



Building ChatBot Using AWS

Build On:

- Amazon S3
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Lambda
- Amazon DynamoDB
- Amazon CloudFront
- Amazon API GateWay
- Amazon IAM

Introduction



This project is based on AWS and is intended to make a smart Lex bot being used on Web Applications.

It uses many services of AWS to build and the purpose of this project is to take city data from the user and to return the temperature of the city and to predict whether it is ideal for their pets to go out. This is all based on speech recognition and text to speech using Amazon Lex.

It uses predefined values in the form of a CSV file which is being used to give the output of the temperature values. It uses a secured way of connecting to the user by redirecting HTTP to HTTPS and with rest endpoint with API gateway and then by creating serverless Lambda function for efficient and fast invocations.

It also uses DynamoDB for amazing NoSQL database performance. And most important used Lex for amazing voice recognition and text to speech.

Step1: Create a Simple Lex Bot

- Create a Custom Bot
- Add your Intent
- Create a slot to get what needed to get the desired output
- Test the bot with multiple inputs. And it is smart enough to give the desired output even though we haven't provide that intent.

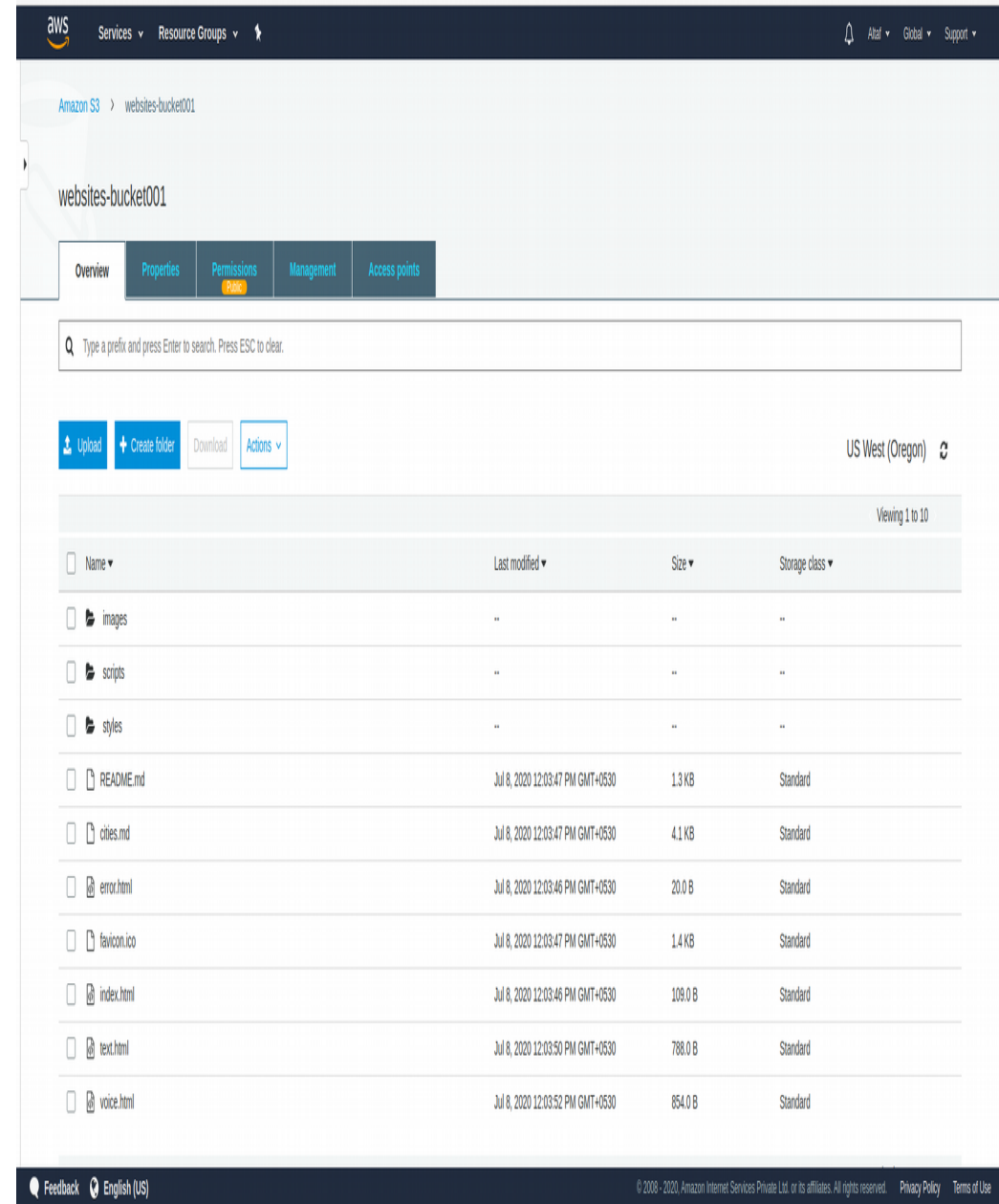
The screenshot shows the AWS Lex Bot console interface for a bot named 'CatWeather'. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Intents, CatWeather, Checking_Symptoms, Slot types, No slots created, and Error Handling. The main panel is divided into several sections:

