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## Development and Evaluation of a Service Bot in the e-Government Sector

#### **Bachelor Thesis**

am Fachgebiet Agententechnologien in betrieblichen Anwendungen und der
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### **Abstract**

Though not a recent phenomenon, chatbots and voice assistants are increasingly gaining unprecedented attention as a successor for mobile and web apps. While still emerging with no defined standards or set protocols, with a hype on the rise, tensions between industry giants with products like Amazon's Alexa, Apple's Siri or the Google Assistant unveil new examples for providing an enriched user experience for consumers and businesses. The surrounding ecosystem also plays a major role in spreading the platforms available while exploring new horizons with alternative approaches and business models. Today voice assistance are already present around indoor spaces, in the car or on the go. They live in smartphones, on fancy TV sets or even as stand-alone devices. Yet, they are still a new terrain to discover and great potential to unleash in numerous contexts.

One such scenarios involves the public sector. In this work, we explore the Alexa Skills Kit by Amazon in combination with respective services to develop a voice assistant for the local city council extending the current chatbot's functionality available on http://service.berlin.de. We touch on the technical challenges and possibilities in implementing a Software as a Service (SaaS) system for e-Government inquiries and analyse its usability as well as its effectiveness in replacing traditional information lookup. We then examine the goals we define for our use case to our achievement with the APIs and SDKs available at the time. With respect to those, we also report on the opportunities, challenges and limitations faced in the development process.

Finally, we study the current state of voice assistants and service bots on the market and the future of this trend from a technical and a social point of view.

[Supervisor] CONCLUSION: DAS ERGEBNIS DER ARBEIT SOLLTE MAN ZUM SCHLUSS NOCH IM ABSTRACT ERGÄNZEN.]

## Zusammenfassung

Chatbots und Sprachassistenten sind nehmen ein wachsendes Interesse in den letzten zwei Jahren. Im Gegensatz zum öffentlichen Email-Protokoll, konkurrieren Großund Kleinunternehmen auf eine universale Systemausprägung und diversifizieren mithilfe von künstlicher Intelligenz den Rahmen für den persönlichen Assistenten der Zukunft. Ob es durch Amazons Alexa, Apples Siri oder den Google Sprachassistenten hervorgeht, zeigen sich zahlreiche Beispiele, wie die Nutzererfahrung auf privaten oder Geschäftsebene weitgehend bereichert werden kann. Der steigende Nutzen von Sprachassistenten zuhause, im Büro und unterwegs erlaubt viele neue Erkenntnisse und Erfahrungen, die dem Marktumfeld zu verdanken sind.

Auch auf staatlicher Ebene wird dieser Nutzen vertreten und wertvoll eingeschätzt. In der folgenden Recherche untersuchen wir Alexa von Amazon im Zusammenhang mit anderen verfügbaren Plattformen und erweitern die Fähigkeiten des Sprachassistenten durch den Webauftritt des berliner Stadtportals (BerlinOnline) um weitere Dienste sowohl für die vielfältigen und mehrsprachigen Einwohner der Hauptstadt als auch deren Senatsverwaltung. Als Grundlage wird auf die Funktionalität des Virutleen Bürgerassistenten Berlins zurückgegriffen. Anhand dieses Anwendungsfalls werden die prinzipiellen Möglichkeiten und Herausforderungen bei der Implementierung eines Sprachassistenten für die Stadtverwaltung aus technischer und organisatorischer Sicht analysiert. Zusätzlich wird die Usability des Systems als Ergänzung für einen Abfragedienst in Erwägung gezogen.

[Supervisor] CONCLUSION: ERGEBNIS SOLLTE ZUM SCHLUSS NOCH IM ABSTRACT ERGÄNZT WERDEN.
KEINE PROZESSE, SONDERN ERGEBNISSE.
KEINE TEMPORALE ADVERBIEN]

## Acknowledgements

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[TO CITE]

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## **Chapter 1**

### Introduction

With over a third of the world's population projected to own a smartphone in 2018 [21] and a substantial fraction thereof using smarthome gadgets and appliances on a daily basis, the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become more interesting than ever in many disciplines including but not limited to productivity and entertainment. Many technologies we take for granted today, such as dictation and word prediction, recommender systems or other digital analytics depend on Machine Learning and Natural Language Processing techniques that were only made possible thanks to the high computational power shipped in most devices gradually overtaking the consumer market. This transition also facilitated the introduction of a new form of interaction through conversation with the hardware, paving the way to an aspiration modern societies have been striving globally [15]. Whether in blockbuster 60s drama as seen in "Breakfast at Tiffany's" (1961) or in Sci-Fi romance in the movie "Her" (2013), an obsession with voice technologies is featured throughout from an answering machine on tape to a fully personalized but mass-produced voice-based operating system to even become a protagonist.

Conversational bots were already prevalent since the 80s in the form of Question Answering Systems based on query programming languages like PROLOG and SQL. ELIZA, considered as the world's first chatbot and though quite superficial as an NLP-based programme for psychoanalysis, already at its early stages demonstrated how humans can become emotionally attached to machines, transcending over the anomaly of making conversation *not* with a human [23]. Today, combining ML with retrieval-based approaches allows a more advanced interaction with the system and yields smarter and more personalized conversations between man and machine. Consequently, it is no longer a surprise that chatbots acquire social skills to make Xiaoice, the empathetic bot from China, possibly a new kind of friend made of silicon revoking the fiction element from "Her".

So far, voice assistants represent an additional layer of abstraction from software beyond the graphical user interface (GUI) and are hence the closest we have come towards human communication. They deconstruct another barrier between the user and the hardware as voice communication generally does not require profound computer literacy and the conversational models rely on our inherent ways of expression. As they simulate the human aspect and imitate its behaviour for instance with small-talk abilities [20], voice assistants are regarded as a convenience for daily tasks and are on their way to becoming a de-facto replacement to sophisticated actions we perform on the screen. In fact voice searches now compose a large market segment with over a billion voice searches per month [1] and are predicted to make up about "1 Billion Voice Assistant enabled devices in circulation by the end of 2018" [1] and 30% [11] [22] of all searches by 2020 with currently highest rates coming from the youngest generations based on a survey [24] by Global Web Index. According to the Alpine.ai 2017 Voice Labs report there were 33 million voice-first devices in circulation in 2017 worldwide [2] with tremendous shifts in number of units sold between 2015 and 2017. This and more statistics hint at a revolutionary change towards our use as much as the introduction of the GUI and mouse were to the Command Line Interface (CLI). Increasingly, we recognize voice as a new user interface, also known as Voice User Interface (VUI), and analyse good practices and design guidelines for it.

Since sound and voice are primal stimuli in the human brain [14], using them becomes more instinctive, making us in turn process our ideas starting with an "inner voice" that translates easiest into words when we speak it before routing or "funneling" it to actions [6]. Arguably, on a market scale, this gives voice assistants today a competitive innovation advantage (CIA) for they are hence more accessible to further demographic groups with a growing wider acceptance.

Meanwhile, statistics from BusinessInsider [16] show that time spent on messaging applications (apps) already surpassed average uptime on social media, which indicates how the former is more desirable as a communication format on mobile platforms and how having a conversation is an easier way to interact with a device instead of downloading an app for every task. Further, the speech-to-text/text-to-speech domain has become more powerful with steadily increasing processing power, an effect of Moore's law we only get to understand lately in addition to the gradual lessening of the dominance of Chomskyan theories of linguistics (e.g. transformational grammar) [8]. With an integration in most modern operating systems, speaking to a device has become no longer a absurd novelty. Inadvertently, the Google voice assistant built into its Android OS currently with the highest usage shares among computer and smartphones [9], supports understanding of multiple languages in the same sentence for multilingual interaction. Moreover, the Echo Dot recorded the peak for best-sellers

for 2017 on Amazon with unprecedented numbers showing a high customer retention and satisfaction rate [18]

As we constantly challenge our expectations towards technology, our imagination makes us question the ability of AI to make a machine able to react to everything we say, which can be not too far-fetched in a near future. Although we are still far from this step, at least for the consumer level, we dedicate a lot of effort to make it happen with examples like IBM's Watson or other Uses of big data analytics. We can probably conclude though, that as long as we still do not exactly understand human intelligence in detail yet, it is hard to fathom AI as a holistic field. As such, it is therefore more realistic to consider the current works in the field as *intelligence amplification* [6] empowering human take better decisions beyond their normal brain processing power and not overtaking human intelligence as some might claim.

#### 1.1 Motivation

With the aforementioned, we try to think how voice assistants could come handy and why we want to invest in such technology, juxtaposing it to available alternatives. If we consider human workforce (i.e. customer service agents) on one hand, it is commonplace that these are more expensive, less available due to restrictive working hours and not always aware of the full circumstances related to an issue they are supposed to fix or a question they are to answer. Sometimes knowing more about a person could almost become a dangerous tool since it gives room to manipulate them. A client in a shop for instance can have their decision influenced by the seller and eventually get tricked into buying a product based on wrong advice. Although there is practically little the client can normally do to circumvent misinformation if that seller is replaced by an algorithm, having an automated system like a voice assistant step in gives at least a more neutral impression since it are not directly expected to act with malicious intentions like a vendor who abuses the client's trust.

Since the point of availing voice assistant is to act in a person's interest, we also want an information system not to confuse us or to limit our cognitive abilities. Besides, we can at least ensure in a system design that a voice assistant will not become moody and intentionally want to make our lives harder for this reason as opposed to a human. And so, although a voice assistant or a chatbot may not potentially answer every question we throw at it, we want to at least presume that it would give us no information instead of partial truths or lies while keeping a certain level of neutrality and "decency" in terms of the wording. This is why most credible companies elaborate explicitly in their terms, conditions and privacy statements on what makes them accountable on

the the services they offer. A consumer therefore feels more empowered to assert any faults originating from an automated system than from a human and conditionally has an assurance that they can prevent any violations more systematically.

