

PROJECT REPORT ON

A Python-Powered WhatsApp Bot with MongoDB for Data Handling

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree

Bachelor of Engineering
In
Mechanical Engineering

Submitted by

Mr. Sudeep V Patil 01FE20BME154





School of Mechanical Engineering

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the Project work carried out by Mr. Sudeep V Patil, SRN 01FE20BME154, a bonafide student of **K L E Technological University**, **Hubballi**, in partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of Engineering /Bachelor of Technology in School of Mechanical Engineering of the during the year 2024-25. It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated for Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the Project report deposited in the school library. The Project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in the said Degree.

Name: Praveen Murugod Signature: (University Guide) Name: Dr. B B Kottursetter Signature: (Head, SME) Name: Signature: (Registrar)

External Viva Name of the examiners Signature with date

1

2.

Springevening Pvt ltd

Springevening private limited Shri Vijay Concrete Works Badami road, Bagalkote - 587101

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the Project work carried out by Mr. Sudeep V Patil SRN 01FE20BME154, a bonafide student of **K L E Technological University**, **Hubballi**, in partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of Engineering in School of Mechanical Engineering of the during the year 2024-25. It is certified that, she has completed the Project work satisfactorily.

Name: Shyamsunder Sedemkar Name: Dr. B B Kottursetter

Signature: Signature:

(Industry Guide/Mentor) (Head of organization)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Abstract

This project, titled "A Python-Powered WhatsApp Bot with MongoDB for Data Handling," explores the development of a robust chatbot application leveraging Python, MongoDB, and the WhatsApp Business API through MessageBird. The primary objective is to create a scalable, efficient, and interactive bot capable of handling real-time user interactions and managing data dynamically. The bot utilizes Python's Flask framework to handle incoming messages and process user inputs. MongoDB is employed for data storage, taking advantage of its flexibility and scalability to manage unstructured data effectively. The bot's architecture is modular, with distinct service and utility modules to ensure maintainability and extensibility. Key features include user authentication, dynamic question handling, and efficient CRUD operations for managing user and conversation data. Comprehensive unit and integration tests ensure the reliability and stability of the bot. Performance optimizations, such as database indexing and connection pooling, enhance the bot's responsiveness and scalability. This project serves as a foundational example of building a scalable and efficient chatbot using modern technologies, with potential extensions including advanced natural language processing capabilities, enhanced security measures, and the development of an admin dashboard for better data management. The principles and techniques demonstrated herein can be adapted to a wide range of chatbot applications, making this project a valuable resource for developers and organizations seeking to implement similar solutions.

Table of Content

- Chapter 1: Introduction
 - 1.1 Project Overview
 - 1.2 Objectives
 - 1.3 Scope
 - 1.4 Technologies used
- Chapter 2: Project Setup
 - 2.1 Development Environment
 - 2.2 Directory Structure
- Chapter 3: Design and Architecture
 - 3.1 System Architecture
 - 3.2 Workflow Diagram
 - 3.3 Database Schema
- Chapter 4: WhatsApp API Integration
 - 4.1 Overview of WhatsApp Business API
 - 4.2 Setting Up WhatsApp Sandbox
 - 4.3 Authenticating and Connecting to WhatsApp API
 - 4.4 Sending and Receiving Messages
- Chapter 5: Python Implementation
 - 5.1 Project Structure
 - 5.2 Initializing the Bot
 - 5.3 Handling Incoming Message, Message Parsing and Processing,

Responding to User Queries

- Chapter 5: MongoDB Integration
 - 6.1 Introduction to MongoDB
 - 6.2 Connecting Python to MongoDB
 - 6.3 CRUD Operations in MongoDB
 - 6.4 Storing and Retrieving Bot Data

Chapter 6: Result

Chapter 7: Conclusion

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No	Description	Page No
2.1	Setting of webhook	12
2.2	Structure of service module	13
2.3	Structure of utility module	14
3.1	Architecture diagram	16
3.2	Flas app structure	17
3.3	Service module employee.py code	18
3.4	Expenses.py code	18
3.5	All these images are stock.py code	19
3.6	Conversatio.py code	20
3.7	Conversatio.py continuation code	20
3.8	Conversatio.py continuation code	21
3.9	Conversatio.py continuation code	21
3.10	Mongodb.py code	22
3.11	Message.py code	22
3.12	Workflow diagram	24
3.13	Actionschema.py code	28
3.14	Employschema,py code	29
3.15	Mappingschema.py code	30
4.1	Authenticate with MessageBird	31
4.2	Sending Messages	32

Figure No	Description	Page No
4.3	Receiving Messages	32
5.1	App.py code	35
7.1	WhatsApp interface for stock	40
	Overflow working	
7.2	Backend storage of data related to stock	40
7.3	WhatsApp interface for inventory	41
7.4	Backend storage of data related to inventory	41
7.5	WhatsApp interfacing for expenses	42
7.6	Backend storage of data related to expenses	42

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

This project aims to develop an intelligent WhatsApp chatbot that leverages the capabilities of Python for its core logic and MongoDB for efficient data storage and management. The bot will facilitate seamless communication with users, providing instant responses and handling data dynamically. This system is designed to be scalable, secure, and user-friendly, catering to various use cases such as customer support, information dissemination, and automated tasks. This is live project based on the requirement of the company management to manage all there daily stock, expenses, and inventory so they can store, handle, all the data remotely in a systematic manner.

1.2 Objectives

The project aims to develop an intelligent and efficient WhatsApp chatbot powered by Python and MongoDB for seamless communication and data management. The key objectives of this project are:

1. Develop a Functional WhatsApp Chatbot

- Create a robust and responsive chatbot using Python that can interact with users on WhatsApp.
- Ensure the bot can handle various types of user queries and provide appropriate responses.

2. Integrate MongoDB for Data Management

- o Utilize MongoDB as the backend database to store and manage user data, conversation logs, and other relevant information.
- o Implement efficient data retrieval and storage mechanisms to support real-time interactions.

3. Enable Real-Time Communication

- Ensure the chatbot can process incoming messages and send responses in real-time, providing a seamless user experience.
- Maintain consistent and reliable communication between the chatbot and users.

4. Ensure Data Security and Privacy

- o Implement robust security measures to protect user data and ensure secure communication channels.
- Comply with relevant data privacy regulations and ensure the chatbot handles sensitive information appropriately.

5. Scalability and Performance Optimization

- o Design the chatbot architecture to be scalable, allowing it to handle a growing number of users and interactions without performance degradation.
- Optimize the bot's performance to provide quick and accurate responses.

6. User-Friendly Interaction Design

- Develop interactive menus and commands to guide users through the chatbot's functionalities.
- o Ensure the user interface is intuitive and easy to use.

7. Testing and Debugging

- Conduct thorough testing, including unit and integration tests, to ensure the chatbot functions correctly under various scenarios.
- Implement effective debugging techniques to identify and resolve issues promptly.