- Sample utterances:** A list of example phrases with slots highlighted in blue:
 - e.g. I would like to book a flight.
 - Will my cat stay dry in (city_slot)
 - Should my cat wear booties in (city_slot)
 - Can I let my cat out in (city_slot)
 - Is it warm enough for my cat
 - Can my cat go outside
- Lambda initialization and validation:** A section for configuring the bot's initialization and validation logic.
- Slots:** A table defining the slots used in the utterances.

Priority	Required	Name	Slot type	Version	Prompt	Settings
		e.g. Location	e.g. AMAZON.US_CITY		e.g. What city?	
1.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	city_slot	AMAZON.US_CITY	Built-in	Which city?	
- Confirmation prompt:** A section for configuring the confirmation prompt.
- Fulfillment:** A section for configuring the fulfillment logic, with options for 'AWS Lambda function' (selected) and 'Return parameters to client'.

Step2: Create a S3 Bucket and Configure it as Static Website.

- Create S3 Bucket
- Put your static website into it.
- Put the index named as the starter of the website.
- Please make sure that in every process the region is set to same place, in mine case I have to us-west-2.

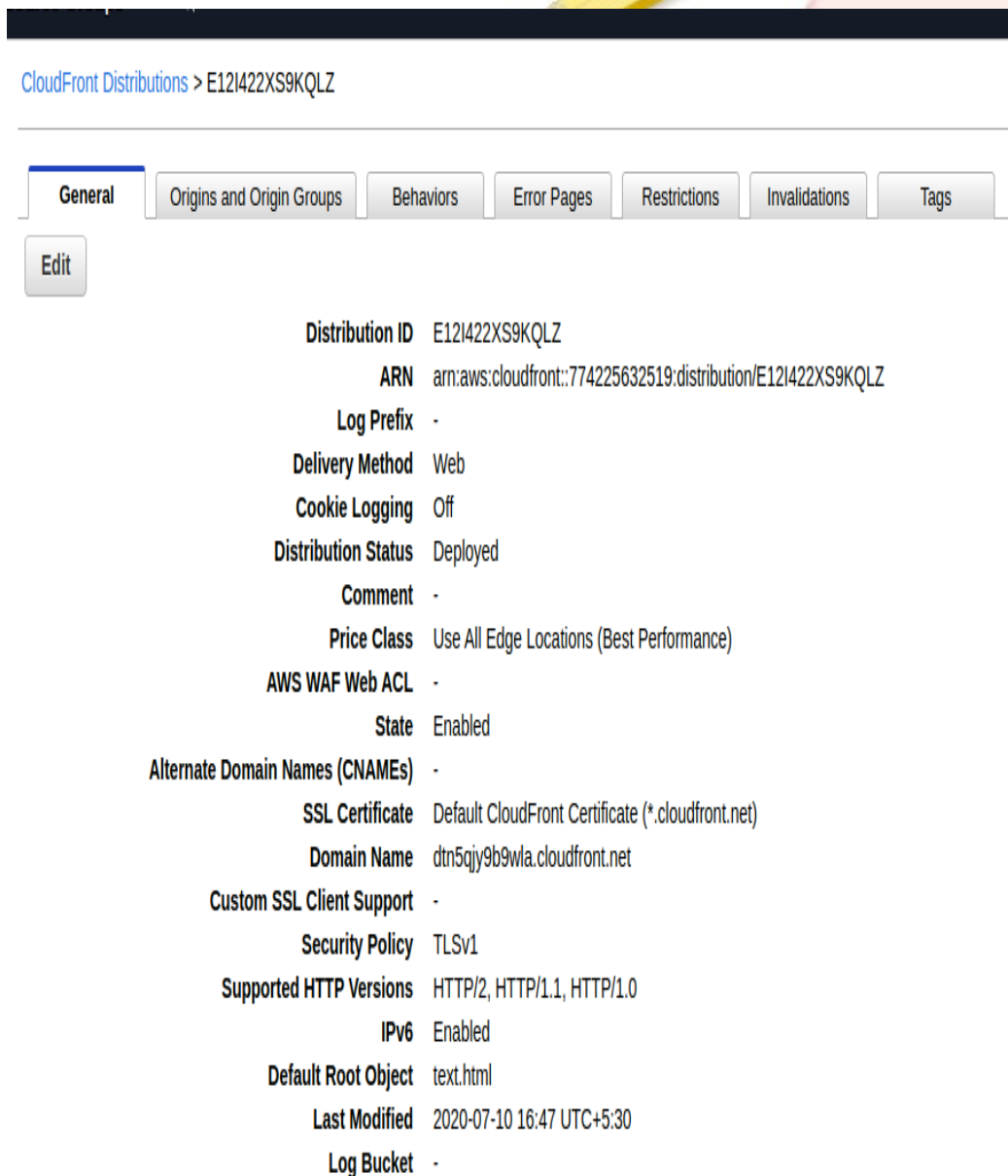


