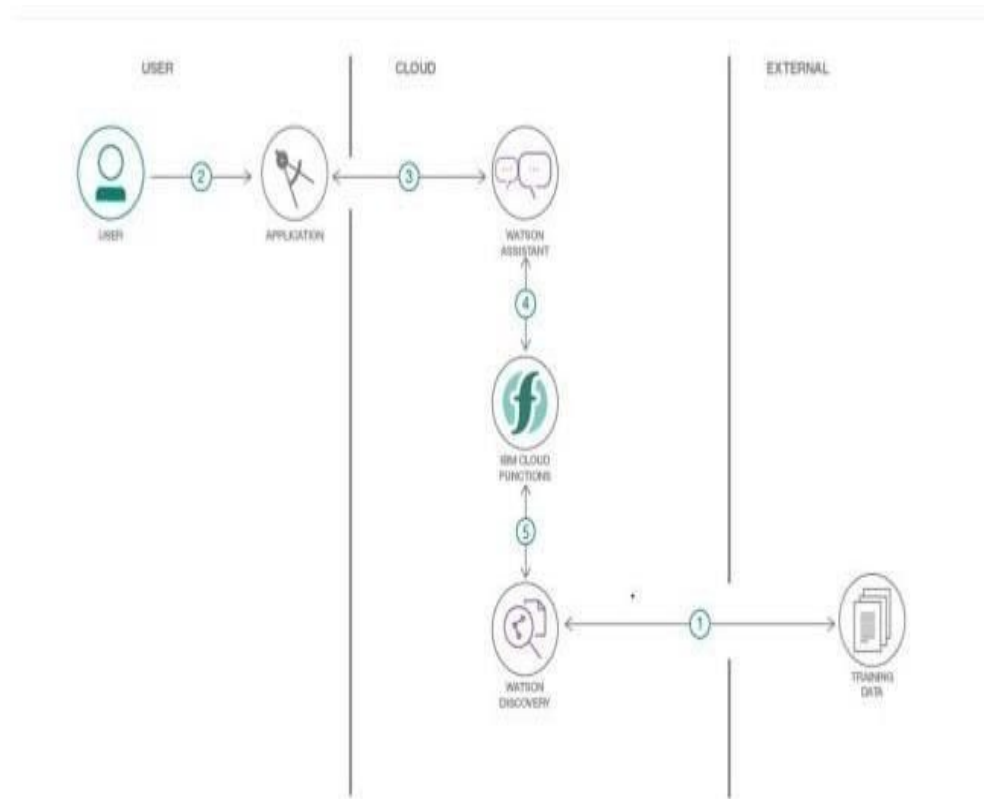
For the most part, chatbot are stacked with a specific arrangement of inquiries that is increasingly similar to if and else stream, the inquiry or the client input which lies out of the extent of the chatbot isn't replied and rather a message like "Attempt again in the wake of rethinking" and "I can't see, Please Rephrase" are shown and it guides the client to the client specialist or the agent however a productive chatbot ought to lessen the traffic coming to the delegates, So to accomplish this we incorporate a Smart chatbot so it can answer the questions of the client.

2.2 Proposed Solution

For the previously mentioned issue, we need to place a virtual specialist in chatbot so it can comprehend the questions that are posted by clients. The virtual operator ought to be prepared from some knowledge dependent on organization foundations, working hours, store areas, and item-related data. In this undertaking I utilized Watson Discovery to accomplish the above arrangement.

3. Theoretical Analysis

3.1 Block/Flow Diagram



1. The report is explained utilizing Watson Discovery SDU.
2. The client interfaces with the backend server by means of the application UI. The frontend application UI is a chatbot that draws in the client in a discussion.
3. The exchange between the client and backend server is facilitated by utilizing a Watson Assistant discourse ability.
4. On the off chance that the client asks the item activity inquiry, a pursuit question is passed to a predefined IBM Cloud Function activity.
5. Cloud work activity will inquiry the Watson Discovery administration and return the outcomes

3.2 Hardware/Software Designing

- Create IBM Cloud services.
- Configure Watson Discovery
- Create IBM Cloud Function action
- Configure Watson Assistant
- Create flow and configure the node
- Deploy and run a node-red app

4. Experimental Investigation

1) Create IBM Cloud Services

- a. Watson Discovery
- b. Watson Assistant
- c. Node-Red

2) Configure Watson Discovery

In the wake of making and propelling the disclosure from the Catalog, Import the report on which we have to prepare the revelation administration. We have chosen the ecobee3 client manage situated in the information registry of our neighborhood store.

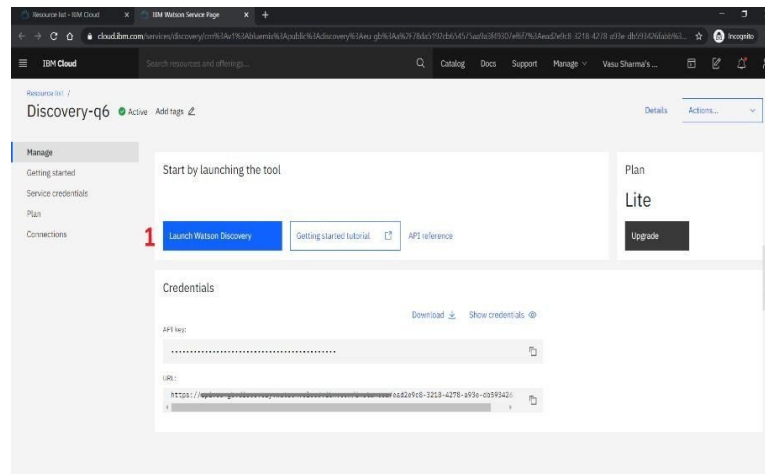
The Ecobee3 is a well known private indoor regulator that has a WIFI interface and numerous design choices. The consequence of the questions performed without arranging the information present in the archive won't be that precise. Be that as it may, the outcomes improve fundamentally in the wake of applying SDU (Smart Document Understanding).

This should be possible effectively by tapping on the design setting and afterward marking each word or component present in the record as their individual name, for example, title, caption, content, picture, and Footer. A portion of the names is absent in the light arrangement.

In the light arrangement we are given the constrained substance of IBM Watson, the names help us in a division of the report which causes the disclosure to comprehend the record better and give better outcomes. The outcomes gave by the revelation can be improved, all the outcomes have appeared in aide in which the disclosure sees the assumption as positive for example coordinating between the inquiry or question entered by the client and the information of the record. Better the notion investigation precise the outcomes are.