1.3 Scope

1. Setting Up the Development Environment

- **Software Installation:** Install Python (version 3.7 or higher), MongoDB, Flask, and necessary libraries.
- **Configuration:** Configure the development environment to ensure all tools and dependencies are properly set up.
- **Version Control:** Set up a version control system (e.g., Git) to manage code changes and collaborate effectively.

2. Integrating the WhatsApp API

- WhatsApp Business Account: Register for a WhatsApp Business Account and obtain API credentials.
- **API Configuration:** Configure the WhatsApp API with the development environment, including setting up the sandbox for testing.
- **Webhook Setup:** Create and configure webhooks to handle incoming and outgoing messages between the chatbot and WhatsApp.

3. Developing Chatbot Logic in Python

- **Core Logic Development:** Implement the core logic of the chatbot using Python, handling user messages and generating appropriate responses.
- **Message Processing:** Develop functions to process and interpret user inputs, including basic Natural Language Processing (NLP) capabilities.
- **Interactive Features:** Implement interactive menus and commands to guide users through various functionalities of the chatbot.
- **User Personalization:** Develop features to personalize interactions based on user profiles and historical data.

4. Using MongoDB for Data Management

- **Database Setup:** Set up a MongoDB database to store user data, conversation logs, and other relevant information.
- Schema Design: Design the database schema to support efficient data storage and retrieval.
- **CRUD Operations:** Implement Create, Read, Update, Delete (CRUD) operations to manage data within the database.
- **Data Security:** Ensure data security and integrity by implementing appropriate access controls and encryption mechanisms.

5. Testing and Deploying the Bot

- **Unit Testing:** Write and execute unit tests to verify the functionality of individual components.
- **Integration Testing:** Conduct integration testing to ensure seamless communication between the chatbot, WhatsApp API, and MongoDB.
- **Debugging:** Identify and resolve any issues or bugs in the chatbot's functionality.
- **Deployment Preparation:** Prepare the bot for deployment, ensuring all dependencies and configurations are correctly set up.
- **Cloud Deployment:** Deploy the chatbot on a cloud platform (e.g., Heroku, AWS) for realworld use.
- Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD): Set up CI/CD pipelines to automate testing and deployment processes for ongoing development and updates.

1.4 Technologies Used

Python: Python will serve as the primary programming language for developing the chatbot's logic and functionalities. It offers simplicity, versatility, and a rich ecosystem of libraries for various tasks.

MongoDB: MongoDB will be used as the backend database for storing and managing user data, conversation logs, and other relevant information. Its flexibility and scalability make it well-suited for handling dynamic data in real-time applications.

WhatsApp Business API: The WhatsApp Business API will facilitate communication between the chatbot and WhatsApp users. It allows for sending and receiving messages, managing contacts, and automating interactions with users on the WhatsApp platform.

Flask (web framework): Flask will be employed as the web framework for developing the backend of the chatbot application. Its lightweight nature and simplicity make it ideal for building web applications, including APIs for handling HTTP requests and responses.

MessageBird: MessageBird is a cloud communications platform that provides a suite of APIs for businesses to engage with their customers via various communication channels, including SMS, Voice, Chat, and Email. It offers reliable and scalable solutions for businesses to send and receive messages globally.

Chapter 2: Project Setup

2.1. Development Environment

To set up the development environment for this project, you'll need to install and configure various tools and dependencies. Follow the steps below to prepare your development environment.

Required Libraries and Dependencies

The project requires several libraries and dependencies. Here is a list of the primary ones you'll need:

- Python (version 3.7 or higher)
- MongoDB
- Flask
- pymongo
- requests
- python-dotenv

Installing Python and MongoDB

Installing Python

- 1. **Download Python:** Go to the official <u>Python website</u> and download the latest version of Python 3.7 or higher for your operating system.
- 2. **Install Python:** Follow the installation instructions for your operating system. Ensure that you add Python to your system PATH during the installation process.
- 3. **Verify Installation:** Open a terminal or command prompt and type the following command to verify that Python is installed correctly:

Installing MongoDB

- 1. **Download MongoDB:** Visit the MongoDB download center and download the appropriate version of MongoDB for your operating system.
- 2. **Install MongoDB:** Follow the installation instructions for your operating system.
- 3. **Start MongoDB:** After installation, start the MongoDB server. For most systems, you can start MongoDB by running:

Setting Up WhatsApp API

To integrate the WhatsApp API, you will need to set up a WhatsApp Business Account and configure the API credentials.

Register for WhatsApp Business Account

- 1. Create an Account: Visit the WhatsApp Business API page and sign up for an account.
- 2. **Obtain API Credentials:** After registration, you will receive API credentials, including a WhatsApp Business API URL and access token.

Setting Up 'mbwebhook.py'

To set up a webhook for your WhatsApp bot, you need to create a Python script, webhook.py, that handles incoming HTTP POST requests from the WhatsApp API and processes the messages. This script will use the requests library to send responses back to WhatsApp and json to parse and handle JSON data.

```
import requests
import json

reqUrl = "https://conversations.messagebird.com/v1/webhooks/55dec2f1b5b4410ca05e7d4df05678bb"
headersList = {
    "Authorization": "AccessKey HMkzx01l18tmpmahvny6scCaW",
    "Content-Type": "application/json"
}
payload = json.dumps({
    "url":"https://cb1b-117-247-26-91.ngrok-free.app/webhook"
})

response = requests.request("PATCH", reqUrl, data=payload, headers=headersList)
#this fine is ignored dd
print(response.text)
```

Figure 2.1 Setting of webhook

Setting Up 'ngroksetup.py'

Ngrok is a tool that allows you to expose a local server to the internet securely. It creates a secure tunnel to your localhost, making your local development environment accessible from the web. This is particularly useful for testing webhooks, APIs, and other services that require a public URL to interact with external systems.

2.2 Directory Structure

To structure our project efficiently, we created a directory named service that contains various modules (__init__.py, employee.py, expenses.py, inventory.py, and stock.py). Each module will handle different aspects of our WhatsApp bot's functionalities. This modular approach helps in organizing our code and making it more maintainable.



Figure 2.2 Structure of service module

Explanation of Each Module

- 1. __init__.py: This file is used to mark the directory as a Python package. It can be empty or used to initialize package-level variables.
- 2. **employee.py:** This module will manage employee-related functionalities, such as storing employee details, retrieving information, and handling queries related to employees.
- 3. **expenses.py:** This module will manage expense-related functionalities, such as tracking expenses, storing expense records, and handling queries related to expenses.
- 4. **inventory.py:** This module will manage inventory-related functionalities, such as managing inventory records, retrieving inventory information, and handling queries related to inventory.
- 5. **stock.py:** This module will manage stock-related functionalities, such as managing stock levels, retrieving stock information, and handling queries related to stock.