The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console for the 'websites-bucket001' S3 bucket. The bucket is located in the 'us-west-2' region. The 'Overview' tab is active, showing a list of objects. The objects are listed in a table with columns for Name, Last modified, Size, and Storage class. The objects include 'images', 'scripts', 'styles', 'README.md', 'cities.md', 'error.html', 'favicon.ico', 'index.html', 'text.html', and 'voice.html'.

Name	Last modified	Size	Storage class
images
scripts
styles
README.md	Jul 8, 2020 12:03:47 PM GMT+0530	1.3 KB	Standard
cities.md	Jul 8, 2020 12:03:47 PM GMT+0530	4.1 KB	Standard
error.html	Jul 8, 2020 12:03:46 PM GMT+0530	20.0 B	Standard
favicon.ico	Jul 8, 2020 12:03:47 PM GMT+0530	1.4 KB	Standard
index.html	Jul 8, 2020 12:03:46 PM GMT+0530	109.0 B	Standard
text.html	Jul 8, 2020 12:03:50 PM GMT+0530	788.0 B	Standard
voice.html	Jul 8, 2020 12:03:52 PM GMT+0530	854.0 B	Standard

Step3: Creating a CloudFront Distribution

- Create Distribution by pointing Origin Domain name to your bucket where you have your website.
- Put Default Root Object to text.html
- Put viewer protocol policy to Redirect Http to Https
- Restrict the S3 bucket policy to CloudFront
- Copy the Url under Domain name present at the CloudFront page.
- And most important first you have to verify your account.



