S2T e T2S systems and respective conceptual models

LEI - 2020

Voice recognition for education systems

Work Plan 01

ggeop/Python-voice-assistant

"(...) voice assistant service in Python 3.5+ It can understand human speech, talk to user and execute basic commands"

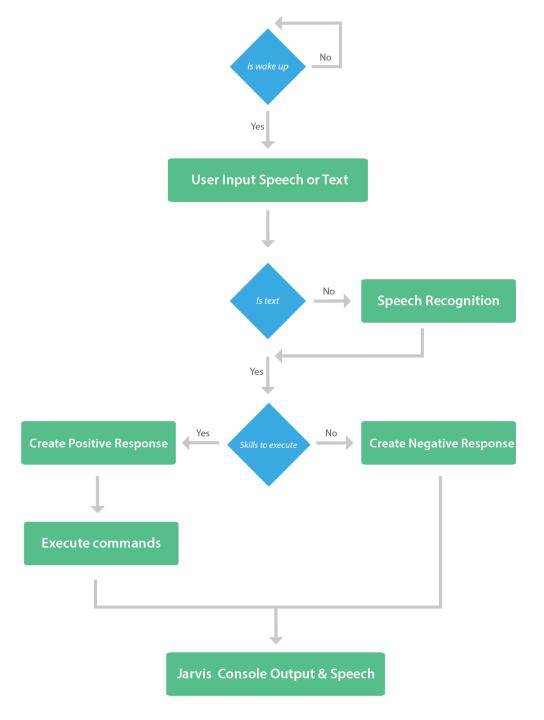
Features

- Asynchronous command execution & speech interruption
- Continues listening service
- Vocal or/and text response

But why do we find this project interesting?

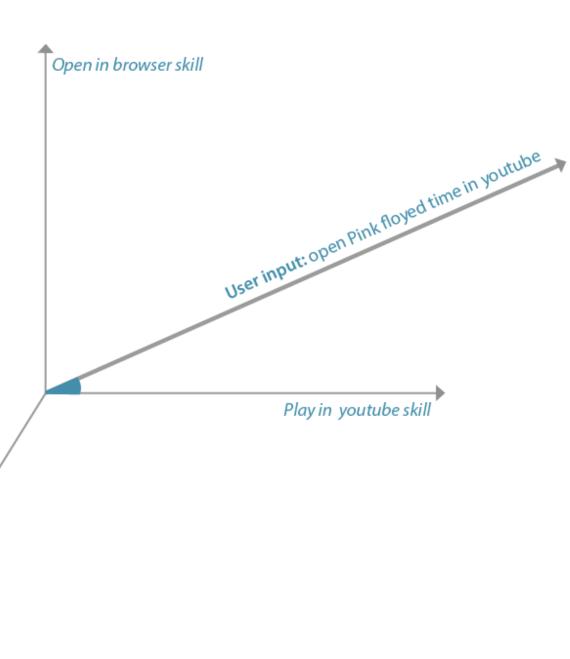
- Python?
- Skill based assistance?
- Code quality and popularity?
- Configurable third party APIs for speech recognition?

Decision Modeling



Skill extraction implementation in a matrix of TF-IDF features for each skill

Tell time skill



sklearn.feature_extraction.text.TfidfVectorizer

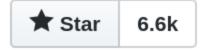


Treino do modelo de seleção de Skill

```
SKILLS = {
  'tell_daily_news':{
    'enable': True, 'skill': BrowserSkills.tell_me_today_news,
    'tags': {'news', 'today news'},
    'description': 'Ask me to tell the daily news e.x "Tell me the news
today"'
tags = ['n e w s', 't o d a y n e w s']
vectorizer.fit_transform(tags)
```

```
def extract(self, user_transcript):
    train_tdm = train_model()
    test_tdm = vectorizer.transform([user_transcript])
    similarities = calculate_similarities(train_tdm, test_tdm)
    most_similar_skill_index = similarities.argsort(axis=None)[-1]
    if similarities[skill_index] > min_match:
         skill_key = [skill for skill in enumerate(self.skills) if skill[0] == skill_index][0][1]
         return self.skills[skill_key]
    else:
         return None
```