Eventually a person is more likely to develop a certain kind of trust in a machine more than in a human once the technology is established and widespread. Cars, email, and other gadgets or services we take for granted today are living proof of how inevitably this trust grows, for the better or worse and depending on the degree of affinity to the related technology, aversion or ignorance in a business sector. Trust in a system can grow once it is certified to have little to minimal exceptions. Besides enriching the value chain, it is a key in setting a technology to become an industry standard. Therefore, if a voice assistant is shown to deliver reproducible results disregarding a person's profile, this definitely contributes towards the credibility of the system. This is however not an easy case, since an advanced voice assistant is not expected to be deterministic in most situations, otherwise it becomes boring! We elaborate later in this thesis how we handle this problem.

On the other hand, Information Retrieval Systems range from web pages (e.g. frequently asked questions section (FAQ), forums or a search engine). These are in some cases even less effective than contacting a human as getting the proper information takes a lot of time, or the level of trustworthiness or participation levels in a forum are particularly low, the problem stated is too broad or too specific compared to the answer we are seeking. A user also could come unintentionally across false positives in a search and rely on irrelevant information without knowing. Furthermore, some case-related information might be required to have a proper understanding of a situation or a scenario and provide adequate answers. For Example, if a user would like to know if a certain accessory is compatible with their mobile device, they might need to give a model number, which they may or may not know. Consequently, it is of high interest to maintain a system that could determine all these factors autonomously or with the least possible human interference such that a system supersedes the abilities of the classical Q&A approach.

Internationalization is also another factor to take into account. Since languages differ not only in their vocabulary but also grammar, word and sentence structure (e.g. false friends, nuances, phrases, idioms), developing a voice-first device requires a flexible infrastructure and software stack both able to accommodate these deviations. In that respect, not only is region-specificity important, but also being able to cater for people in a region who do not speak its official language or are residing there temporarily. Especially in businesses where it's difficult to hire skilled foreign-language speaking personnel, a voice assistant can overcome this challenge as it would communicate more

accurately and will not have language problems. The customer is then given the option to avoid an inconvenient experience with the typical scenario with a call centre representatives where neither of both parties understands the other. For those who have minimal understanding of the language, there are possibly also options to provide help in the native language if the user is given the options he/she can answer a prompt with. At the very least, a VUI could still give feedback to the user of wether it understands the language or not, since algorithms for detecting a language are not as complex as answering the question once the language and its dialect (also known as locale) is deciphered. All of which are optimal use cases for ML approaches and algorithms such as term weighting discussed in Section 5.4 based on simpler approaches to localization from an original text, such the corpus-based mapping approach. WordNet is one such example. Finally, giving the user clues on what to answer with is also a helpful tool, as we will also discuss in bot design (Chapter 3)

#### 1.2 The Analyzed Scenario

Berlin.de is an online one-stop-shop for approximately 3,7 million residents of the German capital [4] with thousands of visitors daily for information lookup, appointment bookings and even access to local news. As part of a federal modernization procedure with the help of the German Ministry of Interior, D115 was launched in 2009 [13] as a phone service to help residents find relevant information about a public service or municipality, something that can be tricky if a person has no overview of the local government structure and still not always easy even with the help of search engines nowadays with the array of public services provided. To promote information accessibility, D115 continuously aims at expanding its reach and services. It is therefore worth exploring, how to offer D115 services in a fashion that takes advantage of conversational abilities beyond its human personnel or online city portals.

For now, although local authorities rely heavily on their websites to communicate information to the public, the challenge is mainly finding the right service even with an vague query since most of the time a person requesting a public service is not fully aware of the exact service name in the catalogue of services offered or cannot differentiate between two similar public services or even know if one of them is required in their case. In a metropolis with a high influx of incomers, it is also very likely that certain services are frequently pursued, meaning that helping find the right public service or authority is a repetitive task. In this context, thinking of a voice assistant as a public service could have several advantages, like offloading some traffic from the phone service, getting over the language barrier in the case of non-German speakers, expatriates or simply helping native customers formulate the right wording for a query in a more intuitive way than using a search box.

All of which leads to thinking how providing voice assistants and/or a chatbots for public services could make us reap the benefit of available technologies and extend it aiming for continuous modernisation of our connected living to blend into a seamless digital lifestyle [12].

#### 1.3 Approach and Goals

In the following thesis, we take these factors into consideration and narrow them down to fit our tailored scenario in the e-Government sector. We start by surveying industry-standard voice assistants platforms like Siri, Bixby, etc. and frameworks such as Microsoft Azure Bot Framework, Amazon Lex and API.ai, and present a solution that caters for the local municipality of Berlin, Germany.

For this we choose to present our solution using Alexa based on our criteria in Section 2.4.

With an agile approach, we present functional code for running and deploying the aforementioned service on Amazon's voice assistant through a so-called "Alexa Skill" and analyse the strengths and weaknesses of choosing this platform. We start by exploring the available public services on https://service.berlin.de to understand how to implement our Skill. We then choose a set of examples with different levels of implementation difficulty to prototype how all current and future Berlin.de's services should be handled using knowledge from existing databases. Difficulty is expressed in the required knowledge of the Skill to perform a user's request. This includes for instance abilities like the system to understand the district location intended by the user through a postal code input.

Further, we test the Skill using unit tests for the code and usability tests for the interaction model especially with the ability to identify and deal with. In the code, we alread have the advantage of many small-talk abilities since we build on top of Alexa's existing and continually expanding database for question-answer models. | mention that this could get you out of the skill in the pro/con section. |

[Supervisor] BESSER GANZE SÄTZE, BULLETS TAMAM] In summary, these goals were defined for the system:

- understand user's requests about public services through different sentence formulations
- deliver relevant information based on the service requested
- communicate with an endpoint that builds on the service catalogue of Berlin.de's "Virtueller Bürgerassistent"
- produce a scalable, modular system that can be extended in the future Further requirements are discussed in Chapter 3.

#### 1.4 Structure of the Thesis

This thesis is organised as follows: In Chapter 2, we first introduce in section 2.4 the available platforms and explain why we choose Amazon, going over the idea behind Alexa Skills. From there in section 2.3 we show some related work according to our use case in the public sector for Vienna, Austria and Georgia, USA. We compare them to the current chatbot application "Virtueller Bürgerassistent" available on service.berlin.de, which we build our work on with the same underlying technology using Apache Solr.

In Chapter 3 we introduce our design to the Skill and discuss how it addresses redundant boilerplate code, smalltalk abilities and briefly highlight some limitations on the system limitations. We also present the frameworks and Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) we use in our own implementation, the prerequisites and the artefacts provided initially through a breakdown into several cases simulating common uses on Berlin's city portal.

Chapter 4 explains our implementation solution. We elaborate in particular on how we deal with individual public services in the interaction model from front-end and back-end perspective, how we connect the web services together and analytically document the code structure, endpoints in addition to the deployment process. The related code is available on GitHub <sup>1</sup> with a digital copy attached to this work.

Chapter 5 evaluates our implementation with respect to our target in the defined use cases. We base our evaluation models on a survey we conduct that helps us specify requirement details, as well as automated tests provided by the framewor we use in addition to usability, performance and unit tests.

In Chapter 6, we conclude the work focusing on how our implementation is attainable through Alexa and where future works can be directed for an e-Government solution.

<sup>1</sup>https://www.github.com/megantosh/AlexaImAmt

## **Chapter 2**

## **Background**

In this chapter we discuss Amazon's state-of-the-art strategy before moving on to related work in other archetypes as it is important to introduce the implementation scope of voice assistants bottom-up prior to exploring the current context within the same boundaries of voice assistants then compare it to other approaches in the larger context of conversational bots as a whole from a technical and user experience point of view. We start with a juxtaposition of Voice User Interface (VUI) to the Graphical User interface (GUI) respective to cognition and behavioural design which gets us to define new terminological foundation that will follow throughout this thesis.

#### 2.1 GUI vs. VUI

Visuals and Sounds can both communicate the same message even though they use a completely different medium. One one hand, the premise that "a picture is worth a thousand words" can be valid based on the image but only assumes that we want to give a clear picture to the receiver. Communication through voice, on the other hand, can generally allow more room for interpretation. We think of an example where you would watch a football game on TV vs. the same game on radio, where listening to it allows each person in the audience group to imagine a different game for themselves, even though the match result are the same.

When we use written text, be it in a document or a street sign, or any label, we seek to mostly assure that all receivers understand the same message with a universal codification of what we want to express through the language we use. In this process, language becomes the common denominator for understanding and the short written text becomes purposefully designed to give in the best case a message not open to interpretation and so a foundation for an agreement or contract between the source and the destination of the message. It is a good medium of reference.

#### 2.1.1 Utility of Voice

The utility of Voice comes handy with its different paradigm in numerous settings. For a passenger at the airport or an employee between meetings, it can be more effective to ask questions through conversation than transform them into a query then type them on a screen, or visually navigate on a web page / mobile application until we reach the information we want. Today, this goes further beyond the simple use-cases to become an integral part of our fast-paced life, where we see companies like Ecobee getting around 40 percent of their sales through voice-based AI [5] since their embrace about two years ago. The 10-year-old company's CEO elaborates that their customer "[...] have to fight traffic to get home, and then they have to feed the kids, diaper the baby, and who knows what else. [Ecobee] give them a hands-free way of getting something done while they're in the midst of other tasks."

Also, in terms of accessibility, blindness could sometimes make voice the only possible way to navigate or be aware of one's surroundings, e.g. a blind person crossing a street depends on the sounds coming from cars and traffic lights. In that sense, voice can allow people to do their activities free-handed and unobstructed by actively engaging into reading activity, for instance having to look on a screen. As our ambitions in connectivity become more complex, we have become more dependent on our phones in the last decade. This is where use of a Voice User Interface could have the advantage of liberate us from the constant usage of our smartphones and moving from one screen to another. However, it is noteworthy that the trade-off between information exchange visually and through audio comes at a price. While both have their own advantages and disadvantages, it is important to understand that the context in which the medium is used is an important factor.

Hence, we need to differentiate between GUI design and that of a VUI. Since we come from a GUI background thanks to the World Wide Web standards with HTML and CSS, it might not be most intuitive to apply the same concepts on VUI design simply since we start from the mindset that the GUI dictates how to use the software and the user has to understand this interface and deal with it as is.