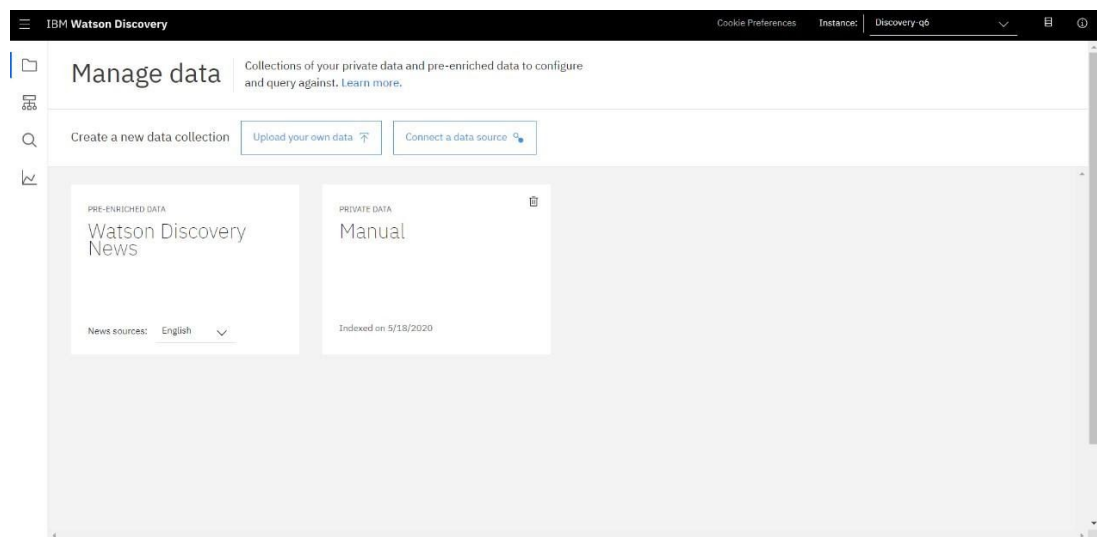
Follow the below-mentioned steps:

- After creating the discovery from the catalog, we will be redirected to this base page of discovery where the name of the discovery along with its API Key and URL is mentioned. These credentials will be used in further steps.



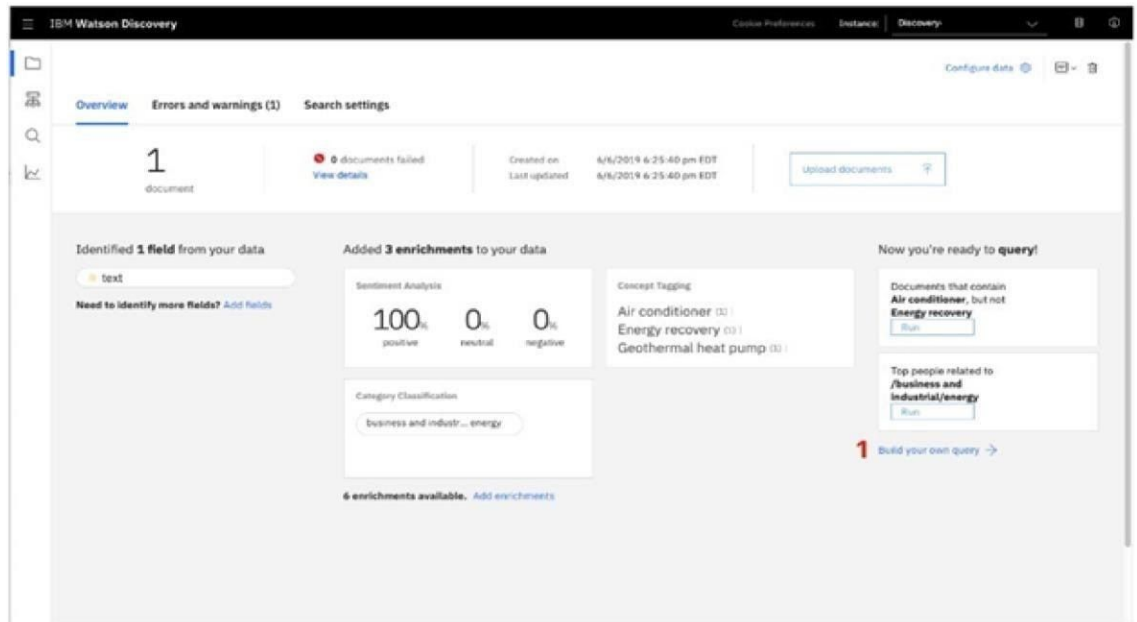
Click on the Launch Watson Discovery [1] to launch the discovery.

- Now in the next step we have to upload the data by clicking, upload your data. Here we have already uploaded the data as manual.

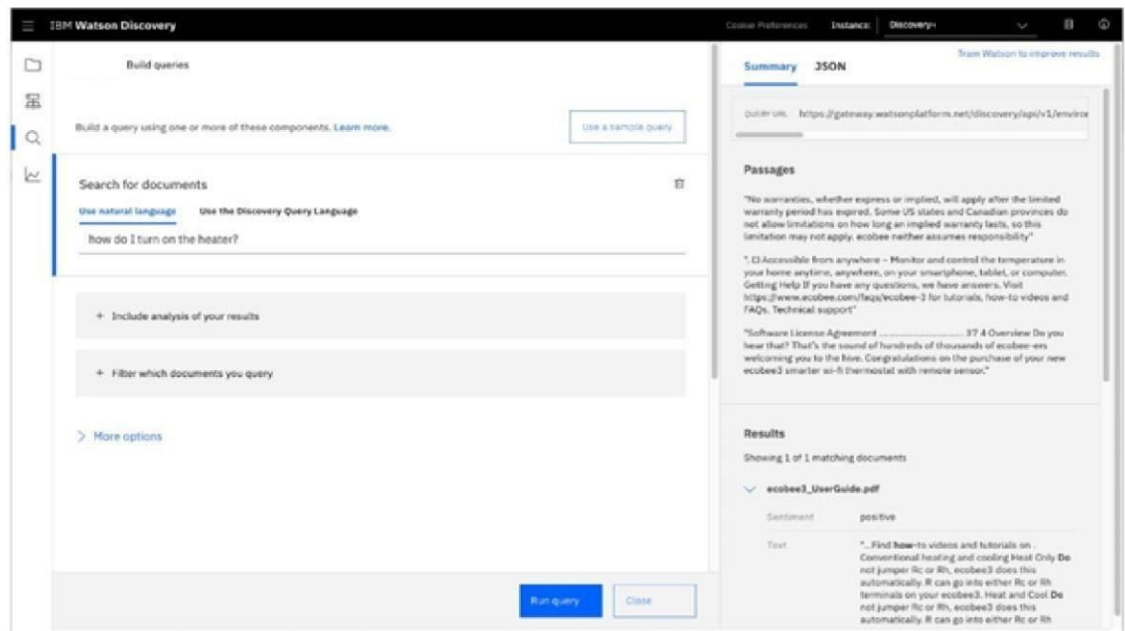


- After uploading the document we will see the page like this, we can ignore the warnings section as it is due to the normalization process and is of no worry. Now