leon-ai/leon



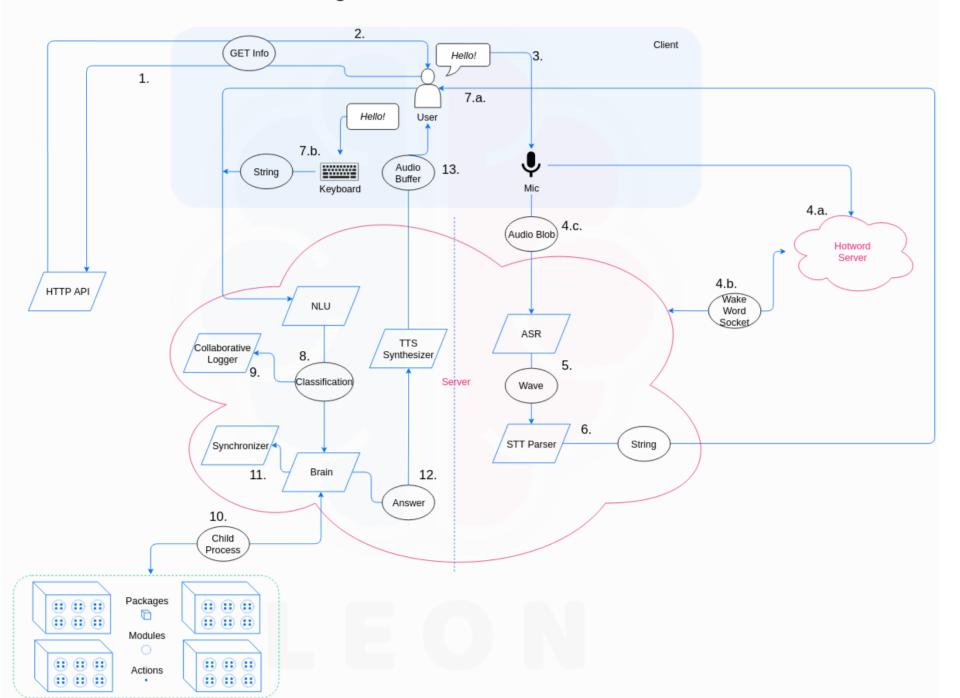
"Leon is an **open-source personal assistant** who can live on your server.

He does stuff when you ask him for.

You can talk to him and he can talk to you. You can also text him and he can also text you. If you want to, Leon can communicate with you by being offline to protect your privacy.

You can think of him as a second brain."

High-Level Architecture



- 1. User talks with their microphone, client transforms the audio input to an audio blob.
- 2. ASR transforms audio blob to a wave file.
- 3. STT parser transforms wave file to string.
- 4. NLU classifies string and pick up classification.
- 5. Brain creates a child process and executes the chosen module.
- 6. Brain creates an answer and forwards it to TTS synthesizer.
- 7. TTS synthesizer transforms text answer (and send it to user as text) to audio buffer which is played by client.

S2T and T2S providers

- Amazon
- Google
- IBM Watson

- 1. Create or select a project on the GCP (Google Cloud Platform).
- 2. Enable the S2T API and/or the T2S API.
- 3. Create a service account key.
- 4. Download the JSON file and copy its content to the: server/src/config/voice/google-cloud.json Leon's file.

but also offline...

DeepSpeech (S2T):

For the offline STT, Leon uses DeepSpeech which is a TensorFlow implementation of Baidu's DeepSpeech architecture. Everything is ready, you just need to run a command to download and setup the pre-trained model (~2 GB). If you wish to only install the offline STT, run the following command:

`npm run setup:offline-stt`

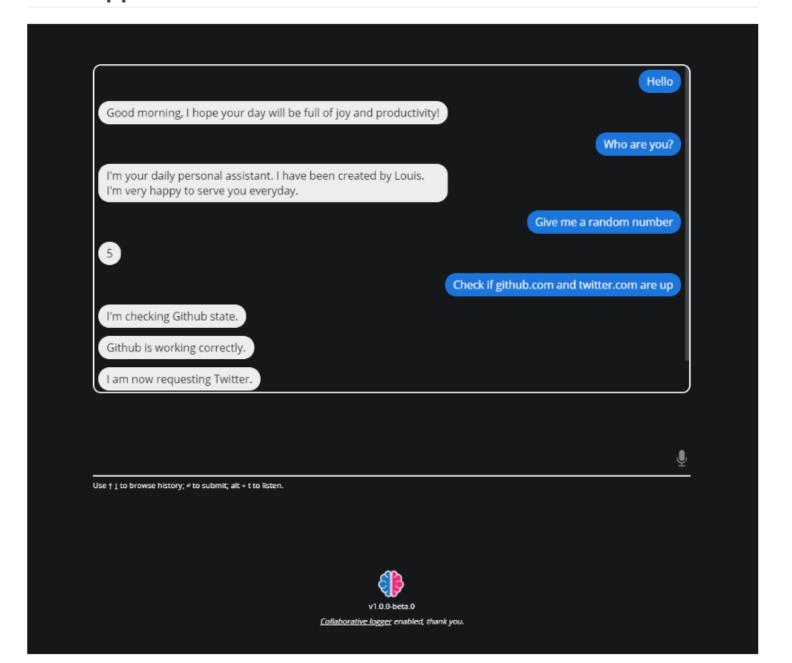
Flite (T2S):

