

## EECS 449 Warm-up Assignment

The code to all this is present in this GitHub link:

<https://github.com/ikalwani/EECS-449-Warm-Up-Assignment.git>

### Part 1

I added two walkers in server.jac: `add_two_str` and `simple_interest`.

`Add_two_str` just concatenates two strings together with two parameters - two strings.

`simple_interest` just uses the simple interest formula to calculate simple interest with three float parameters: principal, rate and time.

Below is a screenshot of the two walkers.

```
walker add_two_str {
  has s1: str;
  has s2: str;
  can return_message with `root entry {
    report {
      "response": self.s1 + " " + self.s2
    };
  }
}

walker simple_interest {
  has principal: float;
  has rate: float;
  has time: float;

  can return_message with entry {
    report {
      "response": "Simple Interest: " + str((self.principal * self.rate * self.time) / 100) + " USD"
    };
  }
}
```

Below is a screenshot of the Swagger documentation showing the new walkers I implemented:

monitoring			^
GET	/healthz	Healthz	▼
sso			^
GET	/sso/{platform}/{operation}	Sso Operation	▼
GET	/sso/{platform}/{operation}/callback	Sso Callback	▼
POST	/sso/attach	Sso Attach	🔒 ▼
DELETE	/sso/detach	Sso Detach	🔒 ▼
user			^
POST	/user/register	Register	▼
POST	/user/send-verification-code	Send Verification Code	🔒 ▼
POST	/user/verify	Verify	▼
POST	/user/login	Root	▼
POST	/user/change_password	Change Password	🔒 ▼
POST	/user/forgot_password	Forgot Password	▼
POST	/user/reset_password	Reset Password	▼
walker			^
POST	/walker/interact	/interact	🔒 ▼
POST	/walker/interact/{node}	/interact/{node}	🔒 ▼
POST	/walker/interact_with_body	/interact_with_body	🔒 ▼
POST	/walker/interact_with_body/{node}	/interact_with_body/{node}	🔒 ▼
POST	/walker/add_two_str	/add_two_str	🔒 ▼
POST	/walker/add_two_str/{node}	/add_two_str/{node}	🔒 ▼
POST	/walker/simple_interest	/simple_interest	🔒 ▼
POST	/walker/simple_interest/{node}	/simple_interest/{node}	🔒 ▼

Below is a screenshot of the response from the API when I called my first walker - add two str:

```
(env) ishakalwani@0587462653 449 % curl -X POST http://localhost:8000/walker/add_two_str \
-H "Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpvcCJ9.eyJpZCI6IjY2ZjZlMjE2NDNDNDNDkxNzFkZTZlMzZlZSI6ImVtYWlsIjoiaXNoVTI2a2FsZWZlbnBnbWVpbmFpbC5ib20iLCJyb290X2lkIjoiaWZnNmUyMTZmcyY0M2E3MWRlbnUzMmVklwiawXNfYWN0aXZhZGVkIip0cnVlLCLjLEHBpcmF0aW9uIjoxOXBzdGQ0Tg1LCLjZdGF0ZS16InBjOTUwT3RIIn0.C5KecKFraFUdHraPvHVTeqED-sIx_9vxlxnQn0QYTdI" \
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \
-d '{"s1": "Hello", "s2": " World!"}'

{"status":200,"reports":[{"reportance":{"Hello World!}}]}
```

Below is a screenshot of the response from the API when I called my second walker - simple interest:

```
(env) ishakalwani@0587462653 449 % curl -X POST http://localhost:8000/walker/simple_interest \
-H "Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJpZCI6IjY2ZjMzMmE5YydhYzZhbnhlYTU3YjU0YSIsImVtYWlsIjoieEdBtYwlsLmNybSIsInJvbSI6Im9iaWlnZWY2ZjJmOWIiOjI1NDk1IiwiaWF0IjE5OTQxMTU0MDAwMC4yZDZlODZmOWI0LnRydWUsImV4cGlyeXRpb24iOiJlM3Jmcm9mdmZjksInR5cCI6Im90YXRlIiwiaXoiOiJvZScldBawkfQf.1dXh4K2VBd48KcwPRQsQnl5xE6SFRA-Qr-0JDxmF3o8" \
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \
-d '{"principal": 1000, "rate": 5, "time": 2}'

{"status":200,"reports":[{"response":{"Simple Interest: 100.0 USD"}}]}
```

## Part 2

I asked a question about a particular document about distributed systems.

Chatbot response:



no there is one more doc that I uploaded -> SAT on verification of distributed systems. Did you see that?