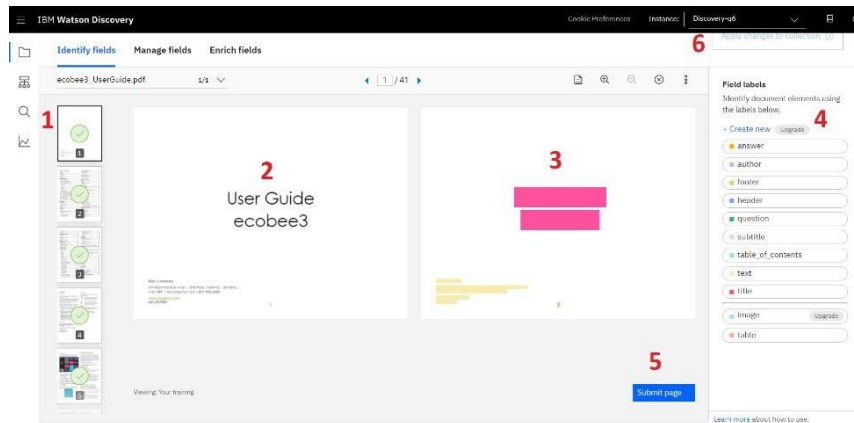
click on the build your own query, so that we can have an idea of how the results have significantly improved after configuring the data.



- Enter the queries related to the thermostat and view the results. As you will see, the results are not very useful and not even that relevant. The next step is to annotate the document with SDU.

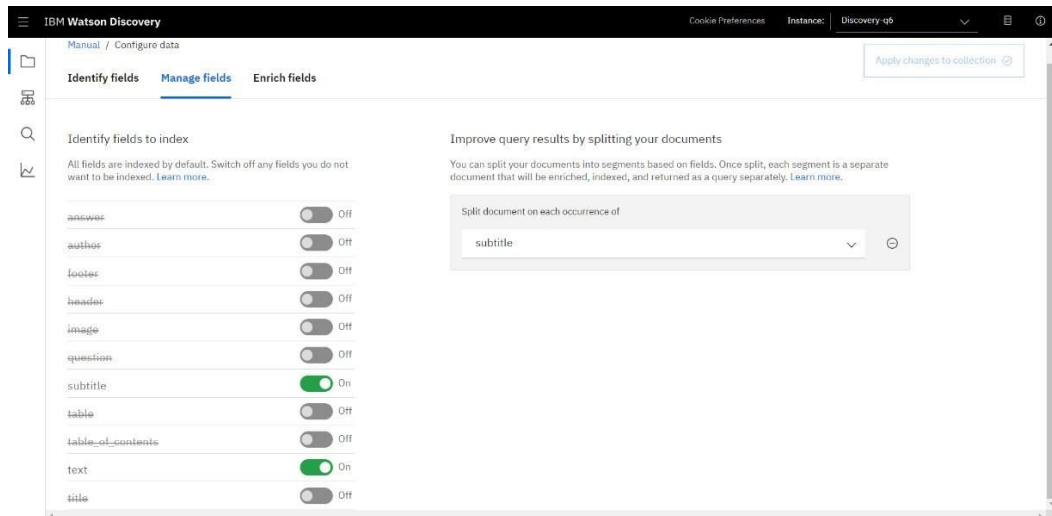


- Below is the layout of Identify fields tab of the SDU annotation panel:



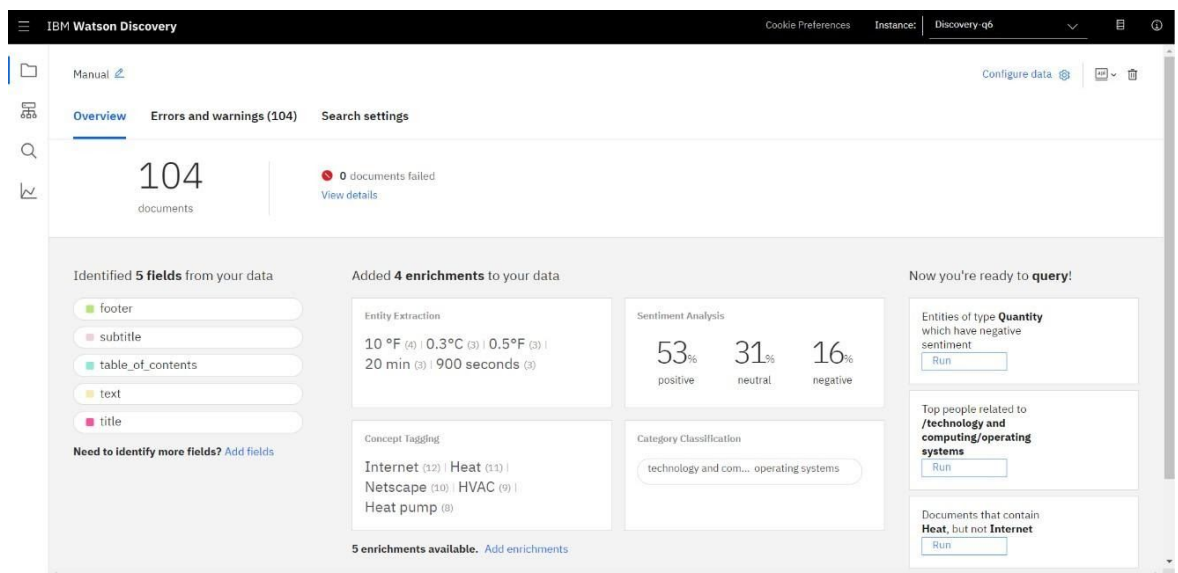
The point is to comment on all the pages of the record, with the goal that disclosure can realize what content is significant and what content can be overlooked. is the rundown of pages we have in the report. In the light arrangement we can't transfer a record in excess of 50,000 words and any archive with more than that will be cut to this range. is the present page being annotated. is the page wherein we need to give a mark to every content, for instance as appeared above we have the Title and content, at the base we have the footer. is the rundown of marks we can give in which the picture name isn't accessible in the light plan. We need to tap the submit page button subsequent to commenting on each page separately, after hardly any pages the disclosure will naturally give the name to the rest of the pages. Snap-in the wake of finishing the explanation of the record.