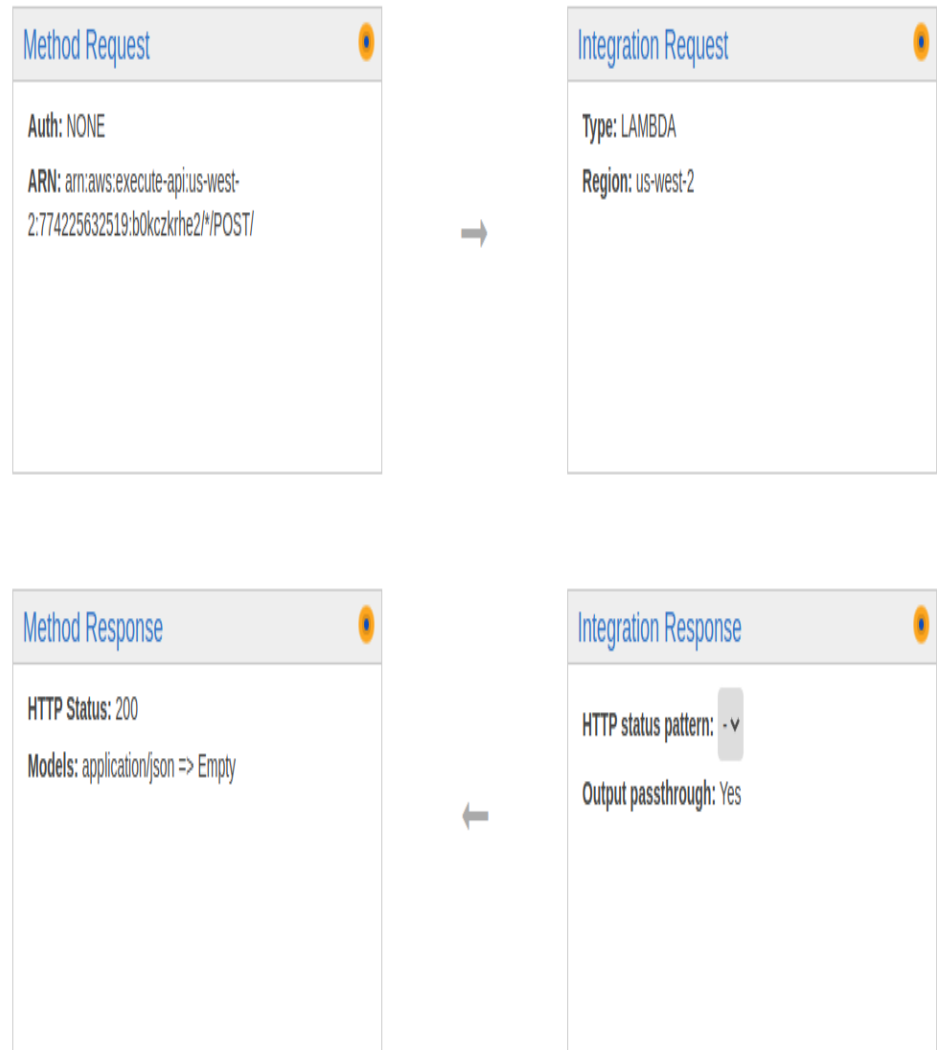
The screenshot displays the AWS CloudFront console for a specific distribution. The breadcrumb navigation at the top reads "CloudFront Distributions > E12I422XS9KQLZ". Below this, there is a tabbed interface with "General" selected, followed by "Origins and Origin Groups", "Behaviors", "Error Pages", "Restrictions", "Invalidations", and "Tags". An "Edit" button is located below the "General" tab. The configuration details are listed in a key-value format:

Distribution ID	E12I422XS9KQLZ
ARN	arn:aws:cloudfront::774225632519:distribution/E12I422XS9KQLZ
Log Prefix	-
Delivery Method	Web
Cookie Logging	Off
Distribution Status	Deployed
Comment	-
Price Class	Use All Edge Locations (Best Performance)
AWS WAF Web ACL	-
State	Enabled
Alternate Domain Names (CNAMEs)	-
SSL Certificate	Default CloudFront Certificate (*.cloudfront.net)
Domain Name	dtn5qjy9b9wla.cloudfront.net
Custom SSL Client Support	-
Security Policy	TLSv1
Supported HTTP Versions	HTTP/2, HTTP/1.1, HTTP/1.0
IPv6	Enabled
Default Root Object	text.html
Last Modified	2020-07-10 16:47 UTC+5:30
Log Bucket	-

Step4: Create a API Gateway endpoint and connecting to the website.

- Choose REST API and create new API
- Put Actions on Create Method
- For Integration type choose Mock
- On Integration Response under general template choose Method Request passthrough
- Enable CORS and select Default 4XX and Default 5XX
- Deploy API as New Stage
- Copy the invoke URL
- Paste the URL in Config file of the website under API_Gateway_url variable

Method Execution



Step5: Create a Lambda Function

- Create Function by selecting Author from Scratch
- Choose create a new role from AWS policy templates
- Run on different test cases
- Replace the API mock endpoint with the current lambda function
- Enable CORS with default 4XX and default 5XX
- Deploy API