- **To-Do**: It's important to understand that we are at the beginnings of VUI design, but are making progress, e.g. VUIs should become seamless in an approach like this: Amazon and Microsoft agree their voice assistants will talk (to each other)
- additional plugins are in the making, giving individual touch of sound based on profile (Alexa Podcast on the way to BXL)
- art of bot design
- best practices

[ is this okay here or should it go in an appendix? ] [Supervisor] ANDREAS DOESN'T LIKE TO HAVE MORE WORK DONE IN THIS PART. MAYBE PUT SOME OF IT IN CONCLUSION OR REMOVE COMPLETELY, BUT I KNOW YOU WON'T LOL]

#### 2.1.2 Why can't AI understand us

AI has made giants leaps in the last few years. Thanks to neural networks, bayesian approaches in classification, decision trees and many other theories, we are capable of performing rigorous analyses on datasets Considering that speech is one of the most complex forms of such, there are still various challenges that do not have a single strategy to tackle.

What makes voice-based AI so appealing to consumers is its promise to conform to us, to respond to the way we speak—and think—without requiring us to type on a keyboard or screen. That's also what makes it so technically difficult to build. We aren't at all orderly when we talk. Instead, we interrupt ourselves. We let thoughts dangle. We use words, nods, and grunts in odd ways, and we assume that we're making sense even when we aren't [5].

When speech meets AI, there are a lot of language ambiguities to deal with and multiple contexts to understand. Since this is a field by its own and not the scope of this thesis, we only go briefly over a few categorical examples:

- Sytanx: homonyms such as "I present you a present." or "The fly wants to fly"
- Sematics: metaphors, sarcasm, puns such as "it's raining cats and dogs"
- Underlying Sentiment: such as "oh yeah, sounds very exciting" when it's not.
- **Dialects**: enunciation such as [dr've|pment] (British) and [dev'|qment] (Indian)

While Machine Learning (ML) enables us to decode phrases not in the classical way in the past by randomly guessing the whole expression, our speech datasets grow and require analysis in further breadth and depth to deliver a sustainable Natural Language Understanding (NLU) engine. So far, in the past six years our primary approach has changed due to the little progress made with it. Instead of trying to understand exact meanings, we work from "imperfect matches at the outset, followed by rapid fine-tuning of provisional guesses" [5]. The learning part is involved by reinterpreting missed expressions [3]. On one hand, Neural Networks help us understand language patterns and better the more frequently we use them. Thought Vectors are on the other hand control the connection of different words with their related meanings, which helps with homonyms for instance.

Depending on the system, it is therefore a rule of thumb that most AI-powered personal assistants like Siri or Alexa are in their early learning phases. In order to be able to make use of them in the future, the painful immaturity part has to come in effect. This limits us for instance to using short sentences to lessen the probability of the system

misunderstanding us. And so, naturally, what distinguishes a good system from a better one is how fast it learns.

Interestingly, a side effect of this indeterministic technique is that the voice assistant inadvertently simulates a person, who can sometimes not hear us, asks us to repeat a sentence or explain it in a different way. Although this is the same idea that a good system should have minimal fault tolerance, it is unprecedented to tackle a computer system on the consumer level with the idea that we might very much hit or miss the action we want to perform. On the other hand, though premature, it is evidence that a human has much more authority to a machine-powered brain.

Yet, although it might seem at the beginning that moving between both paradigms is easy, the more detailed system design gets, the trickier it becomes to transform GUI elements into text. Particularly with long texts. We will go over this in more detail about voice design guidelines in Section 3.3.

#### 2.1.3 VUI Semantics

Having the visual or haptic interface disappear is therefore a game changer for as soon as the user does not have direct instructions on how to deal with it, they start to improvise, or rather move away from the idea that the interface constrains them to the illusion that they define that interface and can control it. For instance, the user knows that they have to press only on a certain area of the screen to activate a button and actively move the mouse to that part. In other words, when a user sees a 'save' button on a dialogue box, they relate to it in their head that the functionality behind that button lies in committing and keeping a persistent copy of the current state of the parent file to that dialogue. The label 'save' describes in a visually expressive fashion what the user can or cannot do within this *dialogue state*.

In voice on the contrary, a user is uninhibited in what they can and cannot say and the system is supposed to understand the *intention* of the user with *the formulation*they just used.

In order to translate the aforementioned with less ambiguity, we need to define the lexis we use for voice design utilized in most common chatbot and voice assistants constructs. We divide the building model into intents, utterancesand slots The Fulfilment part is taken care of through a back-end endpoint containing the programming and business logic to the interface, which also validate the slots before sending it onwards, similar to what JavaScript checks would do on a website.

[Supervisor] ANDREAS SUGGESTS HOCHSTUFEN - CLEAR SPLIT REQUIRED?]

#### 2.1.4 Terminology

Before we discuss later our choice of platform, we already unveiled in Chapter 1 that Alexa will be the underlying system. Thus we cap the elementary definitions of voice assistants with distinct Alexa-specific concepts

We give meaning to the terms:

#### Intent

As the intention the user pursues with a spoken sentence. This translates to the action being executed upon the user's command based on mapping his/her words to this action.

#### Utterance

As the wording a user picks to express his intent. For instance, to set the volume on a TV to quieter, we could say "turn it down a nudge", "It's too loud" or "lower the volume". Although all three sentences have the same meaning, linguistically, they are fully unrelated and only context makes us understand them, e.g. we have to know that "it" refers to the TV set in close proximity.

#### Slot

As a variable fo a certain type we define in our programme that belongs to a category of items. For instance, when someone says they would like to order a *large* coffee, they assume that there is the option to have a small coffee, too. And so large and small refer both to the size of the coffee. Programmatically, we define large and small to be of type size of the coffee. Similarly, if there is the option to order a tea and a Cappuccino, it would be only fair to define cappuccino and tea to be of type beverage. Consequently, **slots** can be defined to any part of the sentence, where a parameter (here beverage or size) can be grouped into **slot types**.

This idea is to be handled with care, though, since technically in most languages we can define a subject, a predicate and an object. Here is an example in English:

$$\underbrace{I}_{\text{subject}} \underbrace{would\ like\ to\ have}_{\text{predicate}} \cdot \underbrace{a}_{\text{number of items}} + \underbrace{large}_{\text{size}} + \underbrace{coffee}_{\text{object}}.$$

When we design a voice system from scratch, we might have to make it understand how each of these sentence elements can be interchanged with another one of the same slot type. However, since utterances build on they idea of slot types, we can make delegate the system to understand what is important from the sentence through slot types and what other interoperable words are not relevant. In this example, if we say:

$$\overbrace{My\ brother}$$
 · wants to order ·  $\overbrace{a + tall + coffee}$ .

it is not important to they system to understand at this stage who is going to drink the coffee. It should be more concerned with the intent; making the coffee, e.g. sending a signal or instruction to a coffee machine.

Ultimately, it is up to us to draw the line on where we want to define a variable slot, that is relevant to the sentence being said by the user in context at a certain time in the conversation flow and where certain sentences would be as a whole giving the same intent

#### Synonym

As a word that has the same meaning of another word that fills a slot. For instance, if we assume that a user says "I want a **cup of jolt**" they system should still be able to understand that they want a standard coffee. If, however, the user defines the type of coffee beans they want, such as 'java' or 'arabica', the system should still be able to differentiate between these and not consider them both as the plain 'standard coffee', fulfilling a different intent.

**Dialogue State** 

**Dialogue Directives** 

**Over-answering** 

**Entity Resolution** 

#### Persistence

[Supervisor] MUSS EVTL WEG] With these introductory definitions we try to lay out a foundation for a standard, which is still in an experimental phase. Much like when tablets and smartphones were introduced to the market, the languages and framework used to render GUIs for the users had to adapt, e.g. with HTML5 and CSS3. In that transition, the experimental phase can be considered when browsers had to render a different page depending on the client. It started with a certain few screen resolutions that can be fixed, to offering a desktop and a mobile version and finally to the spreading of responsive design, the MPEG4 H.264 codec for video and so forth. When screen sizes and aspect ratios became also so diverse that it was hard to keep track of, website designers saw the importance of using different relative measuring units to present the website correctly (e.g. percentages for CSS classes, ems for fonts, etc.)

Since we mention context, in voice design we notice that the essence of an implementation lies in being able to think with a user mindset. In that respect, the developer

of a voice design automatically becomes a designer to some extent. Part of that process is to understand where and when is the user going to request a certain intent. This helps us figure out how to offer the best user experience. For instance, it can be sometimes more effective to integrate the GUI inside the VUI, where the user gets to see relevant images, text or other elements related to the spoken responses by the visual assistant.

**TO-DO**: just a carriage return or add title? want to introduce here interaction model, dialog state, persistence, ...

As we present our solution in the Alexa environment, we would like to familiarize ourselves with further terms that apply specifically to that platform. This is a prerequisite to understand the script building the *interaction model* with the user and helps us understand the code templates provided throughout the development process. For more information, please visit the ALEXA SKILL DESIGN GUIDE. <sup>1</sup>

We cover here an excerpt of basic elements that we will later see more or less in the same structure of the JSON file containing the interaction model:

▲ To-Do: close paragraph above explain json (this and LeiKa's) zu Ende mention Alexa Voice Service and Products

▲ To-Do: should I introduce concepts like entity resolution here already?