For the offline TTS, Leon uses **CMU Flite which is a small, fast runtime open-source text-to-speech synthesis engine developed at CMU** (*Carnegie Mellon University*).

Here also, everything is ready, you just need to run a command to download the binary and configure. If you wish to only install the offline TTS, run the following command:

[`]npm run setup:offline-tts`

Web App



Modules

- 1. Create config file
- 2. Setup Expressions and train module
- 3. Create Answers for possible outcomes
- 4. When Leon understands what you told him, he:
 - Triggers a module action.
 - Do the job.
 - Returns you the output of that execution.

```
config.sample.json:
 "youtube": {
   "api_key": "YOUR_GOOGLE_API_KEY",
   "playlist id": "PLAYLIST ID",
   "options": { "synchronization": { "enabled": true, "method": "direct", "email": "" } }
expressions/en.json:
 "youtube": {
  "run": { "expressions": [ "Download new videos from YouTube" ] }
answers/en.json:
 "youtube": {
  "success": [ "All of the videos have been downloaded.", "I finished to download the
           "downloading":["I'm downloading%video_title%.",
videos."],
```

Voice assistants in education



AI-powered service for learning foreign languages



Intelligent tutoring system designed and optimized for educational conversation

Cognii

What are the structures of a typical neuron?

Student

Neurons are the basic building blocks of the nervous system. A neuron consists of dendrites and a cell body called soma.

Cognii

Very close! Would you like to explain the neural transmitter?

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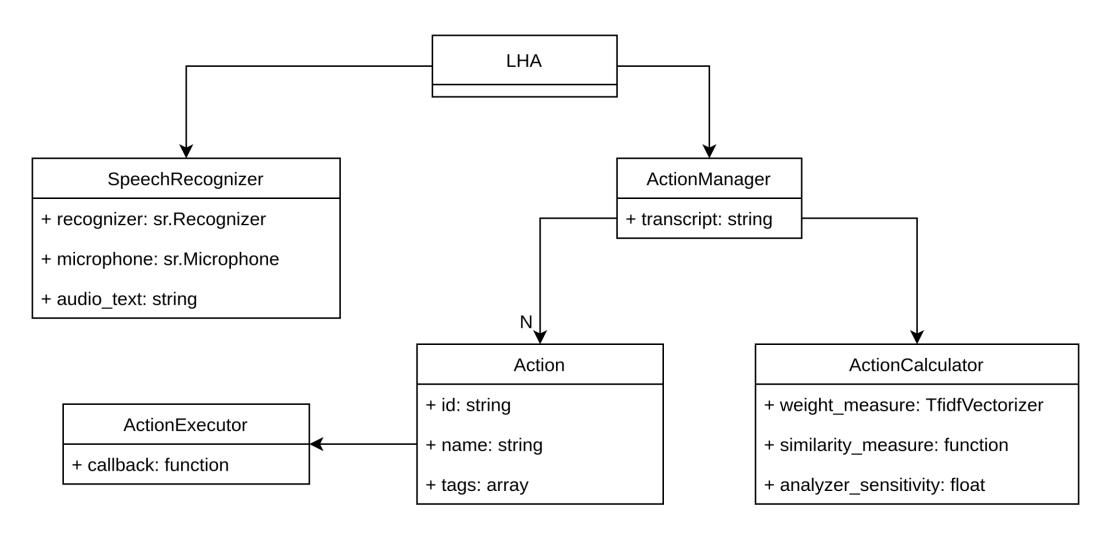
System Analysis & Design