- For additional division and making the sub-records, we need to deal with the fields. Here we are given the choice of distinguishing field to file for example what all writings are significant for us, as should be obvious in the beneath cut, we have turned on just caption and content since they are the main 2 names where we are intrigued. On the correct side we have the choice parting the archive according to the decision of our name. We have chosen caption here. This can fluctuate according to various requirements of the client.

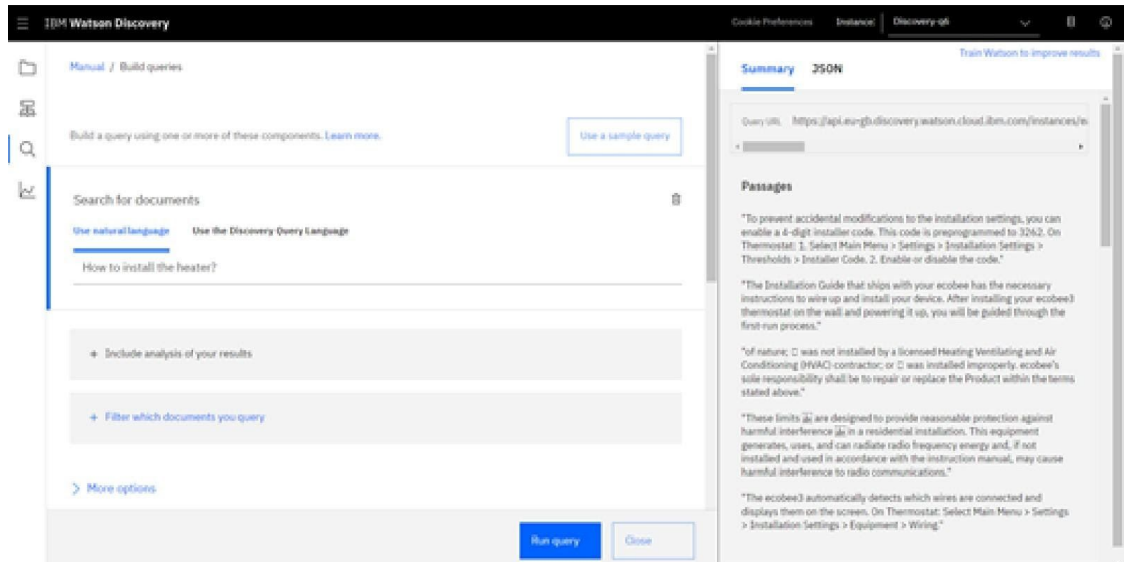


After doing everything as mentioned above, we have to click on Apply changes to Collection.

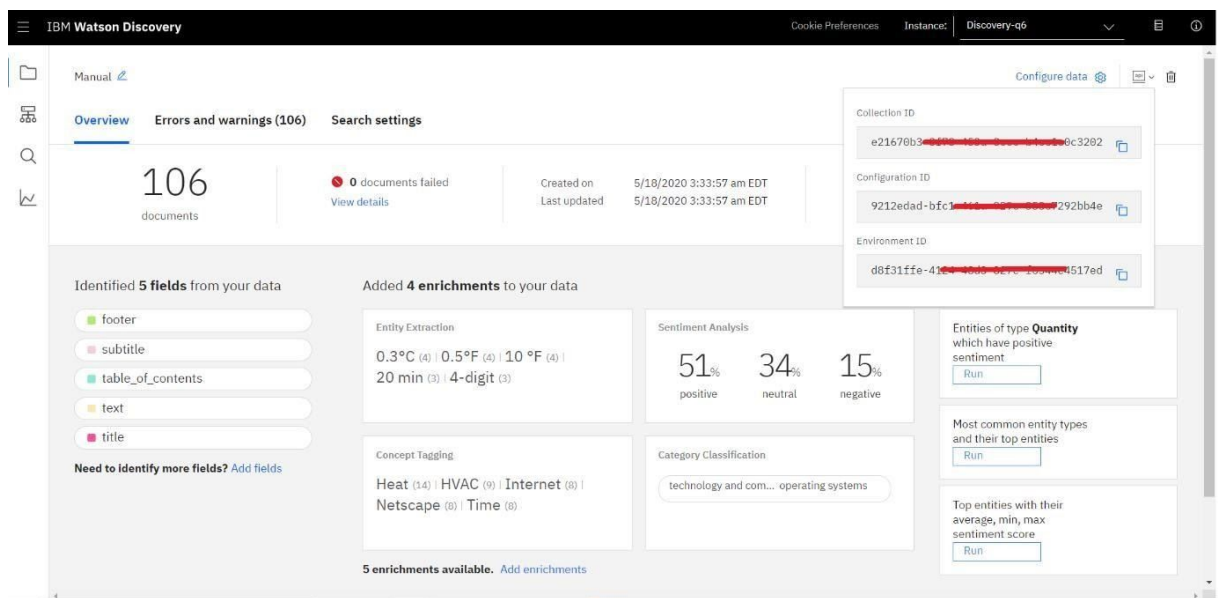
- It will take some time to process and after that, we will have multiple documents as shown below, the document we uploaded earlier is segmented in 104 documents as shown below.



- Return to the query panel and try to build the same query as earlier and check the result. We will observe an improved result.



- Next, we have to store the credentials of Discovery which can be viewed as shown below:



- We already have the API key and the URL.
- Next, we have to create the IBM Cloud Function Action:

It is used to link the discovery with an assistant so that our queries can be answered by the discovery. After selecting the action from the IBM catalog, we have to click on the action tab as shown on the left menu. Here we made the Information function. Then we can post the code which will help us to link the discovery.

The screenshot shows the IBM Cloud Functions editor interface. The left sidebar contains a menu with 'Functions / Actions / information', 'Parameters', 'Runtime', 'Endpoints', 'Connected Triggers', 'Enclosing Sequences', and 'Logs'. The main area displays the code for the 'information' action, which is a Node.js 10 function. The code is as follows:

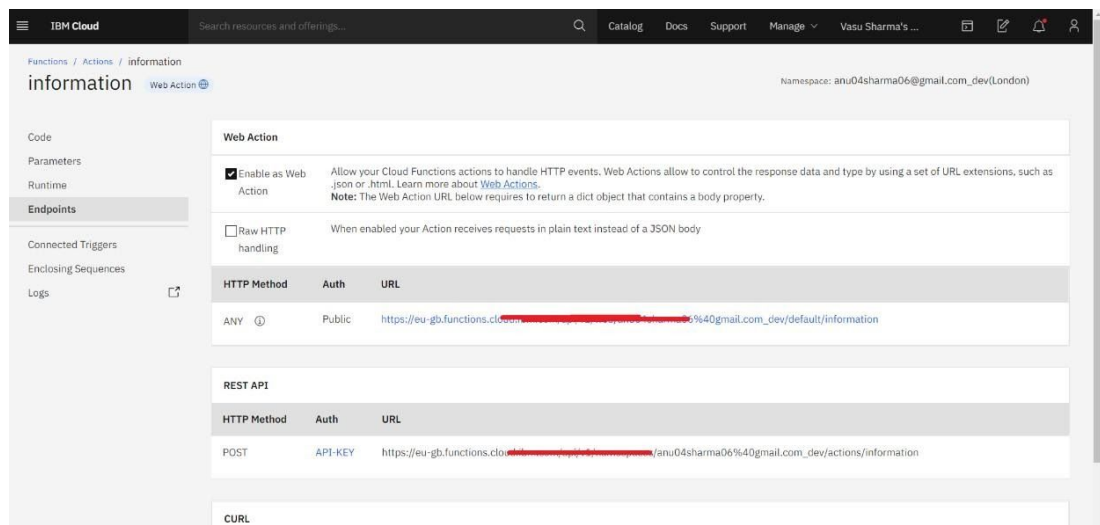
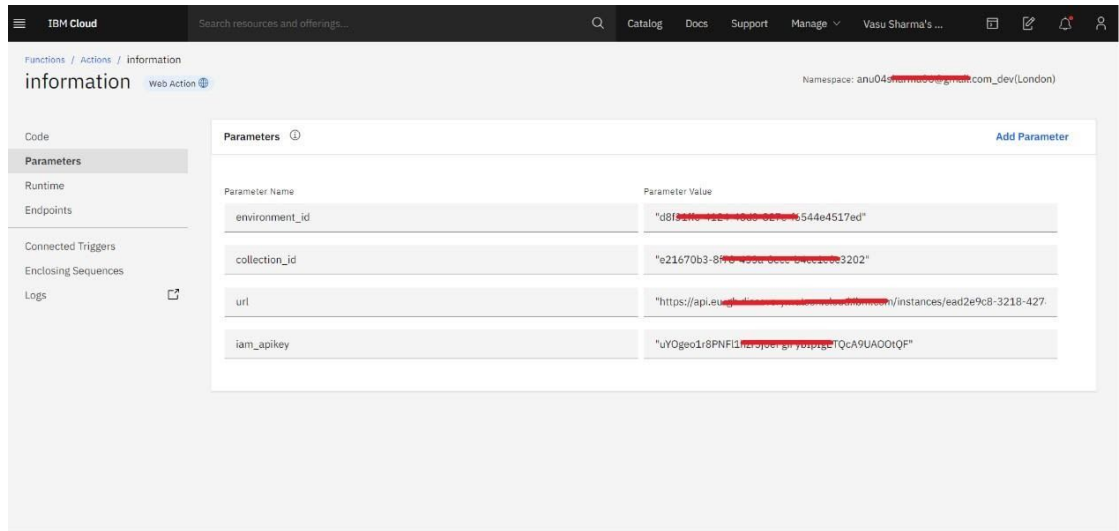
```
1 const assert = require('assert');
2 const DiscoveryV1 = require('watson-developer-cloud/discovery/v1');
3 /**
4  *
5  * main() will be run when you invoke this action
6  *
7  * Cloud Functions actions accept a single parameter, which must be a JSON object.
8  *
9  * @return The output of this action, which must be a JSON object.
10  *
11  */
12 function main(params) {
13   return new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
14     let discovery;
15     if (params.iam_apikey){
16       discovery = new DiscoveryV1({
17         'iam_apikey': params.iam_apikey,
18         'url': params.url,
19         'version': '2020-05-09'
20       });
21     }
22     else {
23       discovery = new DiscoveryV1({
24         'username': params.username,
25         'password': params.password,
26         'url': params.url,
27         'version': '2020-05-11'
28       });
29     }
30     discovery.query({
31       'environment_id': params.environment_id,
32       'collection_id': params.collection_id,
33       'natural_language_query': params.input,
34       'passages': true,
```

The screenshot shows the IBM Cloud Functions 'Actions' page. The left sidebar contains a menu with 'Functions', 'Getting Started', 'Actions', 'Triggers', 'APIs', 'Monitor', 'Logs', and 'Namespace Settings'. The main area displays the 'Actions' page with a search bar and a 'Create' button. Below the search bar, there is a table titled 'Default Package' showing the 'information' action.

Name	Runtime	Web Action	Memory	Timeout
information	Node.js 10	Enabled	256 MB	60 s

Items per page: 10 1 of 1 items

We can make the parameters as per the code and paste the parameter value from the discovery credentials. After that we have to click on the endpoint and enable the web action which will generate a public URL and it will be further used.

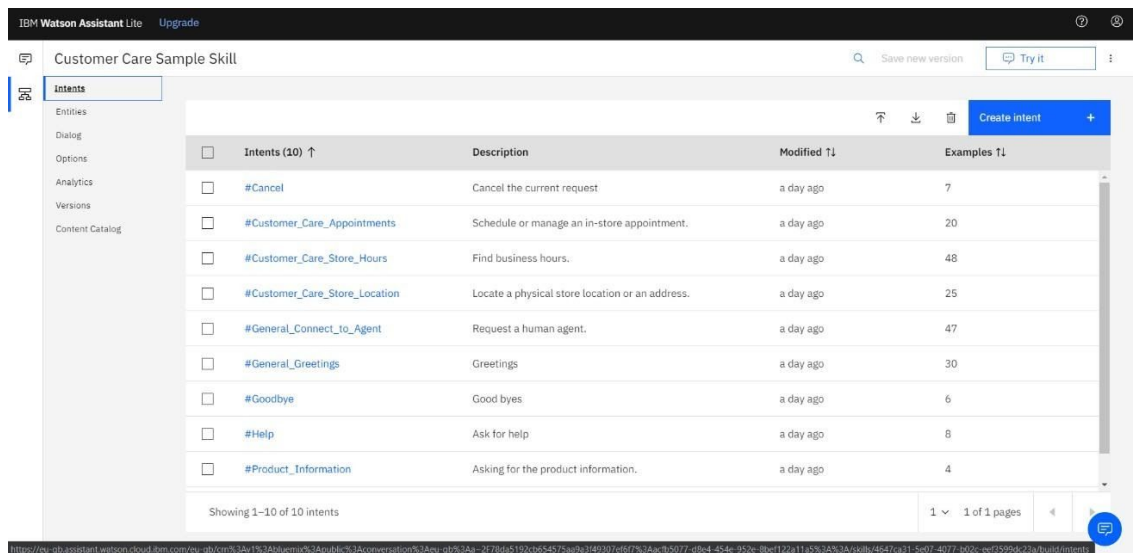


- Next, we have to make the Watson assistant and use the sample customer care skill for convenience. We can add intent related to product information and the related entities and dialog flow.