#### 2.2 State of the Art

#### [Supervisor] INTRO SENTENCE]

**TO-DO**: remove much from above start with "proceding with Alexa, we introduce the backbone that operates it ...

#### Amazon Web Services (AWS) + Alexa

Getting started with Alexa as a platform for the first time might seem a little overwhelming especially since each component of it is being constantly restructured since its debut release in November 2014 and with Q4 2016 being the beginning of its major market penetration success [11]. As throughout the course of this thesis these major changes occurred, we will go over the workarounds and circumventions to retain a working version of the software we present, discuss

https://developer.amazon.com/docs/custom-skills/
create-the-interaction-model-for-your-skill.html and
https://developer.amazon.com/docs/smapi/interaction-model-schema.html

Table 2.1: Interaction Model Schema (Skill Management API) [10]

Field	Type	Description	Required
languageModel	object	Conversational primitives for the skill	yes
invocationName	object	Invocation name of the skill	yes
intents	array	Intents and their slots	yes
slots (Intent Slots)	array	List of slots within the intent	no
types	array	Custom slot types	no
samples	array	Sample utterances for the intent	no
dialog			
elicitationRequired			
elicitation			
type (slot type)			
name (slot name)			
prompts			
id			
variations			
type			
value			

#### **AWS**

Amazon Web Services is a Cloud Computing service provider with a complete set of services to help build and run web applications "reliably and securely at a cost and scale" according to one's independent needs [19]. It comes with agile abilities to adjust to various solution at a flexible scheme with benefits like multiple server farms globally (operating under different legal contracts with respect to data security and user privacy), caching, NoSQL, DevOps and so forth.

#### Alexa

Alexa is a cloud-based voice service assistant platform by Amazon powering millions of devices with {number of requests} daily—monthly on its own-branded devices like the Echo, Echo Dot, Tap, FireTV as well as cross-platform through mobile apps available through Apple's AppStore for iOS and Google Play Store for Android devices. Unlike Apple's approach with Siri for instance 2, where including support for third-party integration on iOS's Service Development Kit (SDK), Amazon decided with the launch of Alexa to include non-Amazon developers right from the start by introducing

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>as know from its policy on new software and hardware products like the case with the iPhone, the Mac, etc.

a multitude of (SDKs) around the platform as part of AWS, e.g. Alexa Skills Kit SDK discussed further below.

So far, though the separation of AWS and Alexa's environments is not linguistically intuitive with the company's name labelled on every service component <sup>3</sup>, Amazon.com, Inc. offers an array of web services through AWS that summarize all building blocks necessary to operate Alexa as a software for end-users. Of course with the introduction of the aforementioned devices, it becomes intuitive to call these 'Alexa devices' since their primary purpose is to operate as Alexa clients. We refer to Alexa here only as the service offered by Amazon to consumers. Consequently, although Alexa comes as a fully packaged service to end-users, we can reduce it to a compilation of many micro-services provided by AWS. As most of these are available separately in the form of Software as a Service (Saas), we conclude that AWS incorporates the following components required to make Alexa come together and becomes a consumer of its own web services platform.

## **2.2.1 AWS Modules as Alexa's Building Blocks** [ make logos as minipage objects or set as table / problem with footnotes |

listed in sequential order of importance, Alexa's service modules include but are not limited to:

**Lex** <sup>4</sup> for conversational interfaces using Natural Language Understanding, Text-to-Speech and Speech-to-Text

"a service for building conversational interfaces into any application using voice and text" [19]. While Lex is the most important backbone to make Alexa possible and can be a main operator of another software package to create a whole new category of voice assistants and conversational bots independent from Alexa, Siri etc., development for Lex was not available in German at the time of this research. We therefore decide to use the Alexa Skills Kit, which take advantage of Lex and the other components described below. Lex and Alexa use the same deep learning techniques for natural language processing with the workflow described with the example in figure 2.1. For more information on Lex and its difference to Alexa, please refer to Annex 6.3.

**Polly** <sup>5</sup> *for speech synthesis* another "service turn[ing] text into lifelike speech, allowing [developers] to create applications that talk" [19] wile harnessing the power of deep learning. It is more or less the mouthpiece of Alexa built on top of speech synthesis algorithms.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>see Etymology in Annex 6.3

# Transcribe <sup>6</sup> for automatic speech recognition using Speech-to-Text which "makes it easy for developers to add speech-to-text capability to [...] applications" [19]. With Transcribe we are able to get text out of the user's voice before passing it into a format Alexa's backend would understand.

▲ To-Do: don't mention I'm using lambda until design chapter 3

#### Lambda <sup>7</sup> for intent fulfilment

Although Lambda is a versatile "service [built] for a variety of real-time serverless data processing systems" [19], [we use it / it can be used] as an integrated server instance to host our back-end code for intent fulfilmentWe might as well use just any other privately or cloud-based server solution to host our code and use it as an endpoint for our software, however choosing Lambda takes away the overhead of linking the front-end with the back-end of the program we develop (an Alexa Skill as we describe below).

#### **DynamoDB** <sup>8</sup> for persistence storage

acting as a nosql database table ...Although Lambda is a versatile "service [built] for a variety of real-time serverless data processing systems" [19], [we use it / it can be used] as an integrated server instance to host our back-end code for intent fulfilmentWe might as well use just any other privately or cloud-based server solution to host our code and use it as an endpoint for our software, however choosing Lambda takes away the overhead of linking the front-end with the back-end of the program we develop (an Alexa Skill as we describe below).

#### **S3** <sup>9</sup> *for resource storage*

standing for simple storage service, ...Although Lambda is a versatile "service [built] for a variety of real-time serverless data processing systems" [19], \[ \text{we use it / it can be used } \] as an integrated server instance to host our back-end code for intent fulfilmentWe might as well use just any other privately or cloud-based server solution to host our code and use it as an endpoint for our software, however choosing Lambda takes away the overhead of linking the front-end with the back-end of the program we develop (an Alexa Skill as we describe below).

#### CloudWatch <sup>10</sup> for event logging

CloudWatch acts like the console for an operating system. It monitors all low-level events happening within the AWS sphere. In combination with Lambda it comes as handy tool to log events resulting at runtime once a Lambda instance is called and its code being executed and is used for debugging.

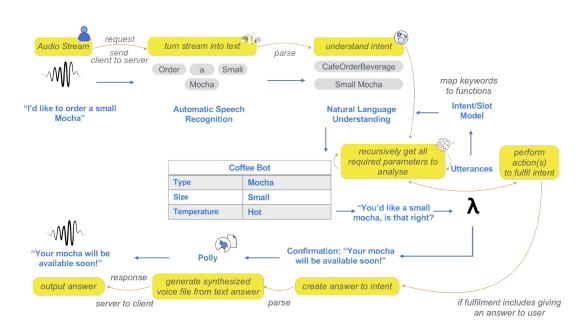
#### IAM 11 for identity access management within AWS

Identity Access Management (IAM) is a secondary service module regulating in the Alexa context in combination with Lambda the routing rights between internal Amazon endpoints. It also ensures compliance policies are enforced within and between AWS modules, as well as between AWS modules and other external services.

#### Cognito 12 for identity access management beyond AWS

like the rest of AWS's platform, Cognito is a scalable service module to perform user authentication and can be used in combination with an external endpoint instead of Lambda.

Figure 2.1: Interaction between AWS modules in the use case of a "Coffee Bot" based on reference [3]



putting different combinations of these and other building blocks interactively together generates the model for Alexa. In a world increasingly operated by Internet of Things (IoT), we describe a possible interaction in the example below for a use case of a hypothetical chatbot that operates a coffee machine using some of these service modules (Figure 2.1). Although this graphic describes how an end user would combine these modules to set up their own chatbot, this is the same workflow that Alexa uses. Hence, with Amazon's use of its own micro-services we infer that takes advantage of these to build a whole new ecosystem putting Alexa Skill developers as producers, end-users

as consumers, and the Amazon website and Alexa App as a marketplace to mediate between the products (Skills) the developers produce to their target customers (endusers, country-specific or worldwide). From a marketing perspective Amazon achieves through Alexa a vertical diversification of its product programme (where existing AWS services result in a new product expanding the value chain) while simultaneously offering an extention of its aggregator-model marketplace model by playing as a mediator between the developers' role and that of end-users

we can therefore describe the meta-model for Alexa similar as one of an application with several front-end and back-end components. Unlike in most GUI-based scenarios with an MVC design pattern [7], where the user uses the controller to manipulate the model, which in turn updates the view appearing to the user, in a VUI scenario, we need to consider that the user's paradigm to the view component is quite different. Before we dive into the VUI paradigm, we introduce Alexa's own implementation of it for third-party applications. These are broken down into the following elements for users and developers to comprise a holistic ecosystem:

Alexa Skills Kit although it is hard to define it as a complete SDK for Alexa and it is still in a continuous expansion phase, it is responsible for compiling the loosely coupled tools provided by AWS and others to act as an interface for the skill from a developer point of view. This fits into the rest of Amazon's scheme of focusing on interoperable micro-services that fit multiple purposes. It includes the following essentials:

Alexa (Developer) Console this is where all the developed skills live. It makes up a good representation of the JSON Files that include the language (interaction) models, the skill properties, the endpoints it uses and is where to submit the skill for publication

ASK CLI ask-cli A Command-Line Interface tool that interacts with the Alexa Console skipping the web browser. It is still in the making but has numerous functions to creating, deploying and testing our Skills. Download with Node Package Manager: npm install ask-cli

Amazon Voice Service | products independent from Alexa, not sure if it's worth mentioning |

Alexa Skills Store where the end-user can preview the Skills before installing them, Once installed, the own instance of Alexa becomes "smarter" by that Skill, which does not need to update from client side, since it is not hosted on the client (only sends requests to it). <sup>13</sup> for now the user does not need to think about updates since these happen in the back-end.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>This derives into a possible scenario where Alexa's AI becomes smarter then maybe in a few years the concept of Skills won't exist as a stand-alone anymore and would be integrated into Alexa's own brain without the user knowing and it would just be a hit or miss kind of thing.

Continuous Skill Approval is the process of Amazon deciding whether each uploaded version / update is still fit for purpose, make the skill better or worse in conjunction with other skills on the Store

▲ To-Do: remove clearpage before print

#### **Alexa Interfaces**

#### Hardware

Table 2.2: Alexa Devices in Comparision

category Speaker		Tablet	SmartHome	TV
curr. models	Tap, Echo - Dot, - Plus	Echo Show Kindle Fire	Echo Spot	FireTV Stick
screen	no	7.0"	2.5" round	HDMI Display
line out	yes	E. Show: Bluetooth Kindle: yes	yes	via HDMI
Alexa launch	voice cmd	K. 7, - HD 8: btn press - HD 10: voice cmd	voice cmd	btn press

#### Software

The Alexa app is not an Alexa interface yet (although this will change soon).

while the hardware models stated above are possibilities for testing, too, they do not primarily serve an optimal testing environment. There are better ways to automate Skill testing, for instance by running scripts that would send the transcribed text in the appropriate JSON format. This is helpful for conversations retaining sessions, so that one does not need to repeat the full conversation until one reaches the test breakpoint.