Creating a utility module with sub-files (conversation.py, message.py, and mongoDB.py) is a great way to organize common functionalities that can be reused across different parts of our project. Here's an explanation of what each file will do and how they fit into the context of "A Python-Powered WhatsApp Bot with MongoDB for Data Handling."

Structure:

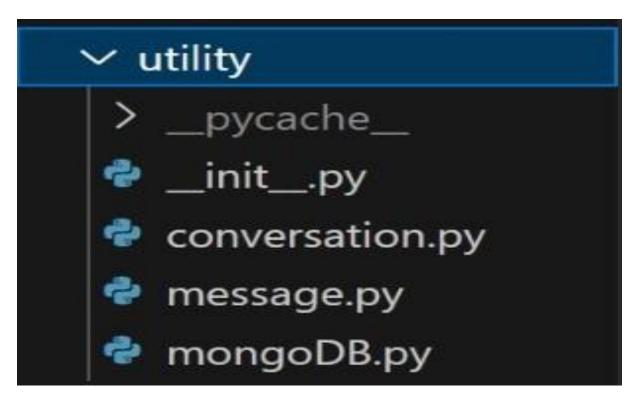


Figure 2.3 Structure of utility module

Chapter 3: Design and Architecture

3.1 System Architecture

The architecture of this project involves multiple components working together to provide a seamless user experience through WhatsApp, while handling data processing and storage efficiently in the backend. Here's a detailed breakdown of the system architecture.

1. Frontend: WhatsApp as the User Interface

- **User Interaction:** Users interact with the bot through WhatsApp, which serves as the user interface.
- WhatsApp Business API: This API allows the bot to send and receive messages from WhatsApp users.

2. Backend: Python with Flask for Handling Requests

- Flask Application: A lightweight WSGI web application framework for Python that handles incoming HTTP requests from the WhatsApp API.
- **Endpoints:** The Flask app exposes endpoints to handle different functionalities such as receiving messages, sending responses, and managing data.

3. Database: MongoDB for Storing User Data and Chat Logs

- **Data Storage:** MongoDB is used to store user information, chat logs, inventory details, employee records, expense data, and stock levels.
- **Data Management:** MongoDB collections are used to organize different types of data, making it easy to query and manage.

4. Integration: WhatsApp API for Message Exchange

- **Message Handling:** The WhatsApp API is used to handle message exchange between the users and the bot.
- **Webhook:** A webhook endpoint in the Flask app processes incoming messages and triggers appropriate responses.

Architecture Diagram

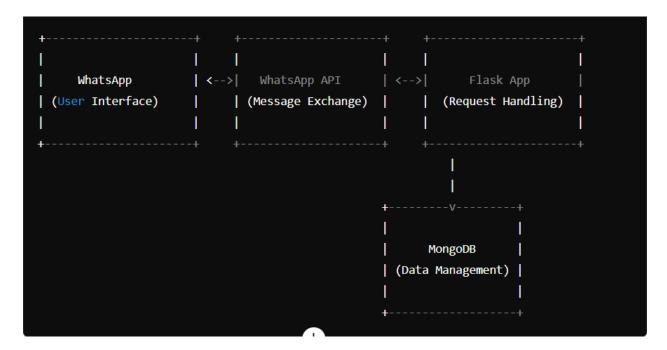


Figure 3.1 Architecture diagram

Components Breakdown

1. WhatsApp (User Interface)

- o Users send messages to the bot through their WhatsApp application.
- o Users receive responses from the bot in their WhatsApp application.

2. WhatsApp API (Message Exchange)

- o **Inbound Messages:** Receives messages from users and forwards them to the Flask app via HTTP POST requests.
- Outbound Messages: Receives HTTP POST requests from the Flask app and forwards the messages to users.

3. Flask App (Request Handling)

- Webhook Endpoint: Receives incoming messages from the WhatsApp API and processes them.
- Message Processing: Determines the appropriate response based on the user's message and the business logic.
- o **Data Operations:** Interacts with MongoDB to store and retrieve data as needed.
- Service Modules:
 - **employee.py**: Manages employee-related data.
 - expenses.py: Manages expense-related data.
 - **inventory.py**: Manages inventory data.
 - stock.py: Manages stock data.

- 4. MongoDB (Data Management)
 - Collections:
 - employees: Stores employee data.
 - expenses: Stores expense records.
 - **inventory**: Stores inventory items.
 - **stock**: Stores stock records.
 - o **CRUD Operations:** Supports Create, Read, Update, and Delete operations for various data types.

Implementation Details

Flask App Structure (app.py)

```
pappyy >...
    import json
    from flask import Flask, jsonify, request
    import sys

sys.path.append('utility')
    sys.path.append('service')
    from utility import conversation
    import pymnogo

app = Flask(_name_)
    @app.route("/")
    def hello():
        return "Bot is alive from flask!"

@app.route('/webhook', methods=['POST'])
    def bot():

data = request.json
    conversation.intiate(data)
    return {}
    if _name_ == '__main__':
        app.run()
```

Figure 3.2 Flas app structure

The service/employee.py module demonstrates a structured approach to managing employee data and operations within the context of the WhatsApp bot project. By encapsulating related functionalities into cohesive modules, the codebase becomes more maintainable, extensible, and conducive to collaborative development.

Service Modules Example

service/employee.py

```
service > Pemployee.py > ...

if from flask import Flask, request

app = Flask(_name__)

def authenticate_user(mongo_handler, mobile_number, actions):

employee_doc = mongo_handler.find_one("employees",{"phoneNumber": mobile_number}))

print(str(employee_doc))

if employee_doc:

employee_actions = employee_doc.get("actions", [])

#print(str(employee_actions))

for action in employee_actions:

if actions not in employee_actions:

return False

return False

if __name__ == "__main__":

app.run(debug=True)

return(debug=True)
```

Figure 3.3 Service module employee.py code

service/expenses.py

```
service > ♠ expenses.py > ℚ addespenseds

1 frow operator import index
2 frow utility import message
3 frow utility import conversation
4 from utility import mongods
5
6
6
7 def initiate(data):
8
9 return message.conversation_reply(data["conversation"]["id"], "Expense:What is today's expenses?")
10
11
12
13 Description:
14 This function adds expense data to the database using information from the provided data.
15 It extracts the local date and time from the "updatedDatetime" field in the message.
16 It prepares action data, including date, time, phone number, and initial expense information.
18 mongo_handler: MongoOB handler for database operations.
18 data:
10 Data containing information about the expense addition, including message and contact details.
10 This individual information about the expense addition, including message and contact details.
10 This individual information about the expense addition, including message and contact details.
11 This individual information about the expense addition, including message and contact details.
12 This individual information about the expense addition, including message and contact details.
13 This individual information about the expense addition, including message and contact details.
14 This individual information about the expense addition, including message and contact details.
15 This individual information about the expense addition, including message and contact details.
16 This individual information about the expense addition, including message and contact details.
17 This individual information about the expense addition, including message and contact details.
18 This individual information about the expense addition, including message and contact details.
19 This individual information about the expense addition, including message and contact details.
19 This individual information about the expense addition, including message and contact details.
19 This individual information about the expense addition, including message and contact details.
19 Th
```

```
and the generating of destinements

of adoptorescent from purchastary data;

| reflective continued | production of the production of the
```