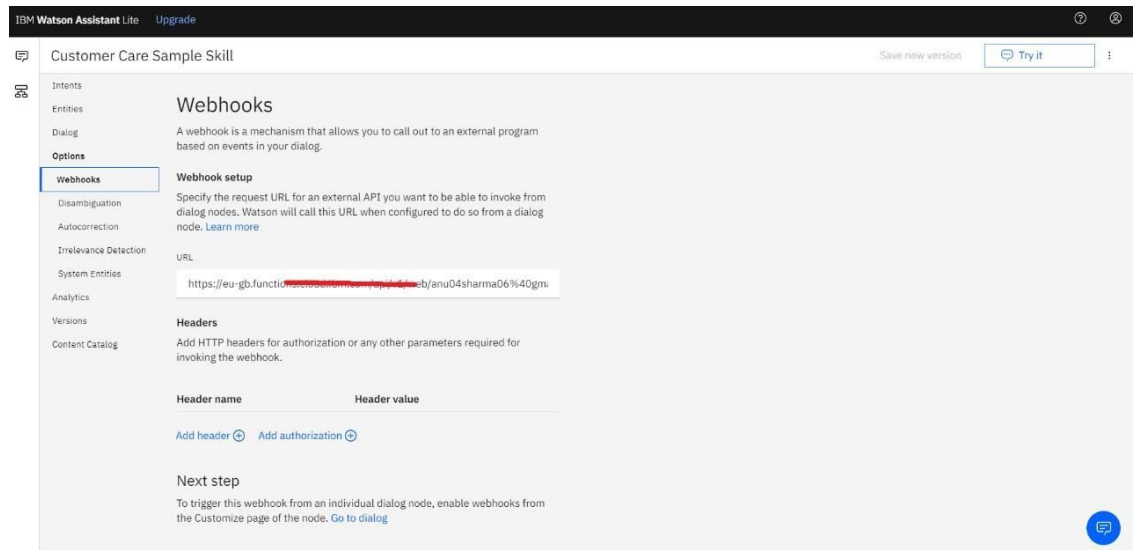
Intents- These are the categories that we mention or we expect the user input to be, for example Greetings can be intent and in it we can have examples as Good Morning, Good Evening, and all.

Entities- These are used to mention the usual typos of the user and the synonyms like some people write the good morning as gm, good morning, good morning, so we can cover all these also instead of returning a message to rephrase.

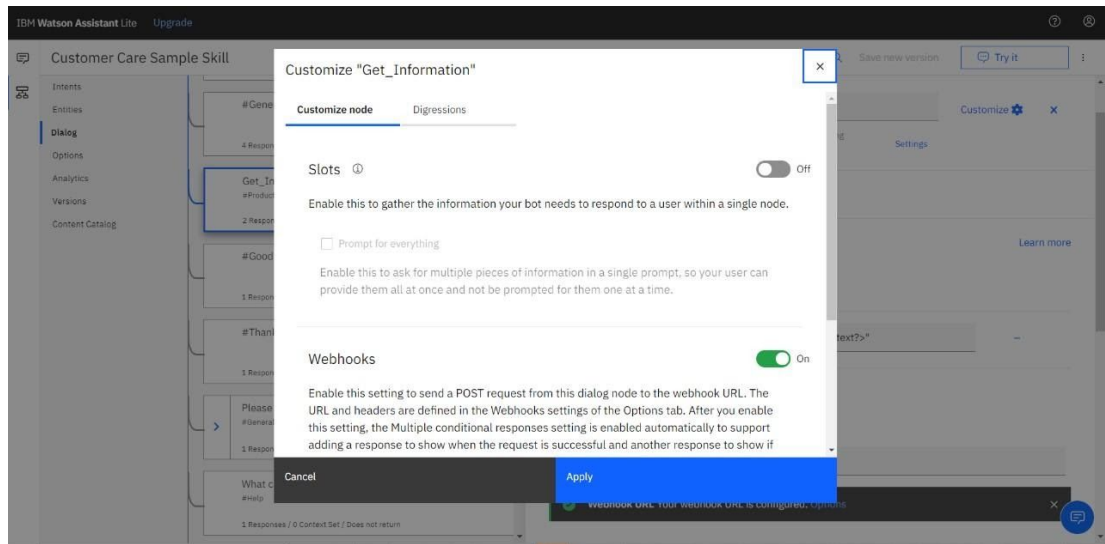
Dialog- Here we mention the outputs to be given, these can be static as well as dynamic.



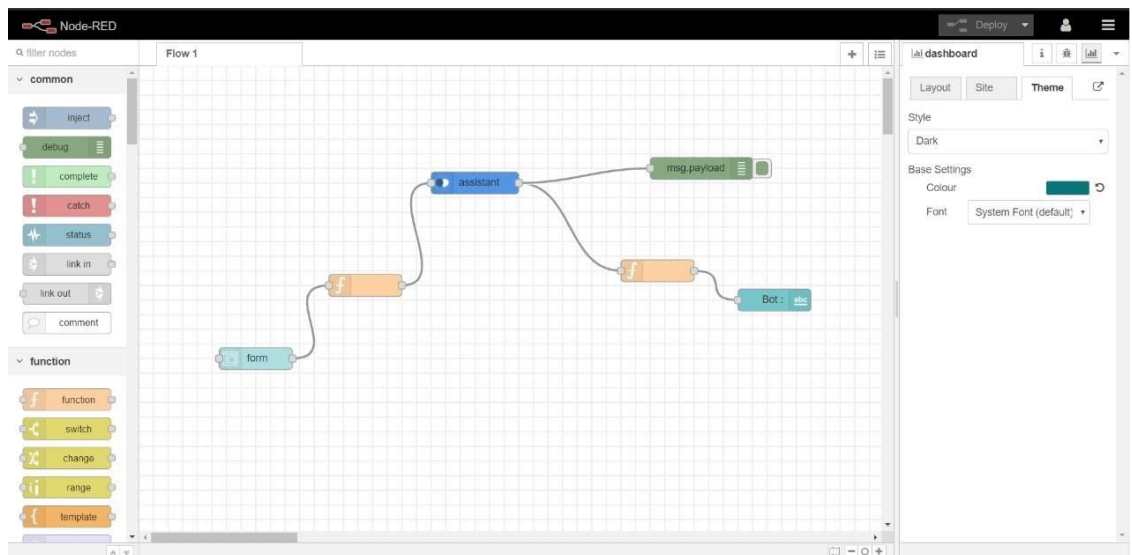
- Next, we have to mention the URL that we got earlier.