EchoSim.io "an online community tool for developers that simulates the look and feel of an Amazon Echo" 14

Alexa Simulator an online simulator giving JSON responses and voice feedback to the requests sent. We interact with it either through voice or with JSON requests. Also available through the ASK CLI.

Reverb An iPhone / Android app, allowing the interaction with the Alexa instance linked to an Amazon account. <sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup>https://echosim.io/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>https:reverb.ai

#### 2.3 Related Work

#### **∠** To-Do:

#### eingehen auf

- Wienbot
- Singapore / LA / Ask Georgia...
- LeiKa

While we have no access to AskGeorgia from the German Amazon Store, we use the US store.

witlingo: which builds voice-driven apps of all sorts for banks, universities, law firms, and others.

aaron.ai

**To-Do:** For that we consider the City of Vienna chatbot service "Wien-Bot" given that it also uses German and the Alexa Skill "AskGeorgia" for a comparison in English.

**To-Do:** move / remove what is irrelevant In this section, we conduct a short survey of problems we can face with natural language

#### topology of bots

**by platform:** -API.ai / Facebook Messenger Chatbots / -wit.ai / -motion.ai / Flask **by category** 

- leisure / fun bots / productivity / more (graph from voicelabs report)
- what are classic use cases for their use with prominent examples? Booking tickets (e.g. airline bot)
- quick survey of respective 'AppStores'

#### by purpose

- -physical locations (home, office, car, phone, in a business) Information bots
- mention available service types (information system as a "webpage/data-base")
- vs an interactive bot that gives you customized information on demand hier soll der D115 Anwendungsfall "Beauskunftung" kurz erläutert werden social bots
- with advantages / disadvantages
- fake news / online reviews more on AI in bots (optional)
- use of ML

Handyversicherungsbeispiel

- from business perspective, the bot is aiming to sell more polices,
- the bot tries to determine if there is a nuance in the user's answer (machine acting as a judge!) e.g. "how did the phone fall off" MKTG Aufwand IFTTT Applets for voice commands

#### **∠** To-Do: 2 ¶

- Chatbot vs. human: Analyze differences between bot and human response -disadvantage: a bot wants a sentence broken down in small pieces to avoid errors in lengthy interpretation
- wrap-up: can bots replace serivces offered by humans? mention transition from facets (Altavista) to metasearches to all-in-one (Google).
- chatbots as enablers in customer service industry
- conclusion: Although not impossible, it is a bit too far-fetched at this stage.

	Alexa / AWS	API.ai	Microsoft Azure
price	First million calls free	free	free

To-Do: - structure of Hitlist on berlin.de is provided by ITDZ - as opposed to Versicherungsfirma z.B (ML tries to detect irregular patterns in case customer is lying). - unfortunately forums vs. FAQs did not work. if i want assistance, i want the customer to tell me the model number - and forums have mostly Schrott!

what the bot curently achieved is at least not give wrong answers, sometimes says idk but it doesnt confuse u. same attitude like in Imny shops (nur unpassende antworten sind frustrierend!

#### 2.4 Choice of Platform

- To-Do: here you can talk about alternatives like Microsoft, etc, compare **pricing scheme**, say why you chose alexa (for its popularity mainly and 3ashan Api.ai et3amal abl keda
- -AWS Lambda is free for the first one million calls per month
- -need to manage any SSL certificates when using AWS Lambda (since the Alexa Skills Kit is a trusted trigger).

https://developer.amazon.com/blogs/post/Tx213D2XQIYH864/announcing-the-alexa-skills-kit-for-node-js very imp

w 3ashan it's a whole established ecosystem. ma3 el ta7afozat eno amazon has an obscure position to data and privacy vs. siri masalan. 3ashan ma3 siri me7tag iOS knowledge

- w ba2a 7aga like Maintain context(sesions), Intent chaining (khodlak kam screenshot men Azure)
- on top of that, alexa does this cool thing where it gives

Before deciding to develop for Alexa, we consider several options and evaluate their advantages and suitability for our requirements.

With Alexa as our choice, we agree to acknowledge the following considerations:

#### **Availability**

https://developer.amazon.com/docs/custom-skills/ develop-skills-in-multiple-languages.html We choose to offer our skill only in Germany because our Skill's functionality is specific only within this geographical region. For that we configure the Skill to handle English (US) and German.

The skill is available only in the German skill store, due to the selected country distribution.

The skill can be used by customers in Germany who have set their devices to use German.

The skill can be used by customers in Germany who have set their devices to use English (UK).

The skill cannot be used by customers in Germany who have set their devices to use English (US) or any other language.

The skill cannot be used by customers in any other country, regardless of the language they've selected for their devices.

#### **∠** To-Do:

Intent fulfilment - mention how ability to react to everything is centralized at alexa somewhere i.e. talk about SKILLS

- ability to retain sessions (explain requests/responses GET/POST)
- fullfilling intents
- nested handlers

skill service: code - business logic - handles json requests skil interface: configuration (developer portal)

- difference to Lex & Polly : diff alexa lex
- Major prob: lex is not in german
- Alexa Documentation

#### 2.5 The Analysed Scenario as a Use Case

#### D115 and The Currently Deployed "Virtual Bürgerassistent"

- ▲ To-Do: summarize infobroschuere\_ BMI08324\_screen\_barrierefrei.pdf
- -Use case im Detail
- -Welche Daten gibt es?
- -Was sind die Erwartungen?
- wie kann man die Güte des Systems beurteilen? do not forget the surveyu made
- Meist sollte man in diesem Kapitel die Lösung schon im Auge haben, um die Erwartungen so zu formulieren, dass die Lösung auch geeignet ist?

#### ▲ To-Do: current berlin.de bot

- dienstleistungen.json structure (finding the info through hierarchical nodes)
- interpreting the nodes as intents
- traversing the nodes (one level up then to next node)
- no session/no persistence
- explain how the json nodes map to intents and cores in solr etc

Figure 2.2: Dienstleistungen.json - Primary Nodes

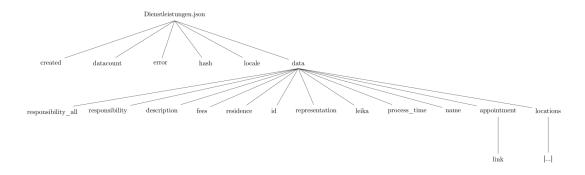


Figure 2.3: Dienstleistungen.json-secondary Nodes



provided in JSON for value lookup, the structure of the file is as follows: there are [ carry on - the structure |

started with 616 Intents in data node (now 685 or so), each containing

▲ To-Do: missing variables e.g. are required papers, flag: persönliche Vorsprache ja nein, ...

**To-Do:** change this into a table and add a tree list like the interaction model in appendix

Table 2.3: relevant nodes in query results Dienstleistungen.json - Description

key	type	ex. Value	description
id	int	326233	public ser
d115URL	URL string	"https://service.berlin.de/dienstleistung/326233/"	link to pul
d115Name	string	Fiktionsbescheinigung	public ser
ssdsAll	string		additional
d115Description	string		Introducto

# **Chapter 3**

# **Skill Design**

▲ To-Do: intro on structure of chapter

- to then elaborate on implementation requirements in section 3.1. - on Skill design: nobody cares abt ur skill - functional requirements (although this is not OCL now, but requiring an SSL cert.) / non-functional (bot muss höflich sein)

we say first decision was to go for alexa so we see what we kind of frameworks we need around it

**To-Do**: then talk about how you researched on alexa's available skills and found out that the e-Government sector is underrepresented and hence you chose this as ur analyzed scenario.

fluidly contiuning from intro and background:

- since among Apple and Google it hast the voice-first devices best equipped for its platform, a user base larger then its competition and provides the most mature API and SDKs.
- We choose this skill scenario since it is underrepresented in that pie chart. ...
- amazon as a platform is compared to apple and google readiest (check ref voicelabs)

To-Do: It's important to say that they do not transcribe, but do term weighting etc, a black box, and that we will not hear everything right, just as we as humans do not

▲ To-Do: - ...it would speak as an advantage for bots if they can determine these things automatically...

- currently most tasks revolve around performing tasks like setting an alarm,
- answer suggestions functionality in chatbot equivalent next step is to get around the user's frustration by making the bot at least more human.
- Alexa Skill will work in Germany in english and german -¿ add english after german

#### ▲ To-Do: MAGENTA

- -AL: Ich würde erst etwas die Algorithmen und Datenstrukturen (Textanalyse, JSON, ggf. Graphen beschreiben).
- -AL: Anschließend die Frameworks vorstellen
- -AL: Wichtig ist: Aus den Beschreibungen eine Schlussfolgerung ableiten, welche Art von Lösung entwickelt werden soll.

for current bot:

- Lucene **as the golden standard**: spell check, unscharfe suche, Tika / detect language / ...
- Solr explain what's an intent, whats a slot https://service.berlin.de/virtueller-assistent/virtueller-assistent-606279.php https://www.itdz-berlin.de/

### 3.1 Frameworks and Data Structures

### Node.js

AWS Lambda supports multiple runtime environments including Python, Java, C# and Go. We decide to use Node.js, a JavaScript (ECMAScript 6) framework due to its event-driven nature and to take advantage of its non-blocking I/O model. Being single-threaded, Node.js guarantees high performance at large scale with large volumes of requests considered. With its JavaScript (ECMAScript) foundation, no wonder it is becoming a standard in web-apps. Hence, the decision also comes due to the richness of developers' experience with the implementation for Alexa Skills.

