

Artificial Intelligence

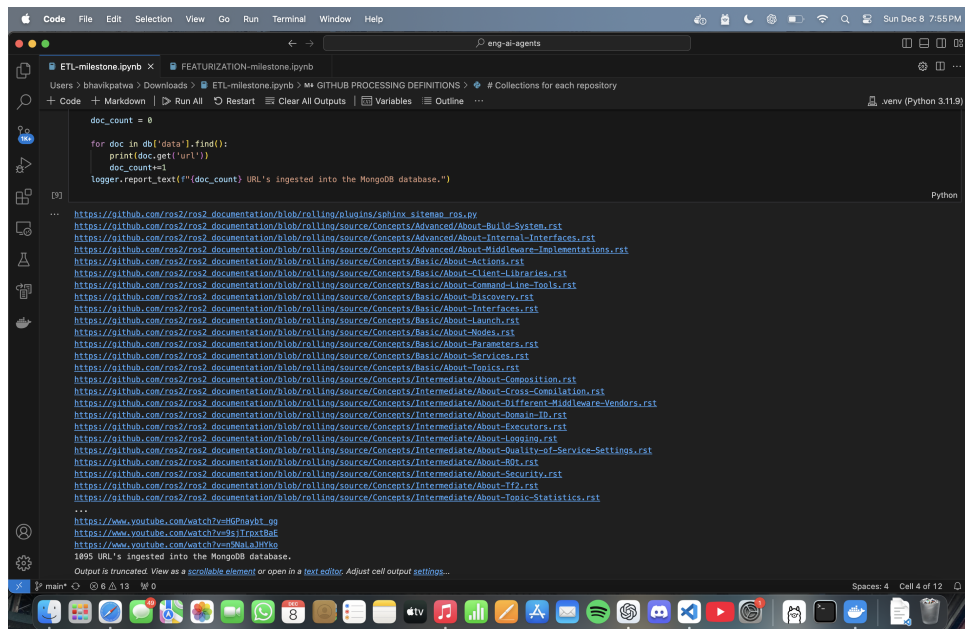
Project Report

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Course & Professor: Artificial Intelligence by Pantelis Monogioudis

ETL Pipeline Milestone

The setup uses MongoDB, ClearML, Github, and YouTube API's effectively to create, format (transform), and load the data from numerous Github repositories and YouTube videos into the MongoDB database. The URL links added to the database have been shown through the screenshot below.



```
doc_count = 0

for doc in db['data'].find():
    print(doc.get('url'))
    doc_count+=1
logger_report_text(f"({doc_count}) URL's ingested into the MongoDB database.")

...

https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Advanced/About-Build-System.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Advanced/About-Internal-Interfaces.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Advanced/About-Middleware-Implementations.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Basic/About-Client-Libraries.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Basic/About-Command-Line-Tools.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Basic/About-Discovery.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Basic/About-Interfaces.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Basic/About-Launch.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Basic/About-Nodes.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Basic/About-Parameters.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Basic/About-Services.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Basic/About-Topics.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Intermediate/About-Composition.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Intermediate/About-Cross-Compilation.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Intermediate/About-Different-Middleware-Vendors.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Intermediate/About-Domain-ID.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Intermediate/About-Executors.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Intermediate/About-Logging.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Intermediate/About-Quality-of-Service-Settings.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Intermediate/About-RQT.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Intermediate/About-Security.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Intermediate/About-TF.rst
https://github.com/ros2/ros2_documentation/blob/rolling/source/Concepts/Intermediate/About-Topic-Statistics.rst
...
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HGPayb1t_gg
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9jIrrs8tE
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Np1aJyko
1895 URL's ingested into the MongoDB database.
```

Figure 1: Screenshot showing URL links added to MongoDB database.

