

## TASK 12

### **SUBJECT:**

Programming For AI

### **PROGRAM:**

BS DATA SCIENCE

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## Lab 12 task

### Project Overview: Hotel Information Chatbot using Semantic Search

#### Objective

This project is a **Hotel Information Chatbot** designed to provide quick, smart answers to user queries about hotel services, bookings, amenities, check-in times, etc. It uses **natural language understanding** to detect what the user is asking and responds accordingly.

### EXPLANATION

#### App.py:

Imports aur Initialization

- **json:** intents file load karne ke liye.
- **numpy:** arrays aur random selection ke liye.
- **faiss:** Facebook ka fast similarity search library.
- **SentenceTransformer:** text ko vector mein convert karne ke liye.
- Flask: web application framework.

#### ➤ Data Loading:

The chatbot reads from a file called `intents.json`. This file contains various "intents", where each intent has a list of example user messages (called "patterns") and possible responses. These are loaded when the application starts.

#### ➤ Sentence Embeddings:

It uses a pre-trained Sentence Transformer model (`all-MiniLM-L6-v2`) to convert all the pattern texts into vector form (numerical representations). These embeddings help the chatbot understand the meaning of the user's message beyond just matching words.

#### ➤ FAISS Index Creation:

Once all the patterns are converted into vectors, they are added to a FAISS index. FAISS is a high-performance tool that allows the bot to quickly find the most similar stored message to what the user typed.

#### ➤ Handling User Input:

When a user sends a message, the chatbot converts it into a vector using the same Sentence Transformer. It then uses FAISS to search for the most similar existing pattern. If the similarity score is above a certain threshold (like 0.5), it picks a random response related to that pattern's tag. Otherwise, it gives a fallback response.

- **Flask Web Interface:** The chatbot runs on a simple Flask web app. The homepage displays a chat interface (HTML page), and when the user sends a message, a POST request is made to the backend. The backend processes the message and returns a response in JSON format.

```
app.py > ...
1 import json
2 import numpy as np
3 import faiss
4 from sentence_transformers import SentenceTransformer
5 from flask import Flask, render_template, request, jsonify
6
7 app = Flask(__name__)
8
9 with open('intents.json', 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
10     intents_data = json.load(f)
11 model = SentenceTransformer('all-MiniLM-L6-v2')
12 tags = []
13 patterns = []
14 responses = {}
15
16 for intent in intents_data['intents']:
17     tags.append(intent['tag'])
18     responses[intent['tag']] = intent['responses']
19     for pattern in intent['patterns']:
20         patterns.append((pattern, intent['tag']))
21
22 pattern_texts = [p[0] for p in patterns]
23 pattern_embeddings = model.encode(pattern_texts, normalize_embeddings=True)
```

```

app.py x intents.json index.html # style.css static # style.css D:\...final project - Copy\... chatbot.py
app.py > get_response
23 pattern_embeddings = model.encode(pattern_texts, normalize_embeddings=True)
24
25 dimension = pattern_embeddings.shape[1]
26 index = faiss.IndexFlatIP(dimension)
27 index.add(pattern_embeddings)
28
29 def get_response(user_input):
30     user_embedding = model.encode([user_input], normalize_embeddings=True)
31
32     D, I = index.search(user_embedding, k=1)
33     most_similar_idx = I[0][0]
34     similarity_score = D[0][0]
35
36     if similarity_score > 0.5:
37         matched_tag = patterns[most_similar_idx][1]
38         response_options = responses[matched_tag]
39         return np.random.choice(response_options)
40     else:
41         return np.random.choice(responses['fallback'])
42
43 @app.route('/')
44 def home():
45     return render_template('index.html')
46
41         return np.random.choice(responses['fallback'])
42
43 @app.route('/')
44 def home():
45     return render_template('index.html')
46
47 @app.route('/send_message', methods=['POST'])
48 def send_message():
49     user_message = request.form['message']
50     bot_response = get_response(user_message)
51     return jsonify({'response': bot_response})
52
53 if __name__ == '__main__':
54     app.run(debug=True)

```

## templates/index.html (Frontend)

A WhatsApp-like chat interface with:

**Header** → Displays the chatbot name ("StayEase Hotel Assistant").

**Message Area** → Shows conversation history (user & bot messages).

**Input Box** → Text field + send button for user queries.

**Basic JavaScript** → Handles sending messages and displaying responses.

## static/style.css (Styling)

Provides modern WhatsApp-like UI with:

**Background** → Blurred hotel image for aesthetics.

**Chat Container** → Semi-transparent white panel with rounded corners.

**Message Bubbles** → User messages (green, right-aligned). Bot messages (white, left-aligned).

**Animations** → Smooth fade-in for messages.

**Mobile-Friendly Design** → Works on phones & desktops.

## How the Chatbot Works (Step-by-Step)

User sends a message (e.g., "Do you have a pool?") Flask (/send\_message route) receives the message.

### **NLP Processing:**

The message is converted into a vector embedding using SentenceTransformer. FAISS searches for the most similar question in the dataset.

### **Response Selection:**

If similarity is high ( $> 0.5$ ), the bot picks a random response from the matched intent. If no match is found, it uses the fallback response ("I didn't understand...").

### **Frontend Update:**

The bot's reply is displayed in the chat interface.

# OUTPUT