The screenshot displays the AWS Lambda console interface for a function named 'get_weather'. The top section, labeled 'Designer', shows the function's configuration, including a trigger for 'API Gateway' and a button to 'Add destination'. Below this, the 'Function code' section is visible, showing the JavaScript code for the handler. The code is as follows:

```
1 function handler(event, context, callback){
2   var
3   AWS = require('aws-sdk'),
4   DDB = new AWS.DynamoDB({
5     apiVersion: '2012-08-10',
6     region: 'us-west-2'
7   }),
8
9   city_str = event.city_str.toUpperCase(),
10  data = {
11    city_str: city_str,
12    temp_int: 72
13  },
14  response = {},
15  params = {
16    TableName: 'weather',
17    KeyConditionExpression: 'sc = :v1',
18    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
19      ':v1': city_str
20    }
21  }
```


Step6: Create a DynamoDB table

- Create Table by giving primary key as 'sc'
- Remove Use Default Settings
- Put read capacity to 1 and write to 1
- Go to lambda and create function named as seedDynamo
- At Edit Policy add additional permissions and choose a service DynamoDB
- Under Resources choose all resources
- Right Click on the seedDynamo and click new File on the Enviroments tab.
- Name the file cities.csv and paste the city data

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for a DynamoDB table named 'weather'. On the left, a sidebar shows the 'Create table' and 'Delete table' buttons, a search bar, and a list of tables with 'weather' selected. The main panel shows the 'Overview' tab for the 'weather' table. It includes a 'Manage Stream' button and a 'Table details' section. The 'Table details' section lists various attributes of the table, such as its name, primary key, encryption status, and capacity mode. At the bottom, a note states: 'Storage size and item count are not updated in real-time. They are updated periodically, roughly every six hours.'

Attribute	Value
Table name	weather
Primary partition key	sc (String)
Primary sort key	-
Point-in-time recovery	DISABLED Enable
Encryption Type	DEFAULT Manage Encryption
KMS Master Key ARN	Not Applicable
Encryption Status	-
CloudWatch Contributor Insights	DISABLED Manage Contributor Insights NEW
Time to live attribute	DISABLED Manage TTL
Table status	Active
Creation date	July 10, 2020 at 6:25:52 PM UTC+5:30
Read/write capacity mode	Provisioned
Last change to on-demand mode	-
Provisioned read capacity units	1 (Auto Scaling Disabled)
Provisioned write capacity units	1 (Auto Scaling Disabled)
Last decrease time	July 10, 2020 at 6:51:57 PM UTC+5:30
Last increase time	-
Storage size (in bytes)	4.49 KB
Item count	330 Manage live count
Region	US West (Oregon)
Amazon Resource Name (ARN)	arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:774225632519:table/weat

Storage size and item count are not updated in real-time. They are updated periodically, roughly every six hours.

Step7: Make Lex Smarter

- Create Lambda function getSmartWeather and use an existing role
- Change the timeout to 1:05 min
- Change the index.js code accordingly
- For event name type in getSmartWeatherTest
- Wire it to Lex
- Open our WeatherCatBot in Lex
- Select initialization and validation code hook
- Remove check from Confirmation prompt
- Save intent

Basic information

Function name

Enter a name that describes the purpose of your function.

getSmartWeather

Use only letters, numbers, hyphens, or underscores with no spaces.

Runtime [Info](#)

Choose the language to use to write your function.

Node.js 8.10

Permissions [Info](#)

Lambda will create an execution role with permission to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. You can configure and modify permissions further when you add triggers.

▼ Choose or create an execution role

Execution role

Choose a role that defines the permissions of your function. To create a custom role, go to the [IAM console](#).

Use an existing role

Existing role

Choose an existing role that you've created to be used with this Lambda function. The role must have permission to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

service-role/Get-Weather

[View the Get-Weather role](#) on the IAM console.

Step8:

- Select Lambda and create function and make sure Author from scratch
- Select use an existing role
- For existing role select service-role/Get-Weather
- From policy name click add additional policy
- Under services choose Lex
- From resources select all resources
- Change index.js accordingly

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console interface for configuring a policy. At the top, there is a dropdown menu for "Policy name" with the value "AWSLambdaEdgeExecutionRole-81930794-1b39-4ad1-967a-ec21bce29a78". Below this, there are four bullet points: "Click **Edit policy**", "Click **Add additional permissions**", "Under **Service** click **Choose a service** and search for lex.", and "Select **List** and **Read** and for **Write** choose **PostText**".