Figure 3.4 expenses.py code

service/stock.py

```
def updatestockdb(mongo_handler, data):
localdate,localtime = data['message']["updatedDatetime"].split('T')
phone_number = data['contact']['missdom']
# Define the query to find the document in the "stock" collection
  product {
    query = {
        "atte": localdate,
        "phoneNumber": phone_number,
        "conversations.value": batch_result

                                                                                                                                                                 The word between single quotes representing the product.

The word following the pattern "Batch [word] Stock" representing the batch.
    # Find the stock document by action_id
stock_document = mongo_handler.find_one("stock", query)
                                                                                                                                                                pattern_product = r**(.*?)'"
pattern_batch = r*Batch (.*?) Stock"
matches_product = re.findall(pattern_product, input_string)
    print(stock_document)
new_conversation_item = {
          "action": "Stock",
"product": product_result,
"id": data["message"]["id"],
                                                                                                                                                                 matches batch = re.findall(pattern batch, input string)
                                                                                                                                                                  return matches_product[0],matches_batch[0]
                                                                                                                                                            def ask4questions(batchno, convid):
                                                                                                                                                                 message.conversation_reply(convid, "Stock Batch " + batchno + " Stock Product: 'Idly packet' Batch:1 How many?")
          # Get conversations from the expense document conversations = stock_document.get("conversations", [])
         message.conversation reply(convid, "Stock Batch " + batchno + " Stock Product: 'Idly Loose' Batch: 1 How many?")
                                                                                                                                                                 message.conversation_reply(convid, "Stock Batch " + batchno + "Stock Product: 'Dosa Loose' Batch:1 How many?")
                stock_document["_id"],
              update_data
```

Figures 3.5 All these images are stock.py code

```
Description:

This function finds and updates a document in the "stock" collection in MongoOB based on certain conditions.

Params:

nongo_handler: MongoOB handler for database operations.

action_id: Identifier for the action or document to be updated.

napping_document: Mapping_information used to identify the conversation.

data: Data containing the message information.

def stock_update(mongo_handler, action_id, mapping_document, data):

# Find the expense document by action_id

stock_document = mongo_handler.find_one("stock", ("_id": action_id))

print(str(stock_document))

if stock_document:

# Get conversations from the expense document

conversations = stock_document.get("conversations", [])

# Iterate over conversations

for index, conv in enumerate(conversations):

if conv _get("id") == mapping_document[messageId"]:

print("inside if condition stock_update")

update_data = {

    f"conversations.{index}.value": data["message"]["content"]["text"] }

update_gesult=mongo_handler.update_one("stock", action_id_update_data)

ask4questions(data["message"]["content"]["text"],data["conversation"]["id"])
```

```
from operator import index

from utility import message
from utility import conversation
from tutility import conversation
from utility import conversation
from utility import conversation
from utility import mangeode
import e

def initiate(data):

def initiate(data):

return message.conversation_reply(data["conversation"]["id"],"Batch:Which Batch?")

pescriptions:

This function is responsible for updating the stock document in the Mongeode collection.
It retrieves the existing stock document, finds the conversation that matches the provided massage ID, and updates the value of that conversation that matches the provided massage ID, and updates the value of that conversation.

Params:
mongo.handler: Mongeode handler for database operations.
action_id: ID of the stock document to be updated.
mapping_document. Document containing mapping_information.

data: Data containing the message information.

Response:
None

def updatestockdn(mongo.handler, data):
localdate, localtime = data["monsage"]["updatedDatetime"].split('T')
localdate, localtime = data["monsage"]["updatedDatetime"].split('T')
localdate, localtime = data["monsage"]["updatedDatetime"].split('T')
```

1. utility/conversation.py

This module handles conversation flows and logic for the chatbot. It could include functions for managing user interactions, handling different conversation states, and generating responses.

```
₽ projectsoochiwebhook
                                                                                                                                                                  EXPLORER ... Conversation.py X of inventory.py of Employee.py of expenses.py of message.py of _init_py utility
      v PROJEC... [‡ [‡] [〕 ⑤ utility > ♦ conversation.py > ⑨ intiate
       PRODXC_ L_ C_ O O utility > ◆ conversation.py > ♠ initiate

✓ service 1 from bson import ObjectId

₺ Employee.py 2 import inventorry

₺ expenses.py 3 from service import expenses

₺ inventory.py 4 from service import Employee

₺ stock.py 5 from utility import message

₺ services 7 from utility import mongoOB

₺ init_py 8 from expenses import update

₺ setup

✓ setupwebbook 11
                              12
13 # MongoDB connection details
14 MONGO_URI = 'mongodb://localhost:27017/'
15 DB_MAME = 'test'

**TestOBB_MangoHandler(MON
      0
                                        mongo handler = mongoDB.MongoHandler(MONGO URI, DB NAME)
R
                                           check for reply to, if it has the id then
check mapping table to find if it has the replyto id as messageid
                                             extract actionId and action if action is equal to "expense" then call new method in expense.py (actionId, data
                                            if (data["message"]["direction"] == "received"):
ES > OUTLINE
```

Figure 3.6 conversatio.py code

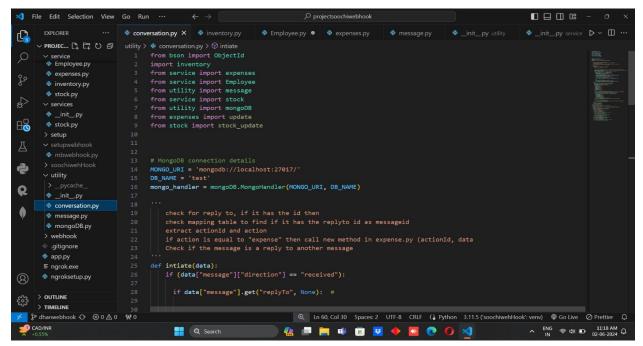
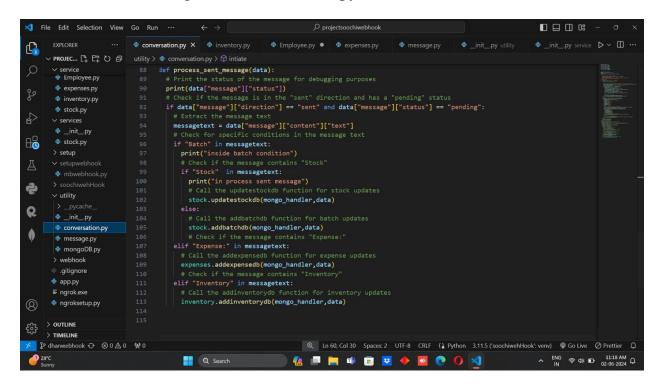