We have to enable the webhooks which enables our dialog to send a POST request to the webhook URL.



- After this we have to make the node-red flow, and link everything. We will get a UI from the node. The roles of different nodes can be understood by the references mentioned in the end. The final flow will look like as shown below.



The UI we have is the basic one but can be improved by writing the HTML code in the template node. We can vary the background color also from the node-red.

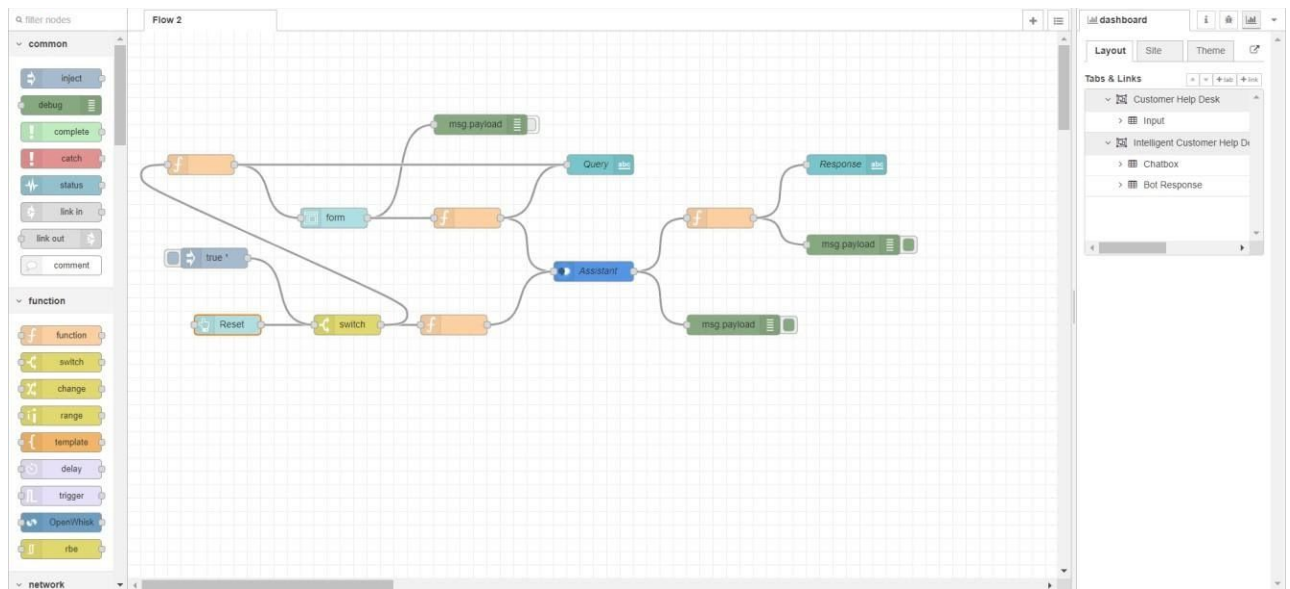
This is how the initial flow looked like but we imported another flow just to improve the UI

This basic flow can be extended to what we have used next, we have imported the flow to make things easy and to have an interesting.

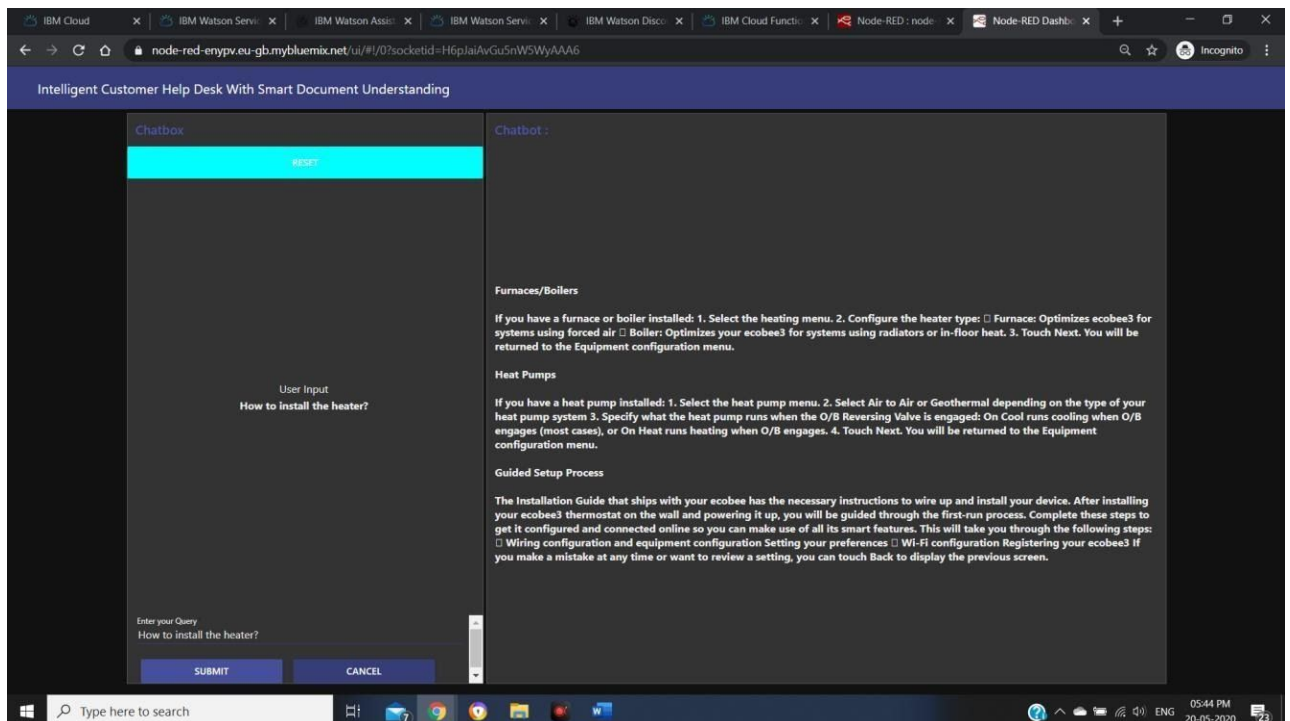
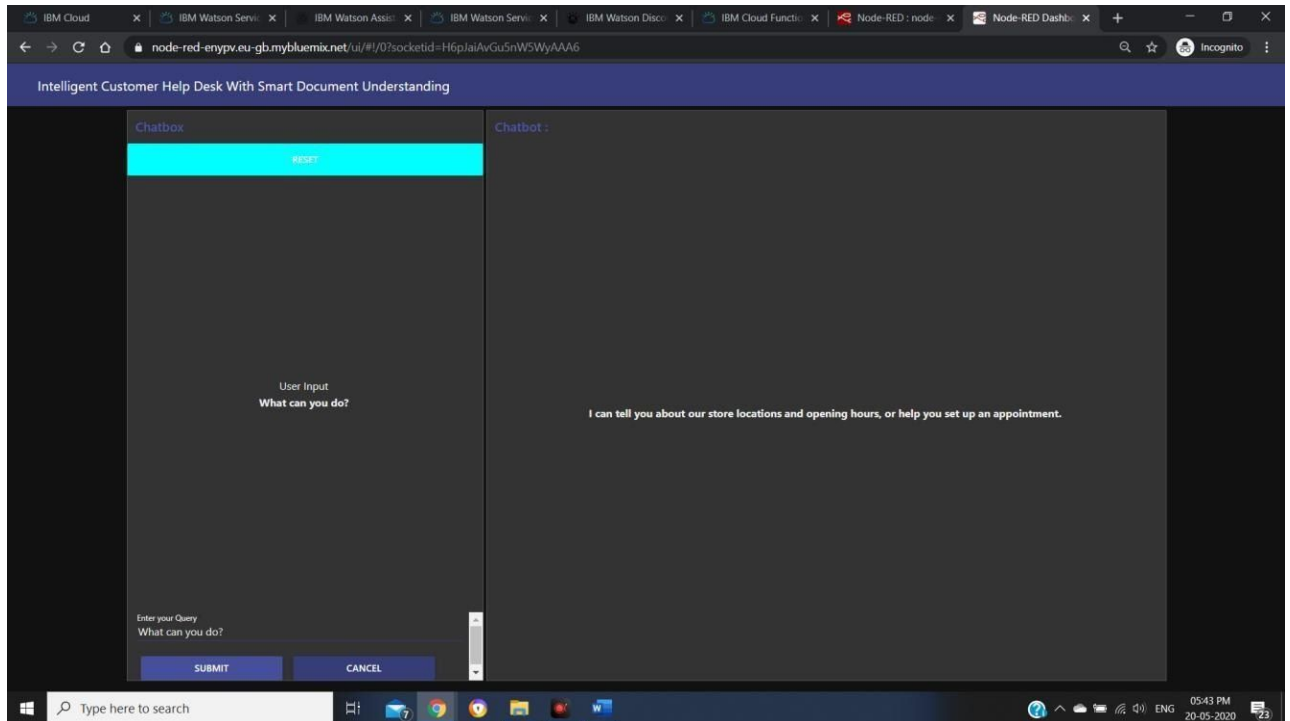
5. Flowchart