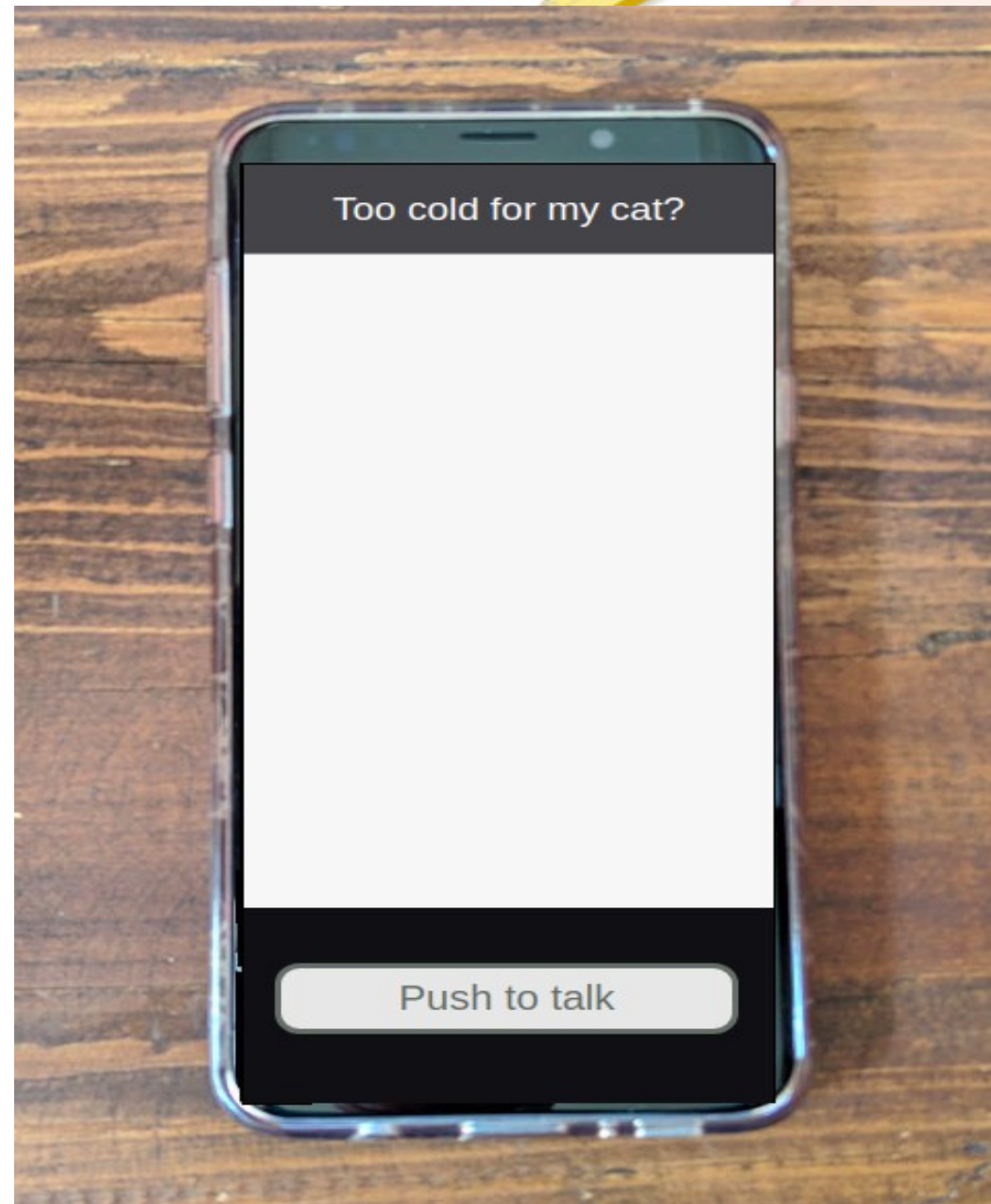
Below the bullet points, there is a section titled "Manual actions (add actions)" with a checkbox for "All Lex actions (lex:*)".

Next is the "Access level" section, which has three expandable items: "List (9 selected)", "Read (8 selected)", and "Write (1 selected)". To the right of this section are links for "Expand all" and "Collapse all".