Figure 3.7 conversatio.py continuation code

Figure 3.8 conversatio.py continuation code



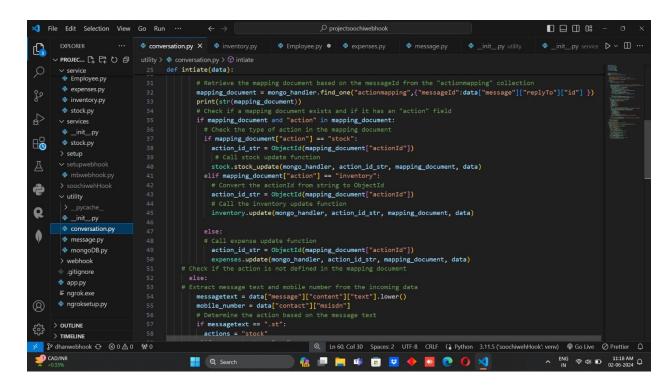


Figure 3.9 conversatio.py continuation code

3. utility/mongoDB.py

This module handles MongoDB interactions, such as connecting to the database and performing CRUD operations. It abstracts the database logic, making it easier to interact with MongoDB across different parts of the application.

Figure 3.10 mongodb.py code

3.utility/message.py

fiThis module manages message formatting and sending messages via the WhatsApp API. It includes functions to construct message payloads and send them using the appropriate API endpoint.

Figure 3.11 message.py code

Running the Application

1.Start Flask Application:

python app.py

2.Start Ngrok:

ngrok http 5000

3.Configure WhatsApp Webhook: Set the webhook URL in the WhatsApp Business API settings to the public URL provided by Ngrok (e.g., https://abcd1234.ngrok.io/webhook).

This architecture ensures a clean separation of concerns, making the system scalable and easier to manage. Each component has a specific role, contributing to the overall functionality of the WhatsApp bot.

3.2 Workflow Diagram

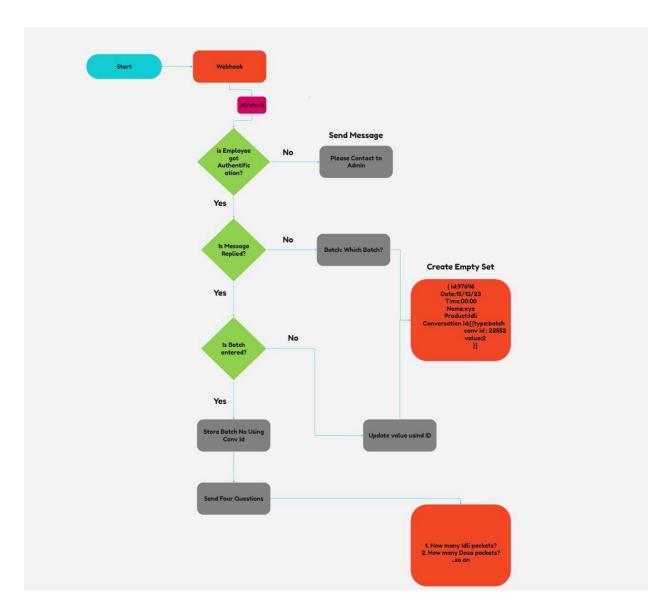


Figure 3.12 workflow diagram

Technical Explanation

1. User Interaction (WhatsApp User)

- o The user sends a message to the WhatsApp bot through the WhatsApp application.
- The WhatsApp API receives this message and forwards it to the Flask application's webhook endpoint.

2. Receiving the Message (Flask App)

- The Flask app has a webhook endpoint configured to receive incoming messages from the WhatsApp API.
- o The received message data is processed to determine the appropriate response.

3. Processing the Message (Flask App)

- o The process message function in the Flask app handles the incoming message.
- Based on the message content, the function decides which service or utility module to use for generating the response.
 - For example, if the message contains ".st" it routes to the stock service module to fetch stock data.
 - If the message contain ".in" it routes to the inventory service mocule to fetch inventory data.
 - If the message contain ".ex" it routes to the expenses service module to fetch expenses data.

4. Service/Utility Modules

- o **Service Modules**: These modules (employee.py, expenses.py, inventory.py, stock.py) interact with the MongoDB database to perform CRUD operations and retrieve or update data as needed.
- o **Utility Modules**: These modules (conversation.py, message.py, mongoDB.py) provide helper functions for conversation management, message formatting, and database interactions.

5. Generating the Response

- The appropriate service or utility module processes the request and generates a response.
- o For example, if the user asked for employee details, the employe.get_employe () function retrieves the data from MongoDB, and the response is formatted accordingly.
- o If the user asked about stock detail's, the stock_document.get () function retrieves the data from MongoDB, and the response is formatted accordingly.
- o If the user asked about stock detail's, the inventory_document.get () function retrieves the data from MongoDB, and the response is formatted accordingly.

6. Sending the Response (WhatsApp API)

- The generated response is sent back to the user via the WhatsApp API.
- o The message. send_message () function handles the actual sending of the message, ensuring the user receives a formatted response.
- o For example, it checks what is response if the send message from user is ".st" it check the authentication and if the user if authenticated then four questions is being asked from the WhatsApp to the user.

Working Explanation

1. **Start:**

o The process begins when the user interacts with the WhatsApp bot.

2. Webhook:

o The WhatsApp bot receives messages via a webhook.

3. /st/stock Endpoint:

o The webhook forwards messages related to stock inquiries to the /st/stock endpoint.

4. Is Employee Authenticated?

- o The system checks if the user (employee) is authenticated.
- Yes: If authenticated, proceed to the next step.
- o **No:** If not authenticated, send a message to contact the admin.

5. Is Message Replied?

- o The system checks if the user has replied to the previous message.
- o **Yes:** If replied, proceed to the next step.
- o No: Send a message asking for the batch number with "Batch: Which Batch?".

6. Is Batch Entered?

- o The system checks if the batch number has been entered by the user.
- Yes: If entered, store the batch number using the conversation ID and proceed to the next step.
- o **No:** Create an empty set with the initial details and update the values using the ID provided in the user's message.

7. Create Empty Set:

- An empty data structure is created with initial information such as:
 - ID
 - Date
 - Time
 - Name
 - Product details
 - Conversation ID
 - Initial values (which can be updated later)

8. Store Batch Number Using Conversation ID:

 Once the batch number is provided, it is stored in the system using the conversation ID for future reference.

