

## Experiment-12

Date: 22/8/25

Implement a simple chatbot for answering python questions from text file.

```
Command Prompt

(myenv) C:\Users\student\Desktop\Chatbot_Flask>pip list

Package      Version
-----
blinker      1.6.2
click        8.1.7
colorama     0.4.6
Flask        2.3.3
itsdangerous 2.1.2
Jinja2       3.1.2
MarkupSafe   2.1.3
pip          23.2.1
setuptools   65.5.0
Werkzeug     2.3.7

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(myenv) C:\Users\student\Desktop\Chatbot_Flask>pip freeze>requirements.txt

(myenv) C:\Users\student\Desktop\Chatbot_Flask>
```

Chatbot\_Flask

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
myenv	02-09-2023 09:54	File folder	
requirements	02-09-2023 10:00	Text Document	1 KB



```

Command Prompt - flask run x + v
(myenv) C:\Users\student\Desktop\Chatbot_Flask>flask run
* Debug mode: off
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
Press CTRL+C to quit
127.0.0.1 - - [02/Sep/2023 10:09:15] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [02/Sep/2023 10:09:29] "POST /ask HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [02/Sep/2023 10:09:29] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -
127.0.0.1 - - [02/Sep/2023 10:09:29] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -
    
```

app.py

```

from flask import Flask, request, render_template

app = Flask(__name__)

# Load Python questions and answering from the text file
def load_questions():
    questions = {}
    with open('Python-questions.txt', 'r') as file:
        lines = file.readlines()
        for line in lines:
            question, answer = line.strip().split('|')
            questions[question.strip()] = answer.strip()
    return questions

python_questions = load_questions()

# Define a route for the Chatbot Page
@app.route('/')
def chatbot_page():
    return render_template("Chatbot.html")
    
```



# define a route for answering questions

```
@app.route('/ask', methods = ['POST'])
```

```
def answer-question():
```

```
    user-question = request.form.get('user-question')
```

```
    if user-question in Python-Questions:
```

```
        answer = Python-Questions[user-question]
```

```
    else:
```

```
        answer = "Sorry, I don't know the answer  
to that question!"
```

```
    return
```

```
        render_template('Chatbot.html',
```

```
        user-question = user-question, answer = answer)
```

```
app.run(debug = True)
```



## Chartbot.html

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Python Chatbot</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.2/
css/bootstrap.min.css">
</head>
<body>
  <div class="Container mt-5">
    <h1>Python Chatbot</h1>
    <form method="POST" action="/logk">
      <div class="form-group">
        <label for="user-question">Ask a Python
          Question:</label>
        <input type="text" class="form-control"
          id="user-question"
          name="user-question" required>
      </div>
      <button type="Submit" class="btn
        btn-Primary">Submit</button>
    </form>
    {%. if user-question :%}
    <h3>Your Question:</h3>

```



<P>{{ user- question }}</P>

<h3> Answer: </h3>

<P>{{ answer }}</P>

</div>

</div>

</body>

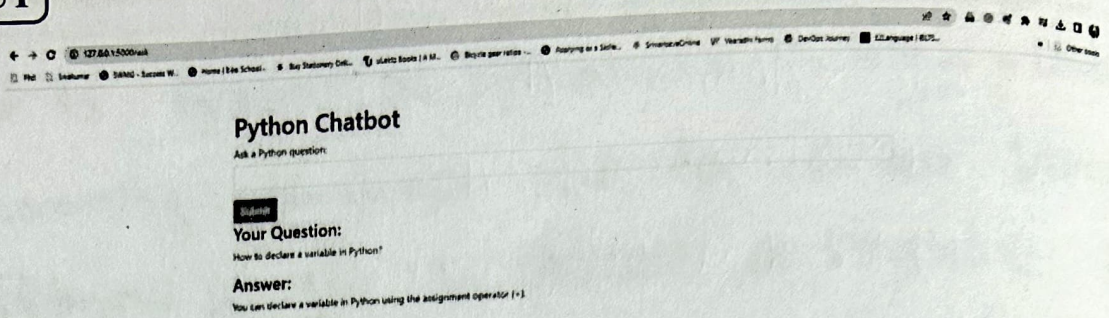
</html>



What is Python? ||| Python is a high-level Programming language. How to declare Variable in Python? ||| You can declare a Variable in Python using the assignment operator (=).



## OUTPUT



## VIVA QUESTIONS

1. What is a chatbot?

Ans. A chatbot is a software application designed to simulate conversation with users, typically through text or voice, using predefined responses or artificial intelligence.

2. Which extension is used to connect to a database in Flask?

Ans. In flask, the most commonly used extension to connect to database is flask sqlalchemy. It provides an easy way to work with data base.

3. What is PYTHONPATH?

Ans. PYTHONPATH is an environment variable in Python that specifies list of directories where the Python interpreter should look for modules and packages.

4. What are Python Modules?

Ans. Python modules are individual files containing Python code that can be imported and used in other Python programs. Each module in Python is essential.

5. What are the common built-in data types in Python?

Ans. The common built-in data types include  
1) Numeric Type 2) Sequence Type 3) Set Type  
4) Mapping Type 5) Boolean Type 6) None Type