ASSIGNMENT -1

**1.what do you mean by Amazon Lex?**

**A .**Amazon Lex is an AWS service for building conversational interfaces for applications using voice and text. With Amazon Lex, the same conversational engine that powers Amazon Alexa is now available to any developer, enabling you to build sophisticated, natural language chatbots into your new and existing applications. Amazon Lex provides the deep functionality and flexibility of natural language understanding (NLU) and automatic speech recognition (ASR) so you can build highly engaging user experiences with lifelike, conversational interactions, and create new categories of products.

Amazon Lex enables any developer to build conversational chatbots quickly. With Amazon Lex, no deep learning expertise is necessary—to create a bot, you just specify the basic conversation flow in the Amazon Lex console. Amazon Lex manages the dialogue and dynamically adjusts the responses in the conversation. Using the console, you can build, test, and publish your text or voice chatbot. You can then add the conversational interfaces to bots on mobile devices, web applications, and chat platforms (for example, Facebook Messenger).

Amazon Lex provides pre-built integration with AWS Lambda, and you can easily integrate with many other services on the AWS platform, including Amazon Cognito, AWS Mobile Hub, Amazon CloudWatch, and Amazon DynamoDB. Integration with Lambda provides bots access to pre-built serverless enterprise connectors to link to data in SaaS applications, such as Salesforce, HubSpot, or Marketo.

Some of the benefits of using Amazon Lex include:

**2.what is the purpose of amazon lex?**

A .Amazon Lex is a web service that allows customers to include conversational interfaces for voice and text in the software applications they are developing. The service, which uses the technology that powers Amazon's virtual assistant Alexa, is part of Amazon's artificial intelligence suite (Amazon AI).

Lex's deep learning algorithms allow a developer to build a conversational bot (chatbot) with an artificial personality. Lex uses automatic speech recognition to convert speech to text, natural language processing to understand spoken instruction and user intent, AWS Lambda for intent fulfillment, Amazon Cognito for user authentication and Amazon Polly for text to speech. AWS Mobile Hub can be used to automatically provision bots from a template.

Lex is available to all Amazon web service (AWS) account holders; the service is listed in the artificial intelligence category of the AWS Management Console. Amazon charges customers for the number of text or voice requests processed. As of this writing, the cost is $0.004 per voice request and $.00075 per text request.

Organizations that have implemented Lex include NASA, Liberty Mutual, Kelly Blue Book, Dynatrace, Rubrik, Astro, Infor Coleman, Build Fax, the American Heart Association, Ohio Health, Freshdesk, Vonage, Twilio and Hubspot.

**3.what is the foundation of alexa?**

A.The Blind Foundation Library Skill on Amazon’s Alexa seeks to update the way blind

and low vision people (BLVP) can access information provided by the Blind Foundation using

accessible technology. Described by Desmond et al. (2018) as “an interface between the person

and the life they would like to lead” (p. 2), assistive technology (AT) is any technology that

enables access to content or services that would otherwise not be accessible. This technology has

the potential to provide increased independence and autonomy.

Adaptive and assistive technology can be costly. Accessibility is also complicated

**(Ellcessor, 2015); people can feel disadvantaged (Desmond et al., 2018), and it is often**

**considered reactive in design (Dobransky & Hargittai, 2006; Kim et al., 2016). In the case of**

**older users, acceptance of new technologies can often be stressful (Dahler, Rasmussen, &**

**Andersen, 2016).**

**However, Gill (2017) suggests that voice assistants such as Amazon Alexa are a low-cost**

**solution to meeting their needs. Smart speakers can act as a ‘gateway” to voice assistant software**

**(Chung, Park and Lee, 2017; Hoy, 2018). There has been rapid market uptake. With predicted**

**sales reaching 138 million by 2020 in the US market alone (Kinsella, 2017), smart speakers are**

**unlikely to be a passing trend. New Zealand’s Blind Foundation sought to explore the way voice**

**assistants could change the way library services are delivered.**

**Currently, the Blind Foundation Library Service provides its clients with several library**

**options, in formats and delivery channels, including the mobile/web Book Link application,**

**DAISY Direct, and CDs. The Book Link application offers access to the Library Service’s digital**

**collections. The limitation is the requirement to wait for audio books to download before**

1. **what are the advantages of amazon lex?**
2. **Amazon Lex is an AWS service for building conversational interfaces for applications using voice and text. With Amazon Lex, the same conversational engine that powers Amazon Alexa is now available to any developer, enabling you to build sophisticated, natural language chatbots into your new and existing applications.**

**Amazon Lex is a service for building conversational interfaces into any application using voice and text.[1] It powers the Amazon Alexa virtual assistant. In April 2017, the platform was released to the developer community, and suggested that it could be used for conversational interfaces (chatbots or otherwise) including Web, mobile apps, robots, toys, drones, and more. Amazon already had launched Alexa Voice Services, which developers can use to integrate Alexa into their own devices, like smart speakers, alarm clocks, etc.; however, Lex will not require that end users interact with the Alexa assistant per se, but rather any type of assistant or interface.[2][3][4] As of February 2018, users can now define a response for Amazon Lex chatbots directly from the AWS management console**

1. **what is the amazon lex’s full name ?**
2. **Commonly used first names. This slot type recognizes both formal names and informal nicknames. The name sent to your intent is the value sent by the user. Amazon Lex doesn't convert from the nick name to the formal name.**
3. **For first names that sound alike but are spelled differently, Amazon Lex sends your intent a single common form.**
4. **In the English (US) (en-US) locale, use the slot name AMAZON.US\_First\_Name.**
5. **Examples:**
6. **Emily**
7. **John**
8. **Sophie**