9. Send Four Questions:

- After storing the batch number, the system sends a set of predefined questions to the user. These questions are related to stock details, such as:
 - 1. How many idli packets?
 - 2. How many dosa packets?
 - 3. Additional questions related to inventory or stock management.

Detailed Steps in the Flowchart:

• Webhook and Endpoint Handling:

The process starts with the webhook receiving a message from the WhatsApp API.
 It identifies the message type and forwards stock-related inquiries to the appropriate endpoint (/st/stock).

• Authentication Check:

o The bot checks if the user is authenticated. If the user is not authenticated, the bot sends a message prompting the user to contact the admin for authentication.

• Message Reply and Batch Number Check:

- o If the user is authenticated, the bot checks if the user has replied to the initial message.
- o If no reply is detected, the bot sends a prompt asking the user to specify the batch number.
- o If the batch number is not provided, the bot creates an empty set with initial placeholders and waits for the user to update the values.

• Creating and Updating Data:

- o When the user provides the batch number, it is stored using the conversation ID for reference.
- An empty set is created initially if no batch number is provided, and it is updated later with the provided details.

• Sending Follow-up Questions:

o After the batch number is stored, the bot sends a series of follow-up questions to gather specific details about the stock (e.g., number of idli and dosa packets).

This workflow ensures that the bot effectively handles stock inquiries by verifying user authentication, prompting for necessary information, and storing and updating data systematically.

3.3 Database Schema

For the project "A Python-Powered WhatsApp Bot with MongoDB for Data Handling," we will define the schema for different modules using Python classes and MongoDB schema definitions. These modules (actionschema.py, employschema.py, mappingschema.py) will help organize and manage the data structure for different entities involved in the project.

1. actionschema.py

This module will define the schema for actions taken by the bot or users. Actions might include sending messages, updating records, or other operations.

```
modules > de actionschema.py > 😚 validate
        from jsonschema import Draft7Validator
        schema = {
             "type": "object",
             "properties": {
                 "date": {"type": "string", "pattern": "^\\d{4}-\\d{2}-\\d{2}$"}, # Date format: YYYY-MM-DD "time": {"type": "string", "pattern": "^\\d{2}:\\d{2}:\\d{2}$"}, # Time format: HH:MM:SS "phoneNumber": {"type": "integer"}, "conversations": {
                       "type": "array",
                       "items": {
                            "properties": {
                                 "action": {"type": "string"},
                                "product": {"type": "string"},
                                 "id": ["type": "string"],
                                 "value": {"type": "string"}
                            "required": ["action", "product", "id", "value"]
                        "minItems": 1,
             "required": [ "date", "time", "phoneNumber", "conversations"]
        validator = Draft7Validator(schema)
        def validate(data):
             validator = Draft7Validator(schema)
             for error in validator.iter_errors(data):
                 print("Validation error:", error.message)
```

Figure 3.13 actionschema.py code

2. employschema.py

This module will define the schema for employee data. It includes fields for employee identification, authentication status, and other relevant details.

```
from jsonschema import Draft7Validator

schema = {

"type": "object",

"properties": {

"phoneNumber": ("type": "integer"),

"actions": {

"type": "array",

"properties": {

"type": "array",

"properties": {

"type": "string"},

"inventory": ("type": "string"),

"inventory": ("type": "string"),

"expenses": { "type": "string"},

"required": ["stock", "inventory", "expenses"]

},

"required": ["stock", "inventory", "expenses"]

}

**Prequired": ["stock", "inventory", "expenses"]

**Prequired": ["phoneNumber", "name", "role", "actions"]

**Prequired": ["phoneNumber", "name", "role", "actions"]

**Alidator = Draft7Validator(schema)

def validate(data):

validator = Draft7Validator(schema)

for error in validator.iter_errors(data):

print("Validation error:", error.message)

return false

return True
```

Figure 3.14 employschema,py code

3. mappingschema.py

This module will define the schema for mapping various entities such as users to their conversations or actions. It helps in organizing the relationships between different data entities.

```
modules > was mappingschema.py > validate
      from jsonschema import Draft7Validator
      schema = {
          "type": "object",
              "actionId": {"type": "string"},
              "messageId": {"type": "string"},
              "action": {"type": "string"},
          "required": ["actionId", "messageId", "action",]
      # Validate the data against the schema
      validator = Draft7Validator(schema)
      def validate(data):
          validator = Draft7Validator(schema)
          for error in validator.iter errors(data):
              print("Validation error:", error.message)
 19
              return False
          return True
```

Figure 3.15 mappingschema.py code

The schema definitions provided help organize the data structures for actions, employees, and mappings. Integrating these schemas into MongoDB and Flask allows for systematic data management and seamless communication between the bot and the users. Each module serves a specific purpose, ensuring clarity and maintainability in the codebase.

Chapter 4: WhatsApp API Integration

4.1 Overview of WhatsApp Business API

The WhatsApp Business API allows businesses to interact with customers in a reliable and secure manner. It provides endpoints to send and receive messages, manage contacts, and track message statuses. Using Message Bird's API simplifies the integration process, providing robust features for communication through WhatsApp.

4.2 Setting Up WhatsApp Sandbox with MessageBird

• Sign Up and Get API Keys:

- Sign up for a MessageBird account.
- Navigate to the WhatsApp channel setup and follow the instructions to link your WhatsApp number with the sandbox.

• Configure Webhook URL:

- Set the webhook URL in the MessageBird dashboard to point to your server where the bot is hosted.
- For local development, use a tunneling service like Ngrok to expose your local server to the internet.

• Test Environment Setup:

• Use the sandbox number provided by MessageBird to send and receive messages for testing purposes.

4.3 Authenticating and Connecting to WhatsApp API

Install MessageBird Python Library

First, install the MessageBird Python SDK.

```
pip install messagebird
```

Authenticate with MessageBird

Here's how you can set up authentication with MessageBird in your Python application.

```
# app.py
import messagebird
import os
from dotenv import load_dotenv

# Load environment variables
load_dotenv()

# MessageBird credentials
access_key = os.getenv('MESSAGEBIRD_ACCESS_KEY')

# Initialize MessageBird client
client = messagebird.Client(access_key)
```

Figure 4.1 Authenticate with MessageBird

4.4 Sending and Receiving Messages

Sending Messages

To send messages using MessageBird, define a function to interact with the MessageBird API.

```
## foils Selection | View | Go | Run | Terminal | Help | C-2 | Prejectionochimethoods | Preparation | Preparation
```

Figure 4.2 Sending Messages

Receiving Messages

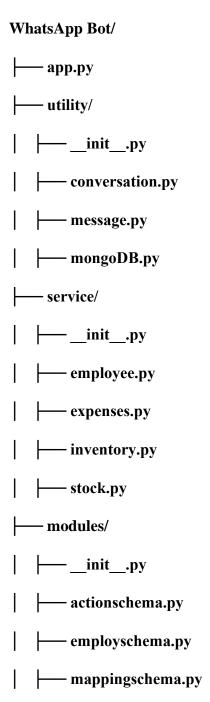
To handle incoming messages, set up a Flask route that MessageBird will call when a new message is received.