Insert the following nodes into the flow in Node-RED.

- Inject
- Debug
- ui_Form
- ui_Text
- ui_Button
- Function
- Switch
- Assistant



6. Result



7. Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages:

- Organizations can utilize these to diminish the workload to the agents.
- Decrease the number of reps.
- Fewer and fewer calls will be occupied to Customer Representatives
- Lessens Man Power
- Cost Efficient.
- The decline in the number of calls occupied to delegates.
- The less outstanding burden on representatives.

Disadvantages:

- Now and then the chatbot deceives the clients.
- The disclosure returns the wrong outcomes when not appropriately designed.
- Offering the same response for various feelings.
- Now and then can't associate the client conclusions and goals
- Once in a while it can misdirect customers as it attempts to look through unessential data in the manual.
- It might likewise offer the same responses to various questions.

8. Application

- It can be deployed in popular social media applications like Facebook, Slack, and Telegram.
- A chatbot can be deployed at any website to clear the basic doubts of the customer.
- This chatbot can be conveyed to different sites as it can unravel a lot of fundamental questions.

9. Conclusion

By following the previously mentioned advances, we can make an essential chatbot which can assist us with answering the fundamental inquiries of the client or client identified with the area of the workplace, working hours and the data about the item. We effectively make the keen helpdesk brilliant chatbot utilizing Watson Assistant, Watson Cloud Function, Watson Discovery, and Node-Red.

10. Future Scope

We can import the pre-fabricated hub red stream and can improve our UI, in addition, we can make an information base and use it to demonstrate the ongoing visits to the client. We can likewise improve the aftereffects of disclosure by advancing it with more fields and doing the Smart Data Annotation all the more precisely. We can get an exceptional rendition to build the extent of our chatbot as far as the calla and solicitations.

We can likewise incorporate Watson content to sound and Speech to content administrations to get to the chatbot handsfree. These are not many things to come scopes that are conceivable.

11. Appendix

11.1 Code:

Cloud Function:

```
/**  
  
 *  
  
 * @param {object} params  
  
 * @param {string} params.iam_apikey  
  
 * @param {string} params.url  
  
 * @param{string}params.username  
  
 * @param{string}params.password  
  
 * @param {string} params.environment_id  
  
 * @param {string} params.collection_id  
  
 * @param {string} params.configuration_id  
  
 * @param {string} params.input  
  
 *
```

```
* @return {object}
```

```
*
```

```
*/
```

```
const assert = require('assert');
```

```
const DiscoveryV1 = require('watson-developer-cloud/discovery/v1');
```

```
/**
```

```
*
```

```
* main() will be run when you invoke this action
```

```
*
```

```
* @param Cloud Functions actions accept a single parameter, which must be a JSON object.
```

```
*
```

```
* @return The output of this action, which must be a JSON object.
```

```
*
```

```
*/
```

```
function main(params) {
```

```
  return new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
```

```
    let discovery;
```

```
if (params.iam_apikey){

    discovery = new DiscoveryV1({

        'iam_apikey': params.iam_apikey,

        'url': params.url,

        'version': '2020-05-09'

    });

}

else {

    discovery = new DiscoveryV1({

        'username':

        params.username,

        'password':

        params.password, 'url':

        params.url,

        'version': '2020-05-11'

    });

}

discovery.query({
```


'environment_id': params.environment_id,

'collection_id': params.collection_id,

```
'natural_language_query': params.input, 'passages':  
  
true,  
  
'count': 3,  
  
'passages_count': 3  
  
,function(err, data) { if  
  
    (err)  
  
    {  
  
        return reject(err);  
  
    }  
  
    return resolve(data);  
  
});  
  
});  
  
}
```

11.2 Bibliography

- https://www.ibm.com/cloud/architecture/tutorials/cognitive_discovery
- <https://cloud.ibm.com/docs/assistant?topic=assistant-getting-started>
- <https://developer.ibm.com/recipes/tutorials/how-to-create-a-watson-chatbot-on-nodered/>
- <http://www.iotgyan.com/learning-resource/integration-of-watson-assistant-to-node-red>
- <https://github.com/IBM/watson-discovery-sdu-with-assistant>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jpr3wVH3FVA>