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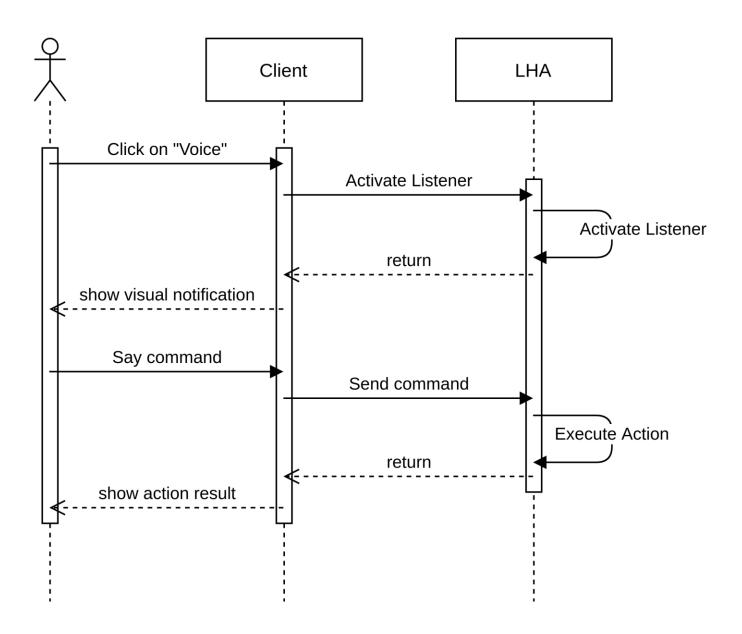
Voice recognition for education systems

Work Plan 02

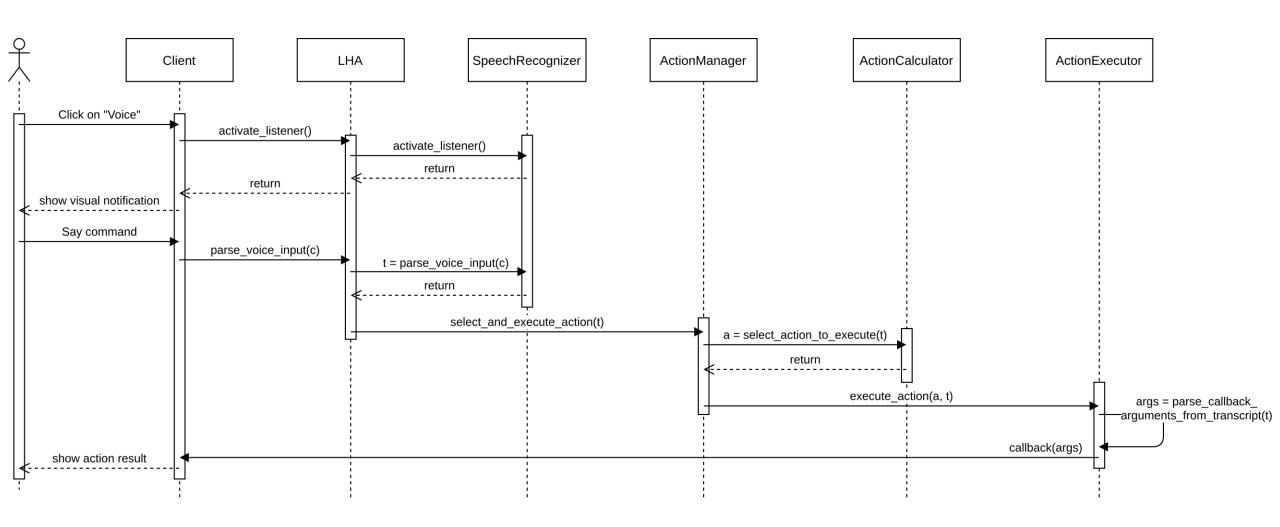
Classes Diagram



System Diagram



Subsystem Diagram



Action Example

```
class Action:
  action id:int
  name: str
  tags: list
  callback: Callable
def create_action() -> Action:
  action: Action = Action(0, "Selector", ["select", "answer"], callback)
  return action
def callback(answer: str, certainty: str):
  print("Selected {} with {} certainty.".format(answer, certainty))
```

System Analysis & Design

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Voice recognition for education systems