- **To-Do**: start with saying that the other group doing the facebook bot explored a bit on python with flask, so we wanted to enrich the knowledge base (we mention this in **additional API** and **Choice of platform**)
- Server-side, browser side (Chrome V8), App layer, data layer
- because it can read our JSON easily and fast
- talk about Methodenaufbau (syntax) and firing events
- Event driven like listener-observer model, emit

### Apache Solr

w lucene w tika w nutch wel habal da if required using state of the art standards in TF/IDF for seach queries

-Vorgehensweise: XML/JSON //- index über Lucene //- SolR Knoten...based on sth like when i say "am 10. august' it gets me masalan events..aha august ist ein monat, monat relates to calendar, calendar relates to events

### **Alternatives**

Setup in Java using Maven <sup>1</sup>

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>com.amazon.alexa</groupId>
  <artifactId>ask-sdk</artifactId>
  <version>2.0.2</version>
  </dependency>
```

#### **Additional APIs**

- **To-Do:** Sayspring: helps developers prototype and build the voice interfaces for their Amazon Alexa and Google Assistant apps.
- swagger
- Flask

#### **⚠ To-Do:** MAGENTA

- as an example for voice
- -System Specifications
- -System Structure
- -UML Diagrams
- -Design Choices
- -scopes and granularity

```
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amazon_
Alexa https://medium.com/@robinjewsbury/
how-to-create-bots-and-skills-for-facebook-messenger-and-amazon-echo-4
- Alexa Appstore had over 5,000 functions ("skills") available for users to down-
```

- Alexa Appstore had over 5,000 functions ("skills") available for users to download,[18] up from 1,000 functions in June 2016. McLaughlin, Kevin (16 November 2016). "Bezos Ordered Alexa App Push"Paid subscription required. The Information. Retrieved 20 November 2016.

Perez, Sarah (3 June 2016). "Amazon Alexa now has over 1,000 Functions, up from 135 in January". TechCrunch. Retrieved 5 August 2016.

- swagger for handling JSON requests?
- -https://github.com/alexa/alexa-skills-kit-sdk-for-nodejs

Inttps://github.com/alexa/alexa-skills-kit-sdk-for-java/wiki/ Setting-Up-The-ASK-SDK

### **Description of the Interaction**

▲ To-Do: sequence diagram as found in -inbox-

## 3.2 challenges

- und Lösungen dafür
- eine Überführung in Alexa, not writing everything new in alexa. such that when you want to do it in another system what do u want to integrate?
- use external web service maybe? in case that helps instead of alexa doing everything..
- konten hosting to be on alexa
- wo hilft mir alexa, was mach ich lieber woanders?
- Ähnlichkeitsmaße -levenstein-distanz, IFTTT

Error: There was a problem with your request: "werden?" in the sample utterance "TestIntent was soll aus dieser Skill werden?" is invalid. Sample utterances can consist of only unicode characters, spaces, periods for abbreviations, underscores, possessive apostrophes, and hyphens.

do not use "?"

# 3.3 Design Guidelines and Documentations

To-Do: list all guidelines and docus here Memory (Session, Context)
Entity Resolution
Interaction Model

### 3.4 Best Practices

**To-Do:** https://developer.amazon.com/designing-for-voice/what-alexa-says/

Throughout the model building process, we come across various nuances and details that might look subtle from a programming point of view. However, they very much can enrich or completely spoil the user experience, resulting in the users not returning to use our Skill again and can be an acceleration towards 1-Star reviews.

Based on our own exploration and through a growing voice design guide offered to Alexa developers <sup>2</sup> as well as personal recommendation from Alexa evangelist Memo

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>https://alexa.design/quide

Döring [17], we share a few good practices to consider before starting and throughout the development process. These are concerned partly with building the interaction model, as well as with the fulfilment back-end. Many of them also apply to voice assistants other than Alexa

### 1. Design before Implementation

Since the Skill code usually starts small, it might be tempting to just work in iterations, develop for one scenario and then think of what else is needed as we go. As with any complex piece of software, it is very important to have a clear focus on the sequence of our workflow. Design takes an important role in this since it is the base upon which we build our Skill. If we have a bad design, we will end up getting stuck during the implementation. Good voice design means writing down full conversation flows, sentence variations, highlighting order of words, eliminating unnecessary utterances that could result in overfitting, letting Alexa deal with the dialogue management instead of using too many utterances.

In the code part, it might be useful to use routers, intercepts, or both. Routers can be thought of as 'super-handlers' that would route our words to an intent, no matter what we say in whichever order. They can be thought of as keyword-sensitive listeners. Intercepts can be thought of blocks as code that would perform before and/or after a certain router takes us to a certain intent.

The initial checklist can grow quickly and immensely but can also become very theoretical. Therefore, it is for every developer to figure out how to move to the VUI paradigm step by step with regard to what is important to them.

### 2. Natural Language Conversation

When we are prompting for values, they are in a canonical order for how words should be structured when we have multiple adjectives. For instance in English we would say:

the 
$$big \cdot brown$$
 bear

because saying "big" and "brown" in the reverse order would not make much sense. Similarly, there is the rule of place before time, which results in sentences like:

$$\underbrace{every \ Saturday}^{\text{time}} \cdot I \ go \ to \cdot \underbrace{univery sity}_{\text{place}} \cdot \quad \text{or} \quad I \ go \ to \underbrace{univery sity}_{\text{place}} \cdot \underbrace{every \ Saturday}_{\text{place}}$$

Many other examples are not actual rules, but more de facto in the language, so we would use them because of our linguistic logic justifies it as a right pattern, which

eventually make us speak a language. There are many rules regarding shapes, abstract concepts. When we build programmatically, it is possible to get lost in the order of words in a sentence or even in the order of sentences.

Of course since this changes in every language, it is important not to take one language model and just fit it into another language, since there is much more that goes into that. For instance, it would not be very common to take a 'en-US' language model and fit it into a French one, where the temperature scales or other units are made for another locale.

### 3. Question wording

There is nothing more important a Skill can do, than asking the right questions. This does not only concern the formulation of the question, but also the purpose of the question. E.g. it would not be necessary to get a user's geolocation, if they ask for the weather, since the postal code is enough information to take from them as weather would not change dramatically within a district or an area. Collecting GPS coordinates from an Echo Device for instance is not an option, since these are not equipped with one. So, if we need approximate location, asking for precise location is bad practice.

Further, asking for long numbers, such as Model / Serial numbers is not good either, since the user will very rarely get that right. A Skill for tracking packages, where the user needs to spell out the tracking number is likely to fail and the user might just go and track it in a browser. This translates immediately into a loss since they will no longer use the Skill. We need to make speech happen without pauses so that the system understands it as one sentence altogether. Given that there is a lot more happening under the hood than transcription, Alexa works better with words and sentences than one-off numbers and letters.

#### 4. Context is King

Alexa provides many tools for handling context, such as session attributes. This makes invoking a Skill for the first time be handled differently than the second time the same Skill is invoked. For instance if we say:

"I want to bake a cake"

Alexa should respond with something like

"Okay, you need {ingredient1}, {ingredient2}, ..."

then when we get back to Alexa an hour later, it should retain the context from last time to continue asking after invocation something like

and proceed to the recipe only once the user answers with a

"yes"

and not restart the Skill from the beginning. In the meantime, we are not listening to the user. Just as it is embarrassing to a person to forget someone's name right after they meet them, not retaining the context of when the user was last seen using the Skill can make it sound dull and a bad way to communicate since it gives the impression of not being reliable. A user could think if Alexa cannot retain the simplest information, they would not trust doing more complicated things with it.

Maintaining context is important between sessions is just as important as across multiple sessions. For instance, greeting the user the first few times, should not sound like the same greeting after a month of daily usage. The user does not want to know every time how to use the skill for instance. Removing an extended greeting message saves the user time.

Moreover, retaining session should also be considered within an intent, such that if we say

"Did Tom Hanks win the Oscars this year?"

"No."

and then follow with a question asking

"What about Katja Benrath?"

Alexa should still understand that we are asking within the <code>'OscarsIntent'</code> and differentiate between an <code>'actor'</code> slot and a <code>'director'</code> slot to match it within the same intent to the right query response. This is only doable by retaining context.

### 5. Localisation

Before we avail our skill to another country, it is important to check that the other country does not already have its own skill before we do double the amount of work. And as discussed above, things like linguistic and local changes beyond the classical imperial/metric systems (e.g. shoe sizes) could come into account.

#### 6. Asking for permission

As mentioned above about taking the least necessary information to give the user the right answer, we want to manage a good balance on the trade-off between security on usability. If we ask the user to make complicated passwords and use tokens etc, no one will use our software. If we make the software too easily accessible, we might jeopardise its success for security problems. Same applies to the downside between functionality to levering specificity. As we do not want Alexa to spill a secret, we would not want to have someone in the room walking accidentally past hearing Alexa say how much money is in our bank account. So Alexa should not in that case start the Skill with your account balance in the greeting message. We also do not want our neighbour next door be able to unlock our car with a generic command or one they may overhear.

#### 7. One Breath

If we cannot speak out a sentence Alexa can say in one breath, it is too long and should be broken down. Same goes for what Alexa would expect as input. So we should speak out a list in one go, but instead list up to three items and prompt the use to ask for more if they want. Context in that respect is also important. If our Skill wants to list public offices nearby, it does not make sense sometimes to mention the office if it is not open by the time we would get there for instance. That's why APIs have to be studied well before they are just linked to a Skill unlike the case with GUI where the user can scroll

Opposite to the GUI paradigm, more is not necessarily better.

### 8. Relevance and Repetition

We want the user to know with subtle hints that we are talking in the Skill about the same thing without repeating our text over and over. Implicit confirmations are good practices sometimes and bad at other times depending on the time and the focus we need to give out to hear a certain sentence. For instance for a purchase, we want to hear it in a full sentence. For just a slot confirmation for instance it may be better to repeat it in the next sentence.

Example:

"What time does today's Lufthansa flight arrive from Cairo?"

"LH 583 arrives to Cairo today at 7:40 PM"

and not just

"7:40 PM"

This allows us without unnecessary back and forth confirmations to make sure that Alexa understood us right, since if she got a wrong airport code for **Cairns** (**CNS**) instead of **Cairo** (**CAI**) her answer would be:

"LH 779 arrives to Cairns via Singapore today at 5:40 AM"

This avoids a scenario, where Alexa would sound cumbersome by asking

"Did you just ask about flights from Cairo?"

or even worse

"Are you sure you want to check flights from Cairo today?"

If we want to add session retention to this scenario to make it more relevant, Alexa could also check next time we open the skill if we want to book the flight we just checked since it is likely to be still in our interest.

As for repetition, it makes more sense to remove repeating words that the user has to say and the sentences Alexa says. This can be done by changing boilerplate strings in the code to arrays where it becomes less predictable what Alexa would say next time we open the skill.

Here is a code example from our implementation:

```
GREETING_TEXT: [
'Ich kann dir mit den zahlreichen

→ Dienstleistungen der Stadt Berlin helfen! ',
'Möchtest Du dich über Öffnungszeiten oder eine

→ Dienstleistung informieren?',
'Willkommen in dem Hauptstadtportal. Was kann ich

→ für dich tun?'
]
```

To make it even more situation-dependent, think of a Skill for instance that would add to its greeting on friday a

" Have a nice weekend."

or if the user was not on the Skill lately, Alexa can present what the Skill can do since his/her last visit

### 9. The Opposite of GUI

Whenever we think of wanting to teach the user to stick to something, we should try to eliminate the thought. With a GUI, it is important to keep the interface consistent. A prevalent example is when Microsoft changed its Office Layout and it was hard to re-teach the users to the new layout, icons and ribbons view. In GUI it is usually preferred to avoid this consistence since it breaks the monotony and the repetition problem mentioned above.

### 10. Speech Synthesis Markup Language (SSML) and Other Effects

SSML is a great industry-standard tool to make sound variations and add humanlike effects to the conversation and are encouraged. Although not all tags are supported by all systems, Alexa offers an broad range of sounds.

We should hence not exclude use of audio clips etc, music, music and speech together. Alexa also integrates Speechcons. These are certain words or phrases pronounced by Alexa more expressively. Here is an example of how these look different to a string:

```
<speak>
Semetimes when I think of all those best

→ practices, I just say,
<say-as interpret-as="interjection"> Horray.

→ </say-as>
</speak>
```

Speechcons are available in German <sup>3</sup> and English <sup>4</sup>

Also, Polly can change the sound of the character behind Alexa, which is commonly used in games with multiple users.

Timeline markers are a helpful feature with lists as well, e.g. when saying

```
"First, ...", "Second", "At the end"
```

#### 11. Flavours, Pointers, Acknowledgement of Feedback

Giving the user a feeling that they are not talking to a rigid machine, or even adding more 'manners' to the language, like when we want to ask Alexa to buy some clothes for us, she would sound better if she says

"Sure, what size?"

rather than just

"What size?"

Adding pointers like 'this', 'that', 'your', ... personalise the experience and wrap up the sentence more elegantly. Additionally, adding transitions like

"Now, we're going to talk about ..."

### 12. Building flexible Paths

Also known as the graph- vs. frame-based design problem, since we have no idea what the user will say and cannot limit their choices through certain buttons on a screen etc, we want to be as captive as we can to what they say. For instance, a good Alexa Skill should be able to handle when the user says

and also when they say

"What are the trendy sneakers in stores"

Also considering that the user could get too familiar with the Skill and use even more complex thinking with it, they might in the middle want to restart the search process for the perfect product. The Skill should therefore be flexible enough to cope with that. This translates into a more horizontal design as opposed to just following a workflow where the user will be asked only about a colour then a size then an item before they get to their product. Used in many advanced interactive voice response (IVR), there is also extensive documentation on this design field that goes beyond the scope of this thesis.

### 13. Voice-First, Voice-First, Wulti-Modal

Although there is enough emphasis to the voice-first approach throughout this work, it is also important to take advantage of using a screen whenever **necessary**, not whenever **possible**. Making a screen a supplement that the user does not have to depend on is vital to the user experience, since we need to go from the worst case of a lazy or even almost paralysed user who would not immediately jump to a TV screen when they are asked to do so by Alexa. The cards presented on screen should only reinforce what we say and not diverge at any time or provide important information that is not present in voice. This is as much GUI as we want to integrate in our VUI using Alexa and might change in a different context for niched markets with special cases for Alexa or other voice assistants.

### 14. Modularizing the Skills

It is sometimes better to build small Skills each performing a single action and connect them together with the same APIs rather than building one gigantic skill that expects too many utterances that could render it futile. One example is to make a Pizza menu Skill and another Pizza order Skill that depends on the data from the Pizza menu app. Each would have a separate LaunchIntent enforcing a separation of concerns.

#### 15. Invocation Name

While Alexa's presence in Germany is fairly recent giving a freer choice of names, it is pivotal to the Skill that it has a name users can remember easily. The key is not just in selecting the key, but also testing what Alexa interprets it for. A Skill name like 'four miles' can be mistranscribed as 'for my's' or 'form isles'. Checking the speech history in the Alexa App (for the end-user) helps determine if these mistranscriptions happen too often.

#### 16. Designing for Natural Conversation

By having other users test the Skill conversation throughout the development process, many unnecessary scenarios can be circumvented and new ones unveil. The way we speak are blueprints of our verbal biases, as the way we use certain vocabulary is related to where we live, our own ideology or character, and who were interact with. We are used to only our own language or way conversation. As flexible as this can be, learning from others' missed intents can be helpful at all times. For instance, if we design a Skill to say a first name, someone might make the Skill say 'Günther' or 'Jacks' while someone else could make it say 'Mama' or 'Daddy', which are not in the predefined slot list AMAZON DE.FirstName (we discuss lists thoroughly in Chapter 4). Checking when and how a Skill fails is of great value to enhancing it.

### 17. Keeping it Simple

A Skill that uses 1000 intents is more likely to break. If we can break these down into more modular intents, we avoid the risk. Same goes for utterances. While it is possible to make a lot of these, it is most of the time better practice to make use of dialogue management and entity resolution and reduces false negatives.

### 18. Allowing Surprises

Even when the user says words that do not match to an intent, although we do not want to handle that, we should still be able to respond with an answer that is equally random to the user as they are random to Alexa. E.g. if we launch a

Skill checking for flights and we ask it to order pizza, we can still educate the user about a new thing they were not expected to hear or give them a joke. Since the user was expecting to challenge or break the Skill, they would get surprised if they end up learning about something new or have a laugh instead.

# **Chapter 4**

# **Skill Implementation**

## 4.1 Setup

### 4.1.1 requirements

for audio ffmpeg -i ¡input-file¿ -ac 2 -codec:a libmp3lame -b:a 48k -ar 16000 ¡output-file.mp3¡.

 $\operatorname{HTTP}(S)$  endpoint:  $\operatorname{http://newsreel-edu.aot.tu-berlin.de/solr/} \#/d115$ 

With the JSON we have, we try to maximise its use, but we need to consider that with starting a Skill, it is better to start from scratch sometimes and as we go, we see what is the relevant information that we can integrate into our Skill.

We analyze the output of Virtueller Bürgerassistent and realize it makes less sense to start with that, so we refer to the underlying endpoint. Since this is the Solr Server that delivers JSON objects and is more realistic to maneuver, we analyse the queries we can get from there. and try to fit it into our interaction model.

Then we move on to the interaction model. On paper, we draft the use-cases to determine what are our intents first to group these into fewer intents than the services we have. Given that there are many public services related to a similar case, we design our Skill to make it possible to group them into less intents. The advantage of this is that it allows us to at least have fewer 'ServiceIntents' than the ever growing number of services, which means that we want to also be able to track new services as they get inserted into the catalogue to be able to either map them to old intents by extending these, or to introduce new intents if this does not work.

#### ▲ To-Do: moved from intro

our now more than [4 | scenarios:

- a general scenario of predefined categories related to any service [HIER SCHON ERWÄHNEN? [ (prerequisites, costs, documents, ...) | ]
- special application on **Residence Registration** "Anmeldung einer Wohnung"
- special application on Applying for a Residence Permit mutliple services related to "Aufenthaltstitel"
- "car registration" special application on **Car Registration**" multiple services related to "Kraftfahrzeug (KFZ)"

## 4.2 Code Analysis

# 4.3 Deployment

## 4.4 Approval and Publishing

# 4.5 Debugging / Troubleshooting

# 4.6 Documentation Updates

https://www.gitbook.com/join/tu-berlin/-LAZYgGmoeaEZGb8cYg2 https://tu-berlin.gitbook.io/alexa/

- as an example for text
- implementing the answer suggestions as buttons
- passing data to the Bürgeramt terminseite

https://console.dialogflow.com/api-client/

https://console.actions.google.com

Solr has to be secure https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/
latest/dev/WebsiteEndpoints.html#WebsiteRestEndpointDiff
Hev:

do this set up as prerequisites first as a deployment script

- install aws cli - install ask cli - set up a profile on AWS - ask init etc. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-chap-getting-started.html There is no AWS credential setup yet, do you want to continue the initialization? https://developer.amazon.com/docs/smapi/quick-start-alexa-skills-kit-command-line-interface.html

Manage IAM roles (User, groups, rights, policies etc.)

all logs go onto cloudwatch including when the request is not right etc...can be helpful to know what users want, beyond testing

amazon does not disclose avaliable values for their slot types (lists), but they give you examples here

===

finally, we had to resolve to the information publicly available to tailor custom scenarios

=== once you upload the new lambda, the old one is gone, unless you version it like this: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/versioning-aliases.html

====

first i got screwed over with this Big nerd ranch then this happened: alexa-skill module - so don't use this tutorial, although very helpful for a beginner and makes you understand what happens under the hood, it has been abstracted in many other function and the logic is no longer the same. - which explains why no one starred it

https://github.com/matt-kruse/alexa-app

https://www.bignerdranch.com/blog/developing-alexa-skills-locally-with-nodejs-deploying-your-skill-to-staging/

To-Do: OnLaunch
IntentHandler
intent is triggered by utterence
account verlinkungen etc

Prob with outdated tutorials

# Chapter 5

# **Evaluation**

### 5.1 Alexa in General

Experian of Alexa as a whole https://www.experian.com/innovation/thought-leadership/amazon-echo-consumer-survey.jsp

### 5.2 Metrics

### **★ To-Do:** talk about umfrage-design:

skalen, yes no, choosing between limited answers, etc.

combining logic and validation, such that you would be asked about only one thing if you answered the other respectively. done in english and german for purpse: cater for different people living in berlin

conjoint analyse

a-b testing - see what users prefer then come to conclusion that dienstleistung is the most important

we evaluate how people speak to alexa with sample sentences.

ask questions like "Did u know berlin.de has a behindertenberechtigt" to educate the person at the same time

**Control** To-Do: what disturbs you most about alexa? would u try it again if the question fails? -thats why the retention rate is low

#### ∠ To-po: NPR

time series a-b testing weighting use of correlations in the legal system (got, defaulting) search map predicts ur personality fear of judging, fear,...interdependence with robots likelihood of having different social circles for a lasting relationship

- see how many use the skill after publishing https://umfrage.hu-berlin.de/index.php/879458?lang=en https://umfrage.hu-berlin.de/index.php/879458?lang=de

- -benchmarks
- -strengths and weaknesses
- -challenges
- -performance
- -usability
- -feasibility of using the studied agents
- node.js?
- amazon's system testing options (incl. Betas)
- system usability scales (ISO, DIN)
- Con: Alexa skills are listed in the amazon shop page. Sehr unübersichtlich just like prime
- impression: Amazon collects data and makes something "intuitive out of it for you". e.g. fire stick setup already had account linked before connecting to the internet! scary/funny/ but then it could be counterintuitive at some point if u want to do ur own customizations.
- removing bias in recriutment of participants (diversify based on what categories?)
- EVAL: AUC/ROC, true positives, false...no of utterances to text
- compare with Wiener Stadportal as a benchmark for a bot https://www.wien.gv.at/bot/ http://www.vienna.at/wienbot-chatbot-der-stadt-wien-informiert-als-virtueller-beamter/5590853 https://digitalcity.wien/wienbot-auszeichnung-fuer-chatbot-der-stadt-wien/ singaporebot

### 5.3 Results

usability metrics: - heuristic eval - guidelines (jakob nielsen, ralf molich whitepaper)

- biggest usability flaw
- cognitive walkthrough
- step-by-step approach
- questions..wil the user tr and achive
- pluralistic walkthrough

- panel method
- hallway testing
- A/B Test
- speed and Bottlnecks
- clientele: census / SOEP, who can use the bot
- make a small prediction (Bus Analytics)
- this Hassloch thing from MKTG

### 5.4 Discussions

▲ To-Do: wienbot screenshots
alexa app caught what i said screenshots

while it may seem trivial at the start to set up, in den details steckt der teufel. from installing npm to ... and the flexibility of the system - so many options to choose from: swagger, dynamo,...

- Evaluate the system:
- is it trivial to build such a bot or not / what is the aufwand
- how does it react with longer sentences? some service names are long
- what does levenstein distanz cause
- wie leicht kann ich eine antwort finden auf das was ich suche?
- how am i going to classify my tests?
- are chatbots being pushed on the market or is there a demand? (kleine Umfrage basteln?)
- how easy or difficult it is to make a bot: planing poker varianz anschauen zw. leicht und schwer und iterativ darüber sprechen
- wo kann der Kunde (Sawa2 kan el end user or the senat in our case) help optimize the bot masalan bürgeramt beyektebo, welche Rechtsgrundlage keine auffällige Probleme masalan zay Perso, PA, personalausweis, how to introduce expert modes that if u add it with a special character it knows what u want, just like alexa knows when u rename the lamp refer again to use cases and exper vs personal field

# Chapter 6

# **Conclusion and Future Work**

## **6.1** Summary

kurze sätze to Alexa 3ashan mateghlats

http://www-personal.umich.edu/~cellis/heteronym.html homophones, homographs moved from ch2 Underlying Grammar: since languages do not work with a unified grammar and word types (adjectives, adverbs) are not simply replaceable by one another. If a person say I a

from ch 2: And so, naturally, what distinguishes a good system from a better one is how fast it learns.

**To-Do**: That's why it's good that there is more than one giant taking care of this

### 6.2 Conclusion

### **6.3** Future Work

- use machine learning to rank higher demands for more popular services.
- matkhoshesh fel 7etta di awi for now hitlist already given.
- future of bots. deren Einsatz. roles (As judges, catereres in hotels (that hotel botler)

We are going to build neurons so they can bridge together (Alexa Podcast 18) Otherwise they will forget Branches stop growing when they reach another branch Intelligenceaggreation - amplification We are voice-first approach (as said earlier: Inner voice) We do not know much about human brain /intelligence- -the point is not in taking over but making Internet more powerful (Podcast) information will appear as you need it: Voice first not voice only - less time to look at screen.

-matensash el evaluation beta3et el chatbot

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# **Appendix**

## **On Etymology of Product Names**

Product naming is a branding problem which companies deal with differently. In the case of Apple, with exception of the 'Apple Watch' and on their consumer products line, they opt for a clever version using the letter 'i' in front of simple common words, like iBook, iPad, iPhone. though this naming convention originally arose from 'i' to stand for 'interactive' celebrating the early adoption of the internet on the Macintosh product line, it has turned into a naming breakthrough since it had two effects: 1) it gives the user of Apple software or hardware product a feeling of personalisation for the letter 'i' would make something sound as belonging to oneself, namely "'I', as a person" as a prefix for the name of the object create the name of the product, and 2) it is a marketing strategy to associate all products and services carrying the prefix 'i' with Apple without the need to name the company's name. This applies to products and services that came to life even long after people's adoption of the internet and the widespread use of Apple products, like with iCloud as a web service. Another example is with professional software products like AutoCAD combining the company's name (AutoDesk) with the product's functionality (Computer Aided Design). Companies like Adobe clearly prefer to name their products and services with their brand's full name included, as the case with Adobe Photoshop, Adobe Flash (formely know as MacroMedia Flash). Similarly, as the youngest of them, Amazon adopts a combined approach by stating the full name of the company on its consumer line like with 'Amazon Prime', 'Amazon Alexa' and a mix between 'AWS' and 'Amazon' like with 'Amazon SageMaker', 'AWS Firewall Manager' etc. on its developer B2B line.

To-Do: did something go missing here? check git!

## **Difference Between Lex and Alexa Skills**

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Amazon Lex is a service for building conversational interfaces using voice and text. Powered by the same conversational engine as Alexa, Amazon Lex provides high quality speech recognition and language understanding capabilities, enabling addition of sophisticated, natural language chatbots onew and existing applications. Amazon Lex reduces multi-platform development effort, allowing you to easily publish your speech or text chatbots to mobile devices and multiple chat services, like Facebook Messenger, Slack, Kik, or Twilio SMS. Native interoperability with AWS Lambda, AWS MobileHub and Amazon CloudWatch and easy integration with many other services on the AWS platform including Amazon Cognito, and Amazon DynamoDB makes bot development effortless. For more information: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/42982159/

differences-between-using-lex-and-alexa#URL

https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2017/09/

export-your-amazon-lex-chatbot-to-the-alexa-skills-kit/

https://aws.amazon.com/lex/faqs/

## **Outtakes from a JSON query node**