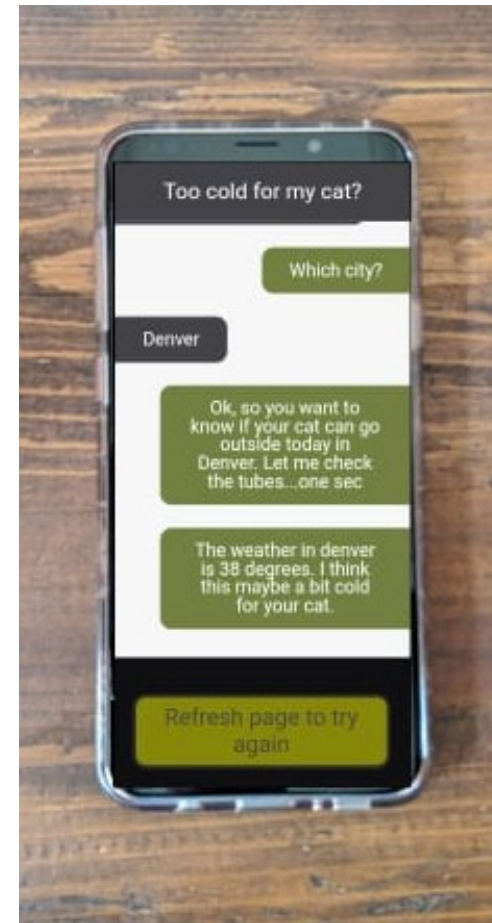
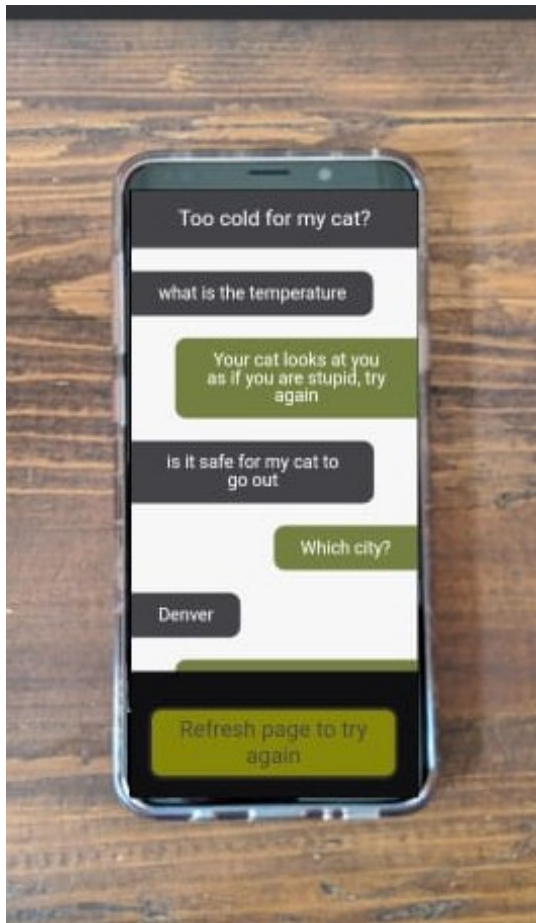
The "Write (1 selected)" section is expanded, showing a grid of actions. The actions are: "CreateBotVersion", "DeleteBotVersion", "PostContent", "CreateIntentVersion", "DeleteIntent", "PostText", "CreateSlotTypeVersion", "DeleteIntentVersion", "PutBot", "DeleteBot", "DeleteSlotType", "PutBotAlias", "DeleteBotAlias", "DeleteSlotTypeVersion", "PutIntent", "DeleteBotChannelAssociation", "DeleteUtterances", and "PutSlotType". The "PostText" action is selected, indicated by a blue checkmark.

Step9: Wire Up API Gateway to point to our lex_proxy function

- Go to API Gateway click CatWeather
- Click Integration Request under POST
- ON get_weather type lex_proxy
- Add permission to lambda function
- On actions enable cors and replace existing values
- Deploy the API
- Pull up the CloudFront URL appending */voice.html* at the end
- And It's Done.