Figure 4.3 Receiving Messages

Chapter 5: WhatsApp API Integration

5.1 Project Structure

Here's an outline of the project structure for the WhatsApp bot:



5.2 Initializing the Bot

app.py

This is the main application file that sets up the Flask server and handles incoming requests.

Figure 5.1 app.py code

5.3 Handling Incoming Messages, Message Parsing and Processing, Responding to User Queries

Handling Incoming Messages

The webbook route in app.py is responsible for receiving incoming messages. It calls process message to handle the logic.

Message Parsing and Processing

The process_message function in app.py processes the incoming message to determine the appropriate response. It checks the message content and updates the conversation context accordingly.

Responding to User Queries

The send message function in utility/message.py is used to send messages back to the user.

Combining all these pieces, we create a complete WhatsApp bot that handles authentication, processes messages, updates conversation contexts, and responds to user queries.

Chapter 6. MongoDB Integration

6.1 Introduction to MongoDB

MongoDB is a NoSQL database known for its flexibility and scalability. It stores data in a JSON-like format, making it easy to work with within a dynamic and fast-changing environment. MongoDB is ideal for handling large amounts of unstructured data, which is typical in messaging and chatbot applications.

6.2 Connecting Python to MongoDB

To connect Python to MongoDB, we use the pymongo library. This library allows Python applications to interact with MongoDB in a seamless manner.

Create a utility module to handle MongoDB connections and operations. This will typically go in a file like utility/mongoDB.py.

```
python
Copy code
# utility/mongoDB.py
from pymongo import MongoClient
import os
from dotenv import load dotenv
# Load environment variables
load dotenv()
# MongoDB setup
client = MongoClient(os. getenv('MONGODB URI'))
db = client.get database(os.getenv('MONGODB DB NAME'))
def get user (phone number):
    return db.users.find one({"phone number": phone_number})
def add user (user data):
   return db.users.insert one(user data)
def update user (user id, update data):
    return db.users.update one({" id": user id}, {"$set": update data})
```

```
def get_conversation(conversation_id):
    return db.conversations.find_one({"conversation_id": conversation_id})

def add_conversation(conversation_data):
    return db.conversations.insert_one(conversation_data)

def update_conversation(conversation_id, update_data):
    return db.conversations.update_one({"conversation_id": conversation_id},
{"$set": update_data})
```

This module sets up the connection to MongoDB and provides basic CRUD operations for users and conversations.

6.3 CRUD Operations in MongoDB

CRUD stands for Create, Read, Update, and Delete. These are the basic operations we perform on a database.

Create

Inserting a new document into a MongoDB collection:

```
python
Copy code
def add_user(user_data):
    return db.users.insert_one(user_data)
```

Read

Retrieving documents from a MongoDB collection:

```
python
Copy code
def get_user(phone_number):
    return db.users.find_one({"phone_number": phone_number})
Update
```

Updating an existing document in a MongoDB collection:

```
python
Copy code
def update_user(user_id, update_data):
    return db.users.update_one({"_id": user_id}, {"$set": update_data})
Delete
```

Removing a document from a MongoDB collection.

6.4 Storing and Retrieving Bot Data

To store and retrieve bot data, we define functions that interact with the MongoDB collections. Here are the functions we have:

Users Collection

- get user (phone number): Retrieves user information based on the phone number.
- add user (user data): Adds a new user to the collection.
- update user (user id, update data): Updates user information.

Conversations Collection

- get_conversation(conversation_id): Retrieves conversation data based on the conversation ID.
- add conversation (conversation data): Adds a new conversation to the collection.
- update conversation(conversation id, update data): Updates conversation data.

This guide shows how to integrate MongoDB into a Python-based WhatsApp bot using the MessageBird API. By following these steps, you can create a scalable and maintainable system for handling user interactions and storing conversation data. The modular structure ensures that each component is easy to manage and extend as the project grows.

Chapter 7: Results

Project Outcome

The primary objective of this project was to develop a Python-powered WhatsApp chatbot integrated with MongoDB for data handling. The following outcomes were achieved:

- 1. **Successful Integration of WhatsApp API**: Using MessageBird's API, the chatbot successfully communicated with users via WhatsApp.
- 2. **Robust Backend with Flask**: A Flask-based backend was created to handle incoming messages, process them, and respond appropriately.
- 3. **Efficient Data Management with MongoDB**: MongoDB was used to store and retrieve user data, conversation logs, and bot interactions efficiently.
- 4. **Modular Code Structure**: The project was structured in a modular way, making it easy to maintain and extend. This included separate modules for services, utilities, and database schemas.
- 5. **Testing and Debugging**: Comprehensive unit and integration tests were written to ensure the reliability of the bot. Logging and debugging techniques were employed to identify and fix issues.

Key Features

- **Authentication and Authorization**: Users needed to authenticate via their phone numbers. Unauthorized users were prompted to contact the admin.
- **Dynamic Question Handling**: The bot could ask a series of questions and store user responses dynamically.
- **CRUD Operations**: Efficient handling of Create, Read, Update, and Delete operations on user and conversation data in MongoDB.
- Scalability and Performance: The system was designed to be scalable, with considerations for database indexing, connection pooling, and caching to optimize performance.

Testing and Debugging Results

- **Unit Tests**: The unit tests covered individual functions in the mongoDB.py utility module and main application logic in app.py. All unit tests passed, indicating that the individual components functioned correctly.
- **Integration Tests**: The integration tests verified the interaction between different components. These tests ensured that the end-to-end flow, from receiving a message to storing user data and responding, worked seamlessly.
- **Debugging**: Debugging techniques such as logging, breakpoints, and exception handling were used to identify and fix issues. These methods helped trace and resolve bugs, ensuring the bot's smooth operation.