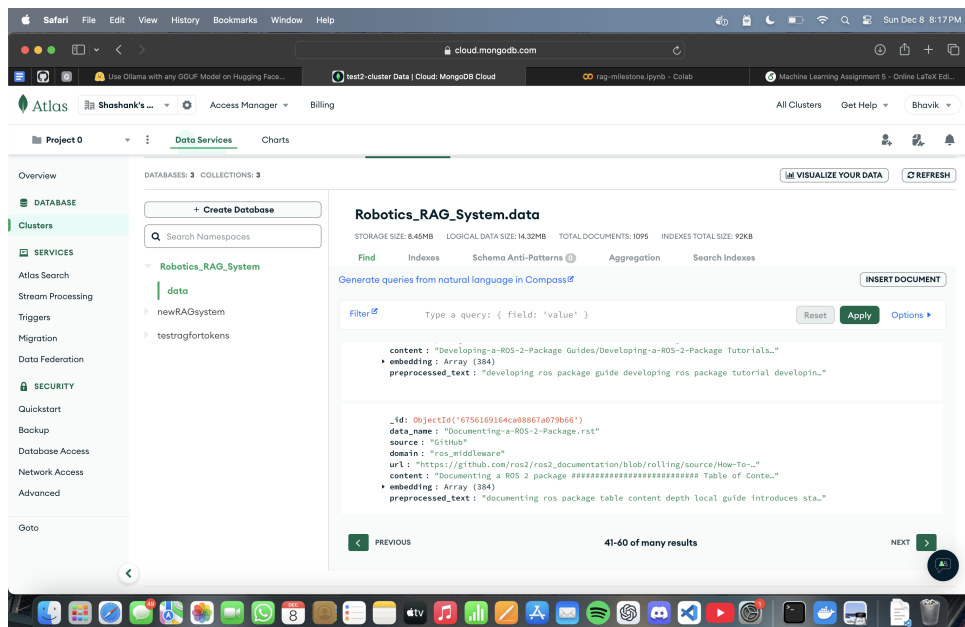
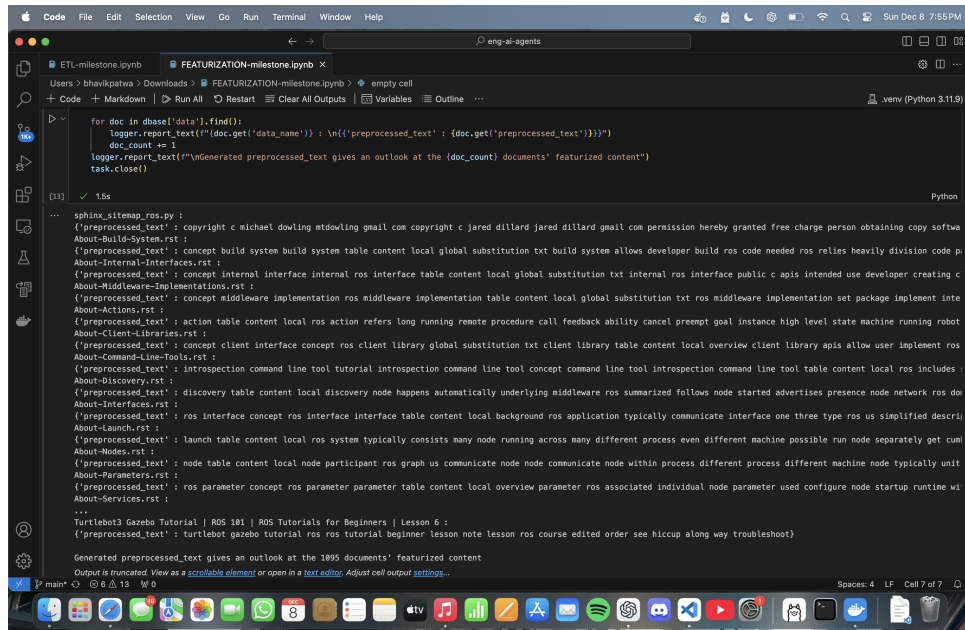


Figure 2: Screenshot showing MongoDB database after ETL and Featurization.

Featurization Pipeline Milestone

The Featurization pipeline primarily processes the text using tokenisation, removing stop-words, lemmatization, etc. This milestone sets up the Qdrant container and loads the embedding vectors for the documents from the MongoDB database into the Qdrant container. The processed text is reflected in the database and the Qdrant containers. The screenshot of the result of processing, stored as "pre-processed text" for each of our documents, is shown below.



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled 'FEATURIZATION-milestone.ipynb'. The code in the cell processes documents from a MongoDB database and stores the pre-processed text in a Qdrant container. The output shows the pre-processed text for a document titled 'About-Internal-Interfaces.rst'.

```
for doc in dbase['data'].find():
    logger.report_text(f"({doc.get('data_name')}) : \n({'preprocessed_text' : {doc.get('preprocessed_text')}})")
    doc_count += 1
logger.report_text(f"Generated preprocessed_text gives an outlook at the {doc_count} documents' featurized content")
task.close()
```

Output:

```
Generated preprocessed_text gives an outlook at the 1095 documents' featurized content
Output is truncated. View as a scrollable element or open in a text editor. Adjust cell output settings...
```

Figure 3: Screenshot showing pre-processed text stored in MongoDB and Qdrant container.

