

# *Weather Bot using Microsoft Azure LUIS (Procedure and Outcome)*

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## **Preface**

This book is intended to help all the data scientists out there. It is a step by step guide for creating a chatbot, in this case, an azure bot right from scratch and then deploying it to the cloud platform. This book takes a simple example of a weather query and tries to explain the concepts simply, extensively, and thoroughly to create a chatbot right from scratch and then its deployment to a cloud environment.

## **1 Introduction:**

A chatbot is an application that can initiate and continue a conversation using auditory and/or textual methods as a human would do. A chatbot can be either a simple rule-based engine or an intelligent application leveraging Natural Language Understanding. Many organizations today have started using chatbots extensively. Chatbots are becoming famous as they are available 24\*7, provide a consistent customer experience, can handle several customers at a time, are cost-effective and hence, result in a better overall customer experience.

## 1.1 Uses

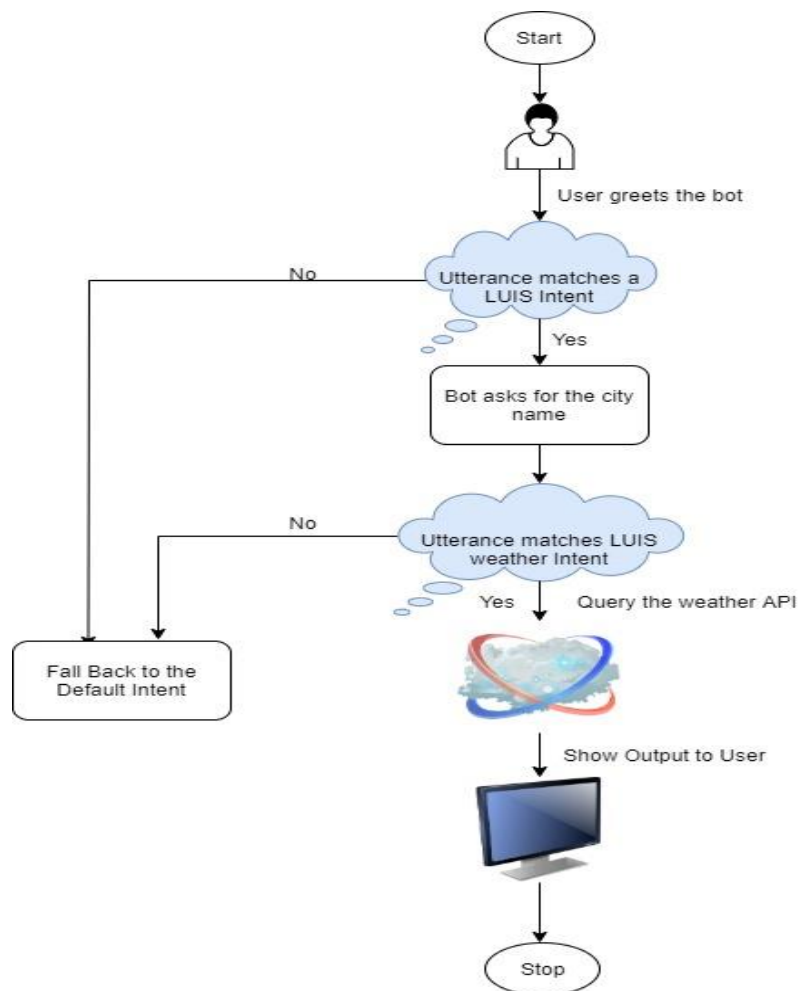
- Customer support
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Addressing Grievances
- Appointment Booking
- Automation of routine tasks
- Address a query

## 1.2 Prerequisites

The prerequisites for developing and understanding a chatbot using Microsoft Azure are:

- An Azure account.
- A fundamental understanding of python and flask

## 2 Application Architecture



## 3 Implementation

### 3.1 Creating a LUIS App

- Go to <https://www.luis.ai> and create an account if you already don't have one.
- Click on 'create new app' to create a new app by as shown:

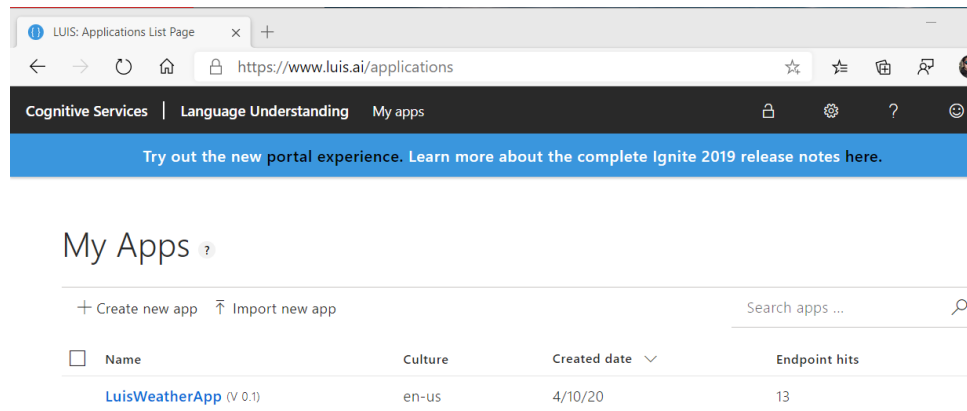


Figure 1: This is the My Apps Dashboard. A new app is created by clicking 'create new app'.