Work Plan 02

Implementation

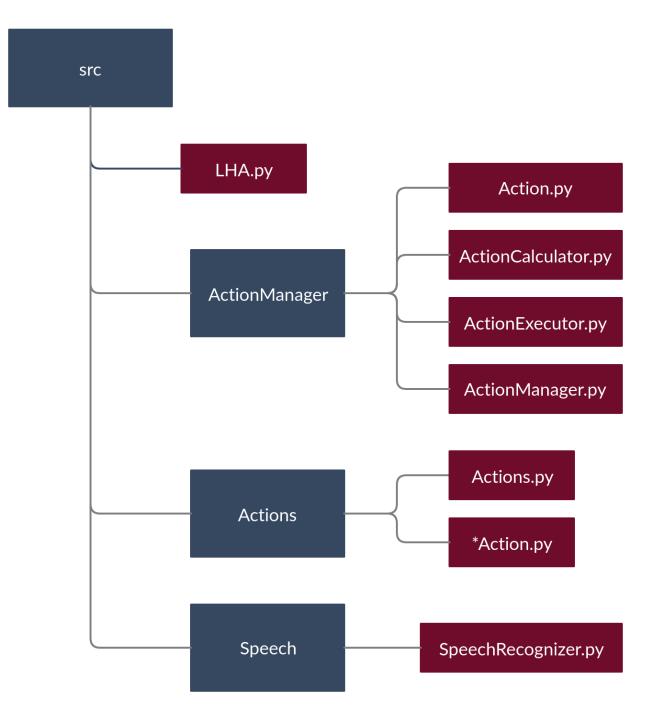
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Work Plan 03

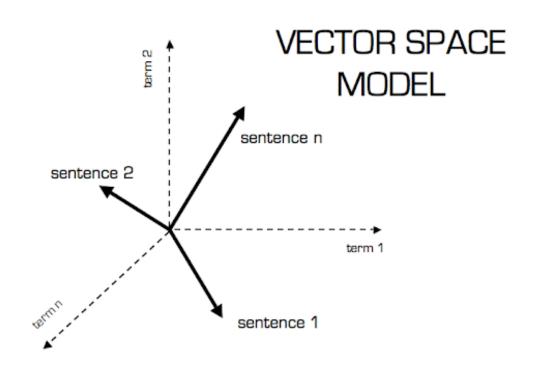


File structure



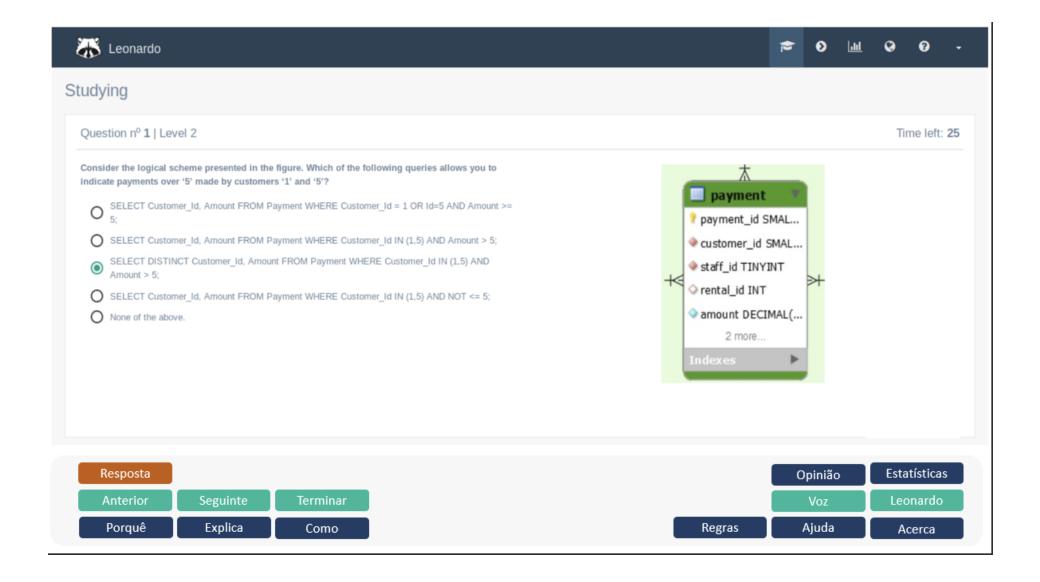
Simplified speech recognition algorithm

ActionCalculator - TfidfVectorizer with cosine_similarity



```
Frase: "Fixa opção um"
Modelo: [
['selecionar','escolher','opção],
['próxima','questão'],
['anterior','questão'],
['fixa','questão','opção']
Teste: [
['selecionar','escolher','o
pção],
['próxima','questão'],
['anterior','questão'],
['fixa','questão','opção']
```