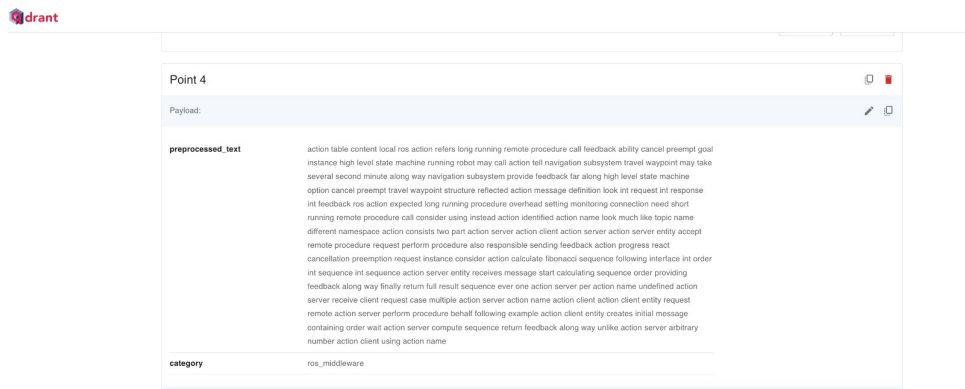


Figure 4: Screenshot showing Qdrant container setup and loaded embedding vectors.

Deploying the App Milestone

The RAG model is effective in generating a relevant response to the question based on the database and training. Below are screenshots expressing the question-answer pairs as generated by the app developed over Gradeo.

Robotics System Chatbot

Select a Question

Tell me how can I navigate to a specific pose in ROS2 - include replanning aspects in your answer.

Response

You are very welcome to use replans to navigate your robot as long as you are comfortable with the basic robot layout.

What is the best way to accomplish this?
(It can be done in a number of ways; for example, using the rovers to find a desired location and find the robot with a single movement. It can also be used to move your robots to another location.)

(If you have a question or need more information, please contact the experts at rovo.org or by email at info@rovo-project.com)

- The rover can take the following actions:

1. Move your robotic arm in the direction of the left side of your face, or
2. Start the movement using your roving robot arm. The robot will then move to the right side, at a slightly different speed. This way, the move will be quicker. (This can happen in one of two ways: In the first case, it will move in line with your pose, in this case it is moving in reverse, and in both cases, your move is quicker.)

... and ... (There are several different ways to do this, see the example below.) It is also possible to make the robotic movement in response to your movements. For example: Start with an idle movement, like the one shown above, which will take place on the floor. Then turn the face to create the position of each robot. After you do the same, turn your faces so that the robots are facing each other. If the pose is reversed, then the two faces will face each other, while the other faces face the opposite direction. You can do a similar movement with any of these moves. A robot which is facing the wrong direction will now move the exact same way as the poses in order to ensure that its pose will match the movements in its movements as quickly as possible. Since you can use the actions provided in rovs2 to get a better understanding of how to control your bots, we would recommend you to read this article which describes the techniques available for controlling your ROBOTS using rovs2, including step by step instructions and detailed instructions. Also see these articles: ROS 2.5: Step by Step Guide: Automation and Control of Robots and Robots with ROS

Use via API · Built with Gradio

Figure 5: Screenshot showing question-answer pair generation in the app.

Robotics System Chatbot

Select a Question

Can you provide me with code for this ROS2 task?

Response

```
>>
- rosp (- rosp_dir 'c', ro_j), roq_offset (1) -1, -6, 2, 3, 4) / -8, 6; - roj_xoffset = 0; roj_yoffset is 0; ROJ_R1_X = 1, -2, -2; ROJ_Y = 2 - R1 + R2; ...
So now we know that ro is always set. We can do a bit more than that. It's a really simple task, but it's easy to follow. So let's go ahead and get started. The first step is to create a ro, which will be created in ro s2.
```

The ro should be in the ro ropi. It should have a value of 4 and a start value 0 if it is set correctly. If the value is not set, the robot will not move. Also, it should not have any arguments. This will result in an error in your task as it may not be able to get a position in space. You can set a different ro in a separate ro as well. Here is the code. rosd () { ro; } ro ("ROB") rosf (3) .rsd rosb (2) .rsd {"start_pos", 10, 8} .rsf .start_position, RSI_SIZE (8) }

After that, we should create the first ro of the task ro1. This ro will have the position of ro 1 and the start position for the next ro. Then we can get to ro2, which is what we do for ro 2 in our ro app. In rosr, we'll create two ro sensors (ro1 and ro3). One will contain the current position and one will give a data point. Now we have to add a command to our task to start ro. Here's the command rosv, in that order. .rss

RSS

So first, let us add the following command. Our ro sd, has a number of properties: it will add to the sensor at the correct time, in order to show the movement of a robot. Note that we will just use the raw data in this example. After that will only be available to a few commands, and only if we are using ro to build the program. To see the whole ro list, start with ro, and run the rsvcs command (it will start and stop the application as soon as we exit). We should see that the output of rss is very similar to that of our last ro task: the data is being added to each ro sensor. When we run our rcs program, one of its commands will begin. Once that is done, there are four commands that can be used to update the status of each of these ro devices: 1) update_ro_status (, "rewards" { - status }) 2) run_rtc (RSR_SRC) (;) 3) rof

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Figure 6: Second response showing question-answer pair generation in the app.