"The mentioned research papers focus on various aspects of distributed protocol verification, including parameterized verification, view abstraction, SAT-based quantified symmetric minimization, and IC3 for proving protocol properties. They explore techniques for automatically computing inductive assertions, decomposing threshold-based distributed algorithms into decidable logics, and inferring inductive invariants from phase structures."

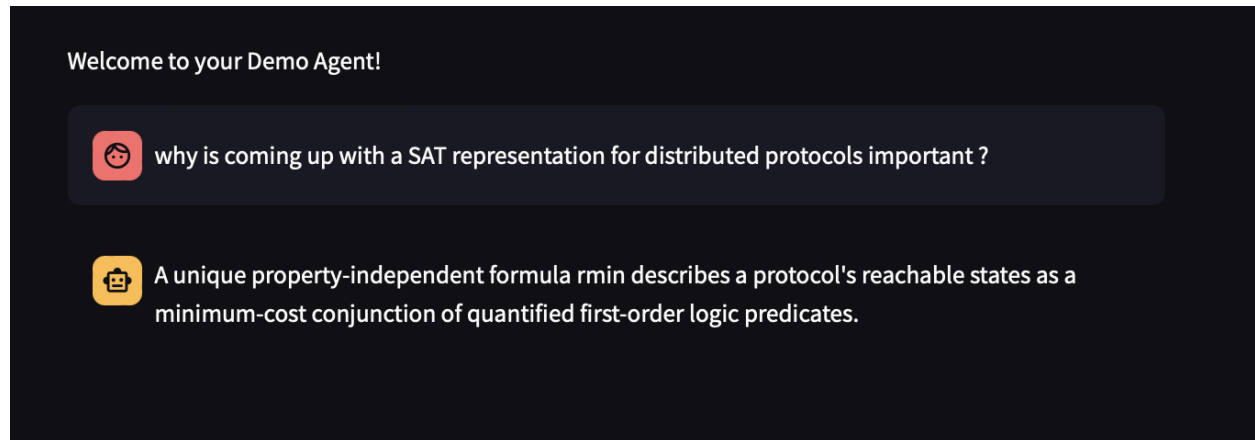


why is coming up with a SAT representation for distributed protocols important?

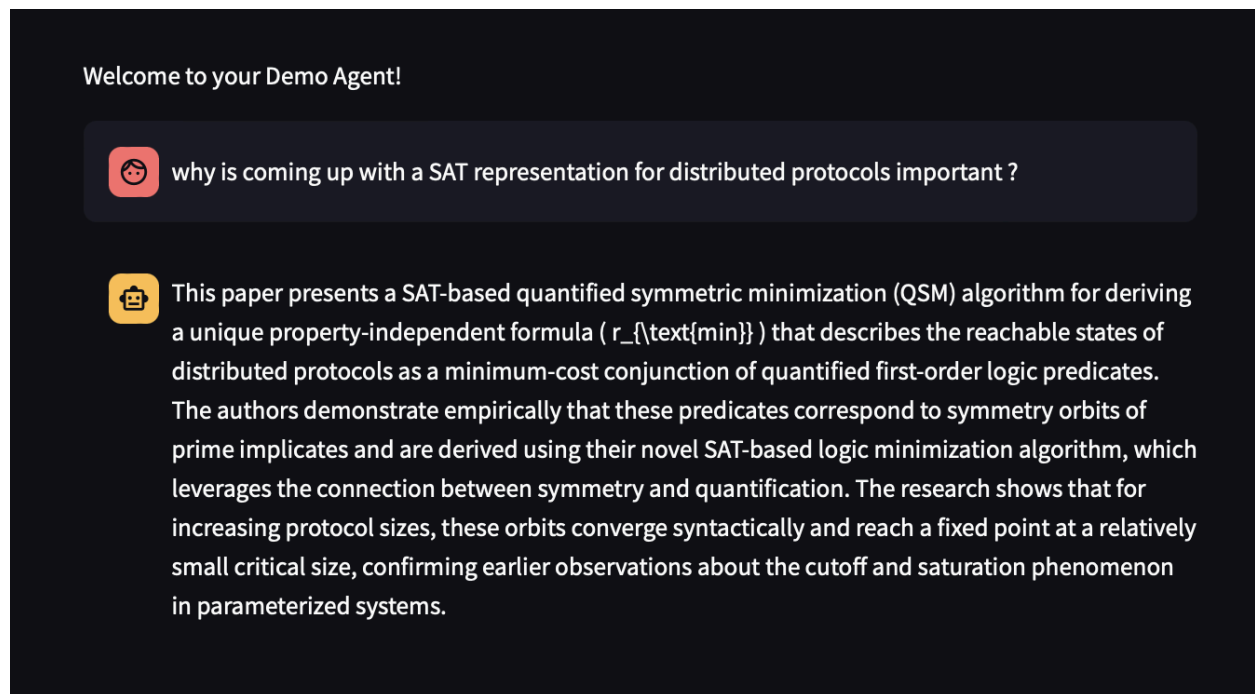


"The inherent structural symmetry of protocols strongly suggests the existence of a unique property-independent formula  $\text{rmin}$  that describes a protocol's reachable states as a minimum-cost conjunction of quantified first-order logic predicates."