For Stock

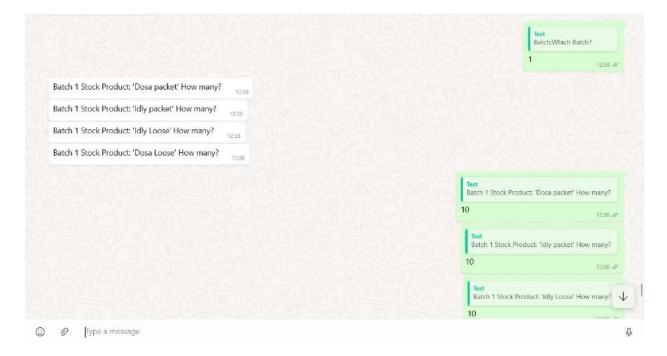


Figure 7.1 WhatsApp interface for stock overflow working

Backend Storage of data in MongoDB

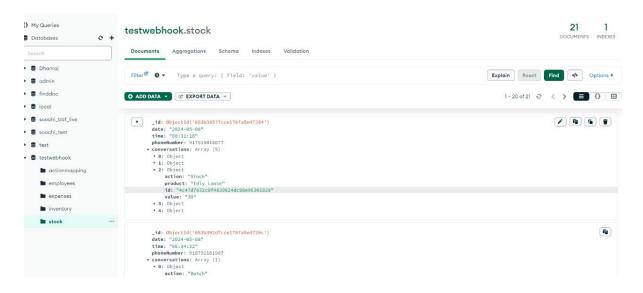


Figure 7.2 Backend storage of data related to stock

For Inventory

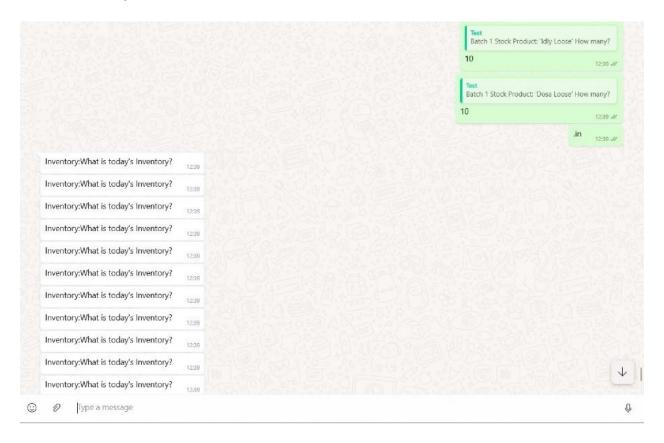


Figure 7.3 WhatsApp interface for inventory

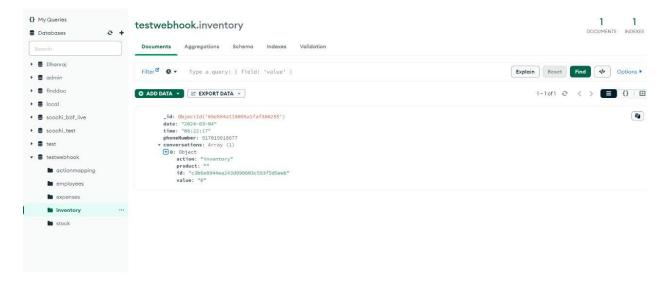


Figure 7.4 Backend storage of data related to inventory

For Expenses

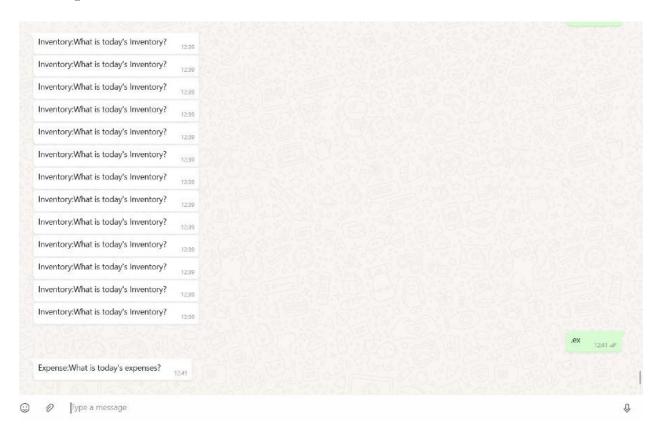


Figure 7.5 WhatsApp interfacing for expenses

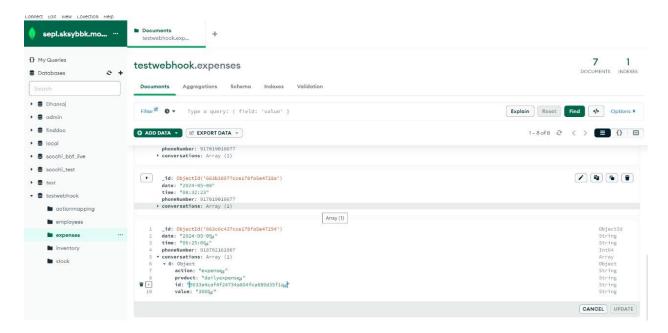


Figure 7.6 Backend storage of data related to expenses

Chapter 8: Conclusion

The project "A Python-Powered WhatsApp Bot with MongoDB for Data Handling" successfully demonstrates the creation of a robust and scalable chatbot application. By leveraging Python, MongoDB, Flask, and MessageBird's WhatsApp API, we were able to build a system that effectively handles user interactions and manages data efficiently.

Achievements

- 1. **Integration of Technologies**: The seamless integration of WhatsApp API with Python and MongoDB forms the backbone of the chatbot, enabling real-time communication and efficient data management.
- 2. **Modular Design**: The project was structured into distinct modules, including services, utilities, and schemas, ensuring maintainability and ease of extension.
- 3. **Authentication and Authorization**: Implementing user authentication ensures secure interactions, prompting unauthorized users to seek admin assistance.
- 4. **Dynamic Question Handling**: The bot dynamically handles user queries, storing responses contextually, which showcases the flexibility of the system.
- 5. **Testing and Debugging**: Comprehensive unit and integration testing, along with effective debugging techniques, contributed to the stability and reliability of the bot.
- 6. **Performance Optimization**: Database indexing, connection pooling, and caching considerations were made to optimize the performance, ensuring the bot's responsiveness under various conditions.

Key Learnings

- **Effective Use of MongoDB**: Using MongoDB for data storage allowed for efficient management of unstructured data, which is typical in chatbot applications.
- **Scalable Architecture**: Designing a system that can scale to handle increased load is crucial for real-world applications, and this project lays a strong foundation for that.
- **Testing Importance**: Writing thorough unit and integration tests ensures that each component of the system works as expected and helps catch issues early in the development cycle.
- **Real-time Interaction Handling**: Managing real-time interactions through the WhatsApp API provides a practical understanding of handling asynchronous communication.

Future Directions

- Advanced Features: Incorporating natural language processing (NLP) to better understand user intent and provide more sophisticated responses.
- **Enhanced Security**: Implementing stronger authentication and authorization mechanisms to ensure secure interactions.
- **Admin Dashboard**: Developing a user-friendly admin interface to monitor and manage bot interactions and user data more effectively.

- **Enhanced Caching**: Implementing robust caching mechanisms to further improve the performance of frequently accessed data.
- Horizontal Scaling: Exploring horizontal scaling options to accommodate a larger number of users and higher message volumes.

This project serves as a comprehensive guide for building a WhatsApp chatbot using modern technologies. The principles and techniques demonstrated here can be adapted and expanded to fit a variety of use cases and requirements. By focusing on modular design, efficient data handling, and rigorous testing, we have created a robust foundation for further development and enhancement of chatbot applications.