Creating Actions for possible options in the interface





SelectOptionAction.py

NextQuestionAction.py

Previous Question Action.py

<u>..</u>

```
def create_action() -> Action:
  action: Action = Action(
    "SelectOption",
    ["escolhe", "escolher", "seleciona", "selecionar", "bloqueia", "bloquear", "opção"],
    callback,
    parse_callback_arguments_from_transcript
  return action
def callback(answer: str):
def parse_callback_arguments_from_transcript(transcript: str):
```

Implementation

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Voice recognition for education systems

Work Plan 03

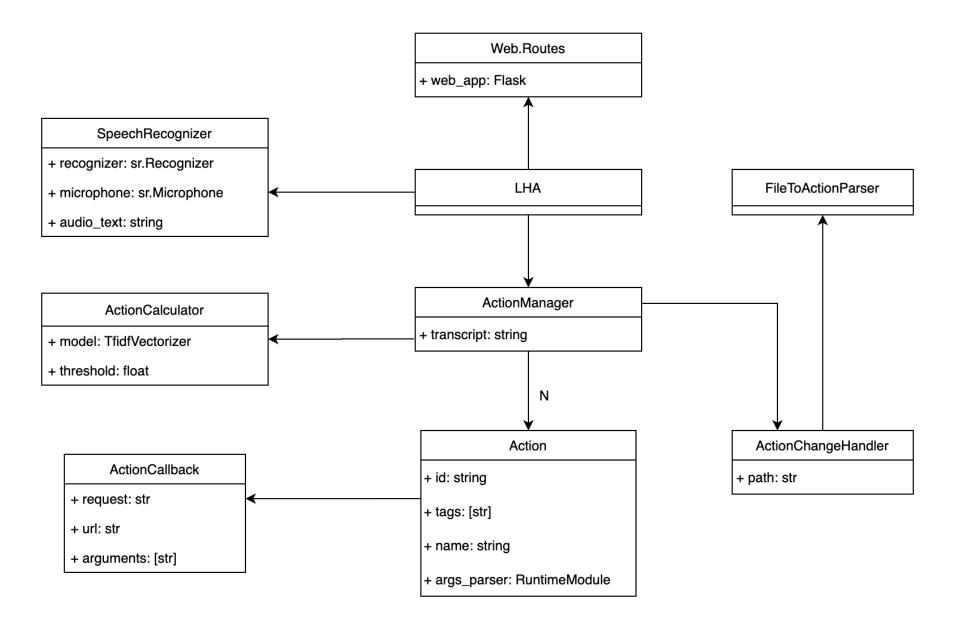
Implementation - 2

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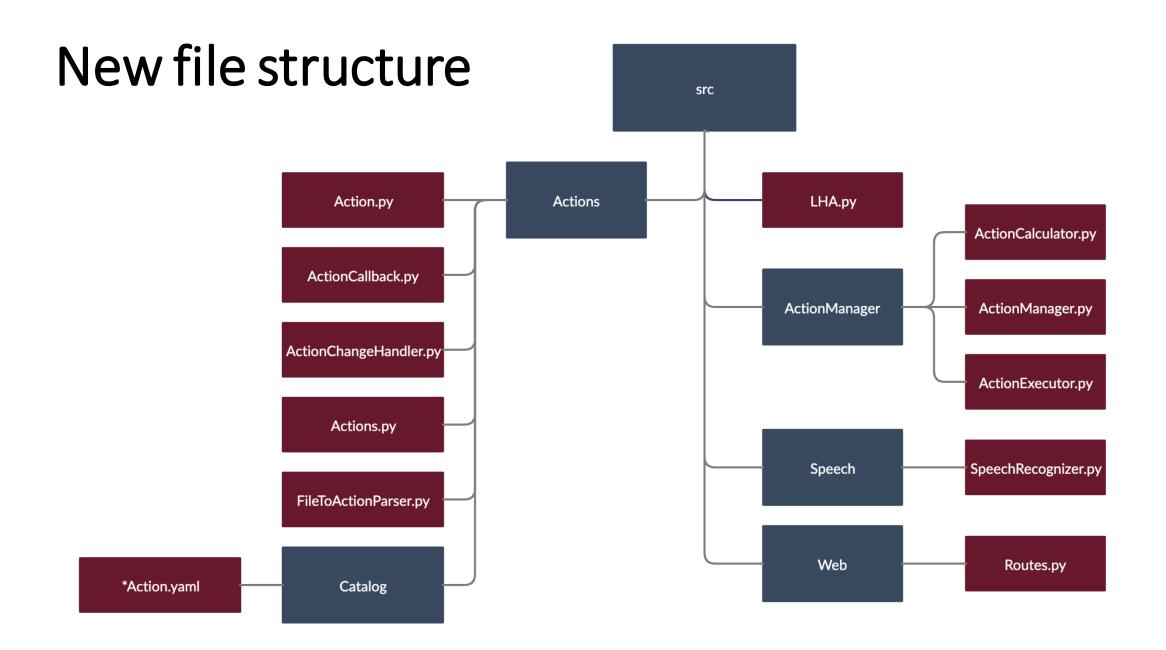
Work Plan 04