```
"d115Description": "Eine Fiktionsbescheinigung
→ wird ausgestellt, wenn über einen beantragten
→ Aufenthaltstitel noch nicht entschieden
→ werden kann, z. B. weil<br />\n<br />\n
→ class=\"list\">Unterlagen fehlen oder die
→ Ausländerakte nicht vorliegt,
[...]
{"d115Synonym": ["Aufenthaltserlaubnis",
"Aufenthaltstitel", "vorläufig",
"Visum", "Fiktionsbescheinigung"
"d115InfoLaw": ["§ 81 Aufenthaltsgesetz - AufenthG
::: false ::: http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/
aufenthq_2004/__81.html"],
"d115Prerequisites": [
"Bersönliche Vorsprache ist erforderlich ::: false
"Rechtmäßiger Aufenthalt mit oder ohne
→ Aufenthaltstitel ::: Zum Zeitpunkt des
→ Antrags muss die Antragstellerin oder der
→ Antragsteller entweder<br />\n<br />\n
→ class=\"list\">einen gültigen Aufenthaltstitel
→ (Aufenthaltserlaubnis oder nationales Visum für
```

→ längerfristige Aufenthalte - Kategorie D - )

→ Fiktionsbescheinigung wird nur dann ausgestellt,

"Antrag auf Aufenthaltstitel ::: Eine

"Hauptwohnsitz in Berlin ::: false ::: "

→ [...]",

]

 $\rightarrow$  wenn [...] ::: ",

## **List of Abbreviations**

**AWS** Amazon Web Serivces

**ASK** Alexa Skills Kit

**AVS** Alexa Voice Service

**ARN** Amazon Resource Name

**MVP** Minimum Viable Product

**CLI** Command-Line Interface

**MVC** Model-View-Controller

**CIA** Competitive Innovation Advantage

**IVR** Interactive Voice Response

**SSML** Speech Synthesis Markup Language

CEO Chief Executive Officer AI Artificial Intelligence

NLP Natural Language Processing

ML Machine Learning

**GUI** Graphical User Interface

**VUI** Voice User Interface

ACID Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability

**appx** approximately

# **Glossary**

IntenterklärungSloterklärung

UtteranceerklärungAlexaerklärungAlexa Skillerklärung

Alexa Skills Kit erklärung **Amazon Developer Console** erklärung Lambda, AWS Lambda erklärung **Lambda Function** erklärung Lex, Amazon Lex erklärung Polly, Amazon Polly erklärung **Amazon Transcribe** erklärung ElasticSearch erklärung

**Node.js** Framework built on top of JavaScript

Interaction Model erklärung

Servicebot, AWS, Berlin.deappMobile Application

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/glos-chap.html

Application IDerklärungSkill IDerklärung

Bot Unless otherwise mentioned, yeb2a Cha

**Hitlist** erklärung

**Voice-first** an always-on, intelligent piece of hardw

B2B business-to-business
B2C business-to-consumer

**Inc.** incorporation