I then used another LLM -> another free model on Ollama called llama 3.2. This is the response that I got:



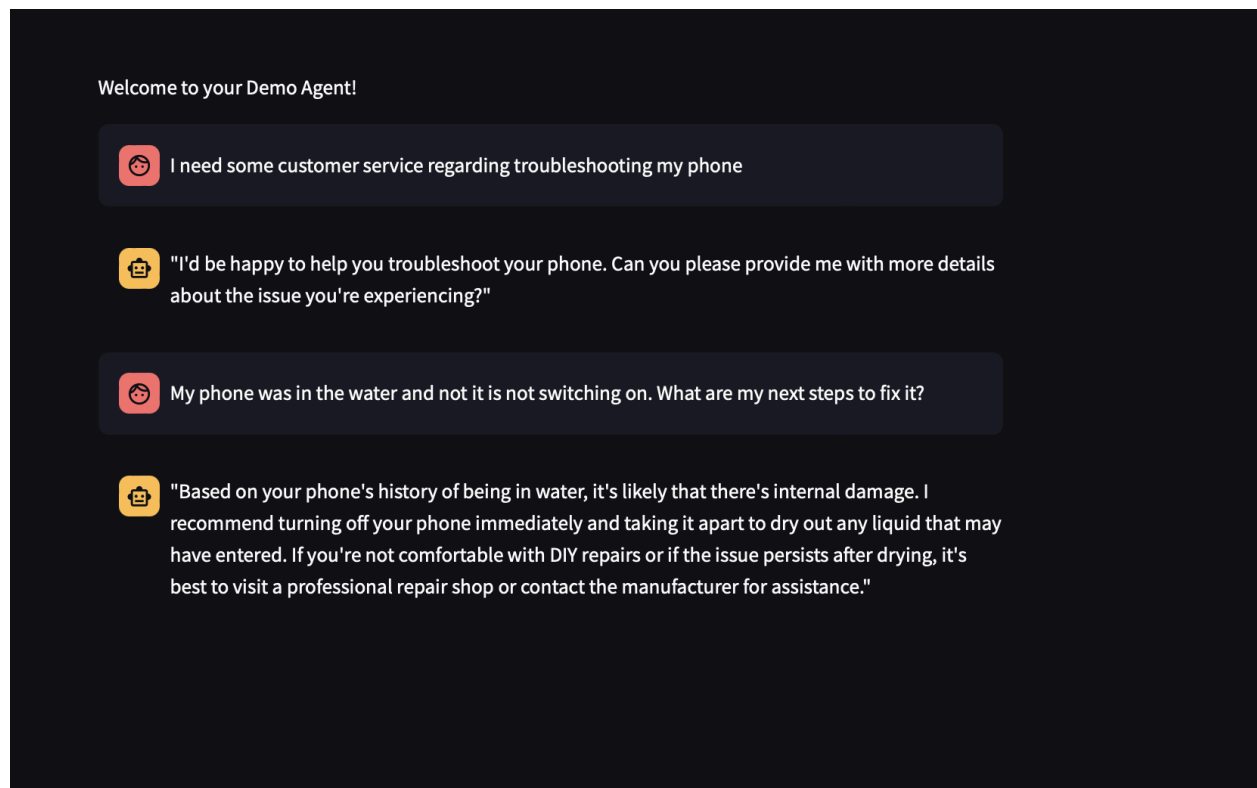
I then used another LLM -> another free model on Ollama called qwen2.5. This is the response that I got:



### **Part 3**

I added a SUPPORT state. It is designed to handle users who seek customer service, or troubleshooting, and general support queries within the chatbot. Users can interact with the chatbot to seek assistance regarding common issues. It is more of a customer support interaction. For example in the example below, I told the chatbot that my phone

had water damage. It recommended next steps and provided assistance - acted as a customer service agent.



### **A Short Paragraph on How Things Went**

Everything went smoothly for the most part. This was extremely useful - to actually code a working conversational AI to gain some experience and leverage these skills in the application that we make. It gave me a deeper understanding about RAG and the different models of Ollama. I liked how after each code snippet, there was an explanation given regarding what that piece of code does. One way to further improve the spec is to also attach some screenshots of what the chatbot is suppose to look like if our implementation is actually correct, so that we know that we are going on the right path.