Parsing Actions from Configuration Files



src LHA.py Action.py ActionCalculator.py ActionManager ActionExecutor.py ActionManager.py Actions.py Actions *Action.py Speech SpeechRecognizer.py

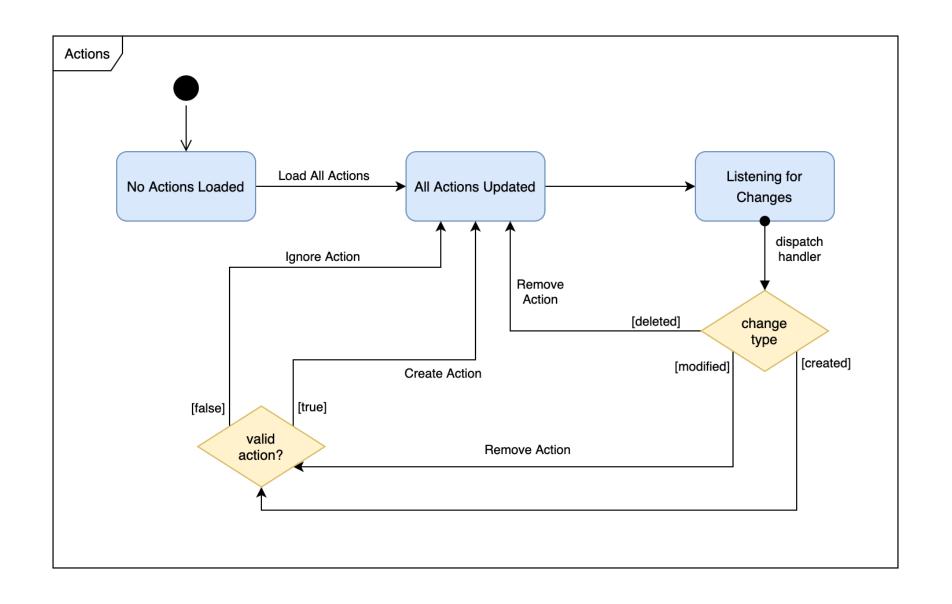
Old file structure



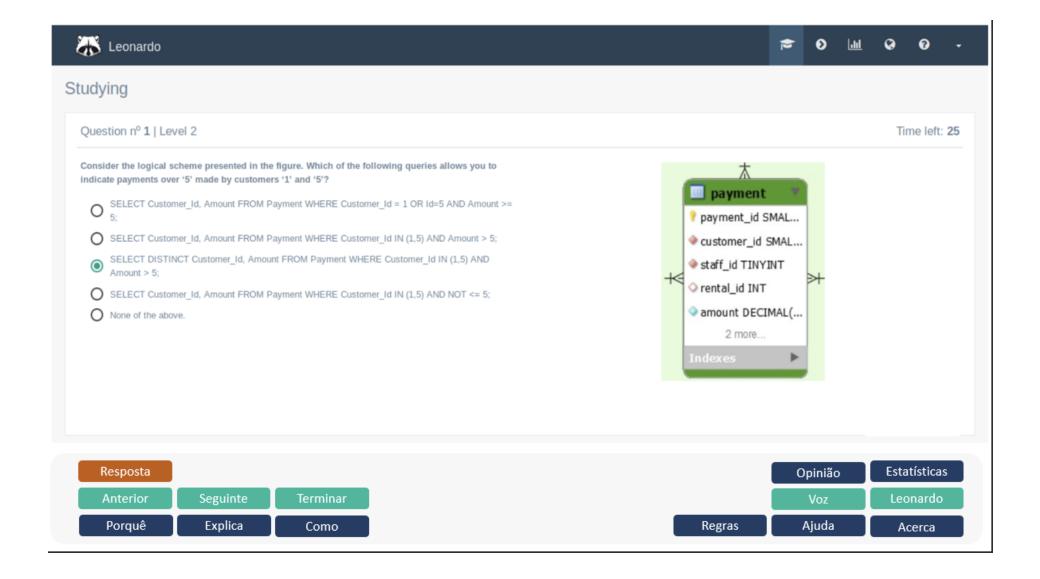
SelectOptionAction.yaml

```
tags:
  - escolhe
  - escolher
  - seleciona
  - selecionar
  - bloqueia
  - bloquear
  opção
callback:
  request: POST
  url: http://localhost:3000/answer
  arguments:
    answer
parse_callback_arguments_from_transcript:
  import re
  def parse(transcript: str):
    numbers: [int] = [int(s) for s in re.findall(r'\b\d+\b', transcript)]
    if len(numbers) > 0:
        return [numbers[0]]
    for (number, extensiveNumber) in extensiveNumbers:
        if extensiveNumber in transcript:
            return [number]
    raise ValueError('No number present in transcript "{}"'.format(transcript))
```