The Final Output



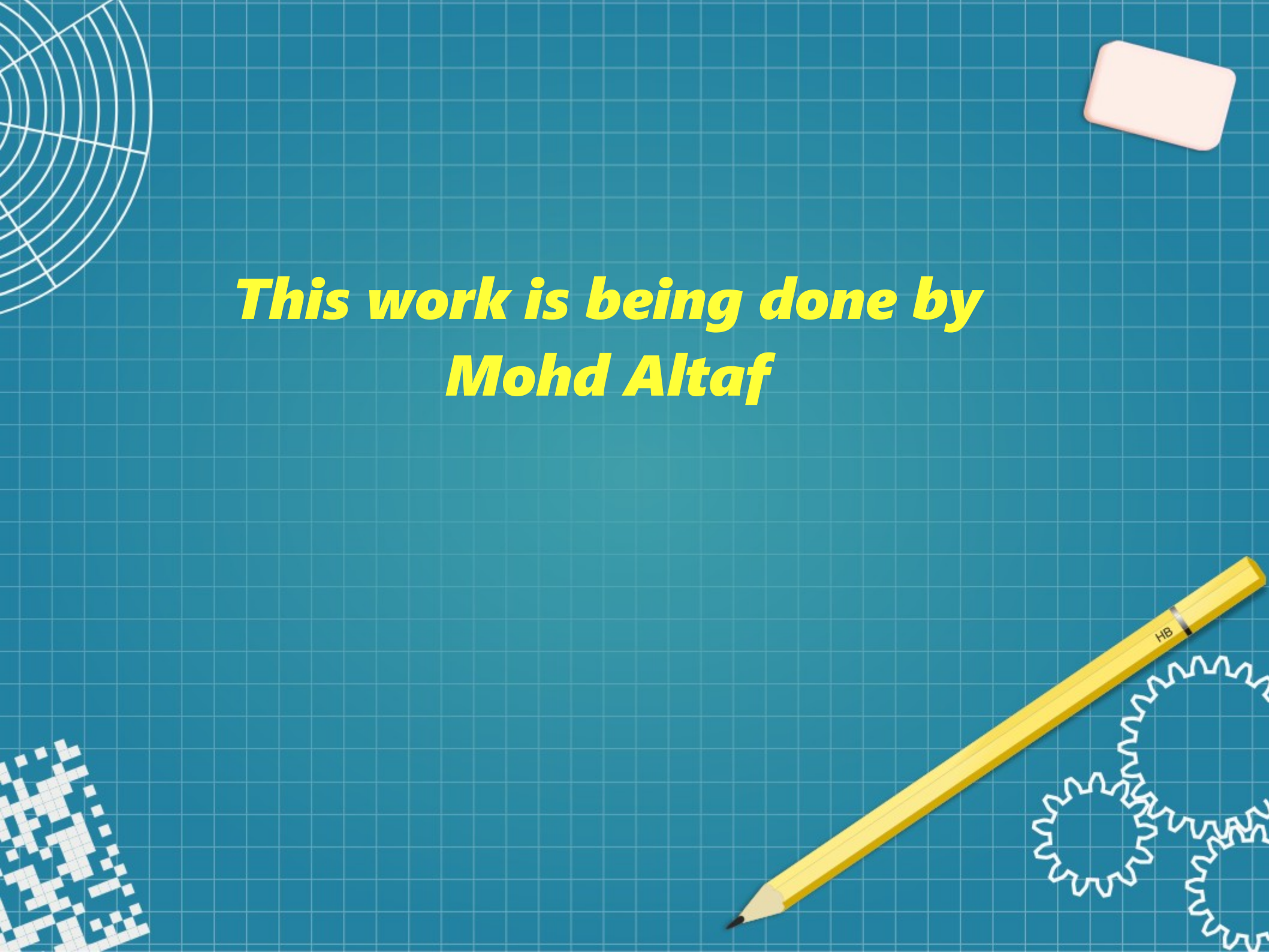
Conclusion



The Project is being made with the help of the course I did on the Coursera named as **Building Serverless Applications** while completing **AWS fundamentals Specializations**.

It's a huge achievement for me to complete this specialization and to get to practice many great tools.

This project is just the beginning of a great journey with **AWS** I hope I'll be able to deep dive using this tool and would be able to achieve something great from it.



***This work is being done by
Mohd Altaf***