Actions Observer

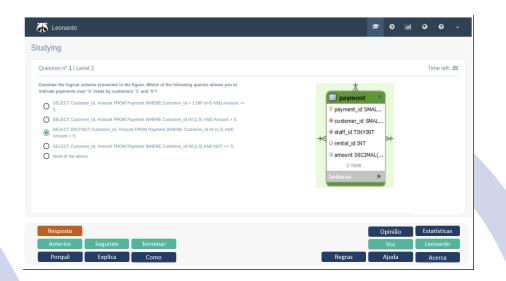


Personal Voice Assistant? NO!



Changes Needed:

- Use client microphone through browser
- Manage voice activation
- HTTP endpoint to process voice
- Change how callbacks for actions work
- Execute callback requests in the browser



• • •

```
callback:
   request: POST
   url: http://localhost:3000/answer
   arguments:
```

- answer

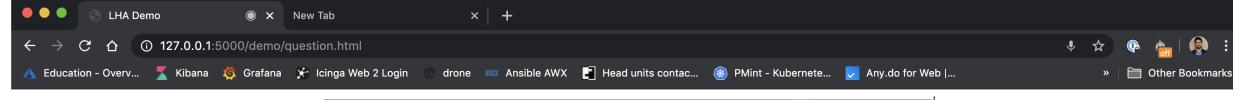
...

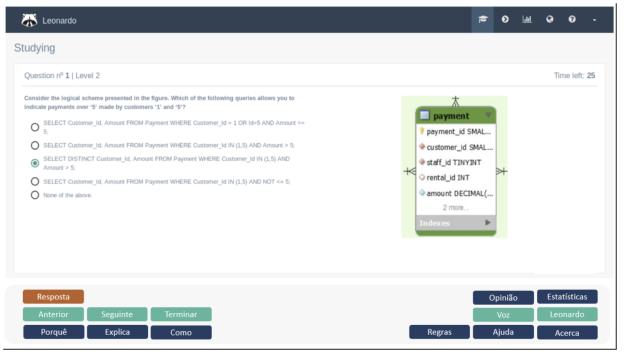


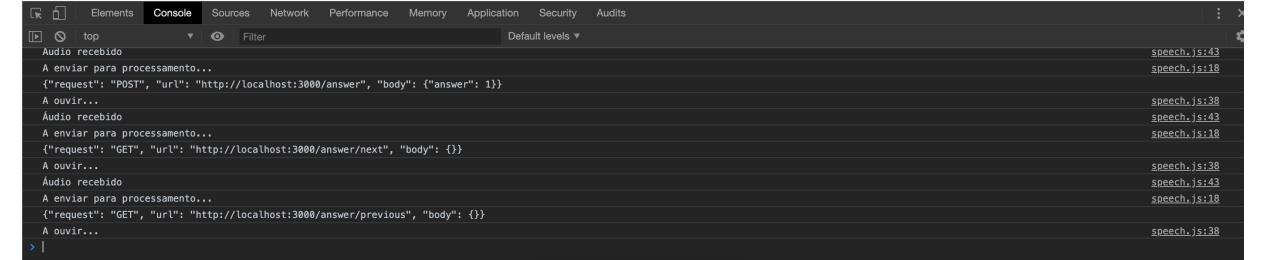
POST /voice { "audio": audio_blob }

SpeechRecognizer

ActionManager







Implementation - 2

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Voice recognition for education systems

Work Plan 04