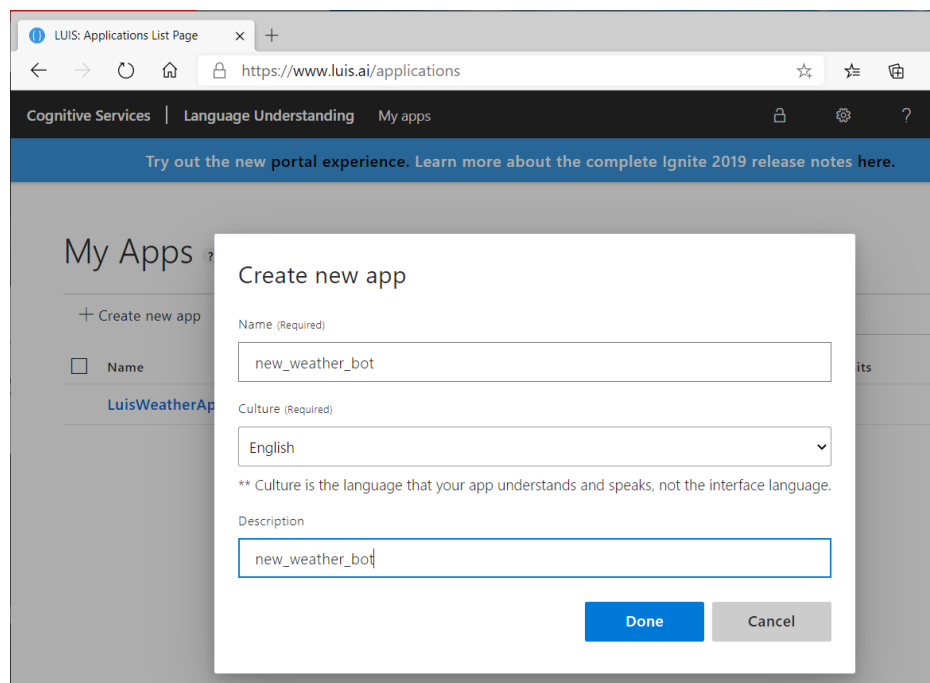


Figure 2: Details regarding the new app is entered.

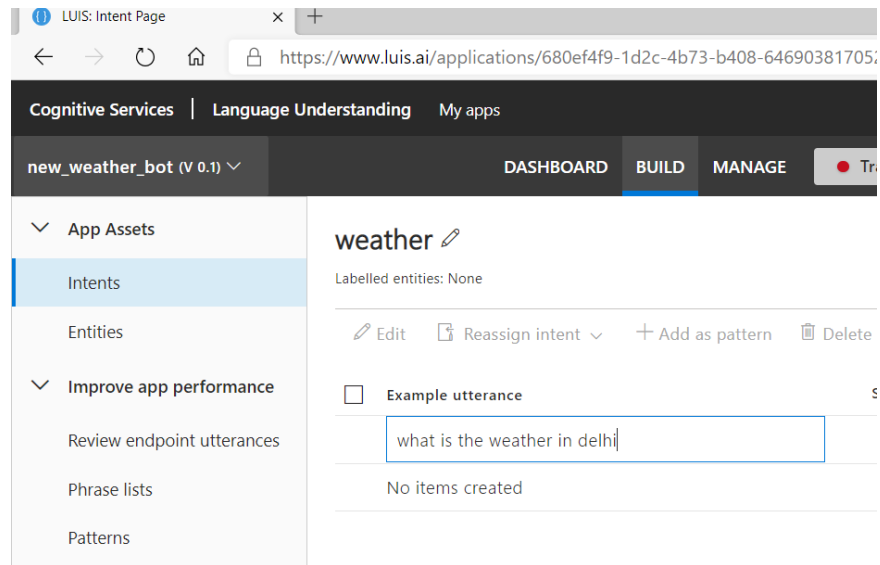


Figure 3: Intents are created here.

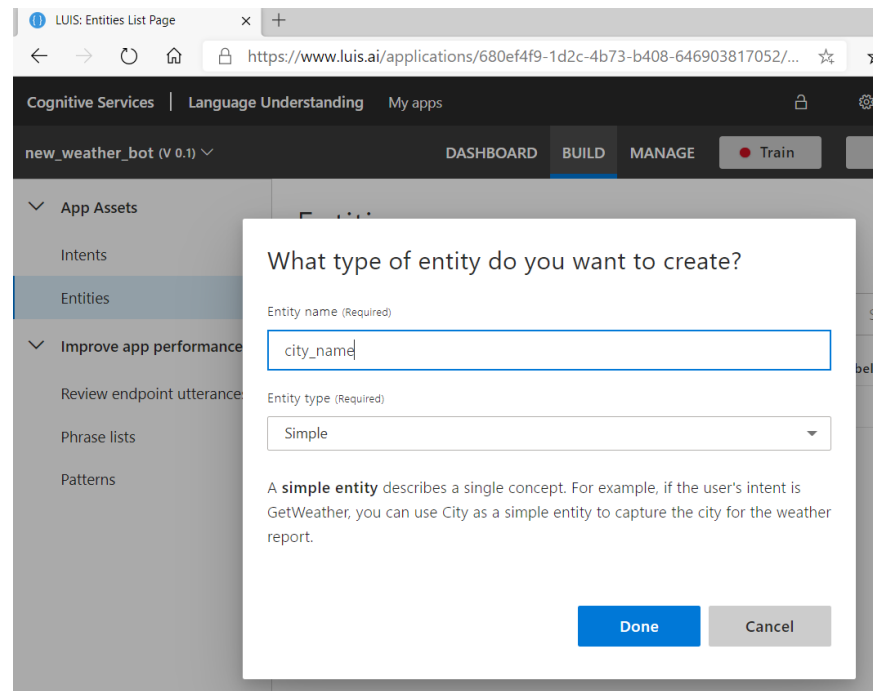


Figure 4: Entity is created here.

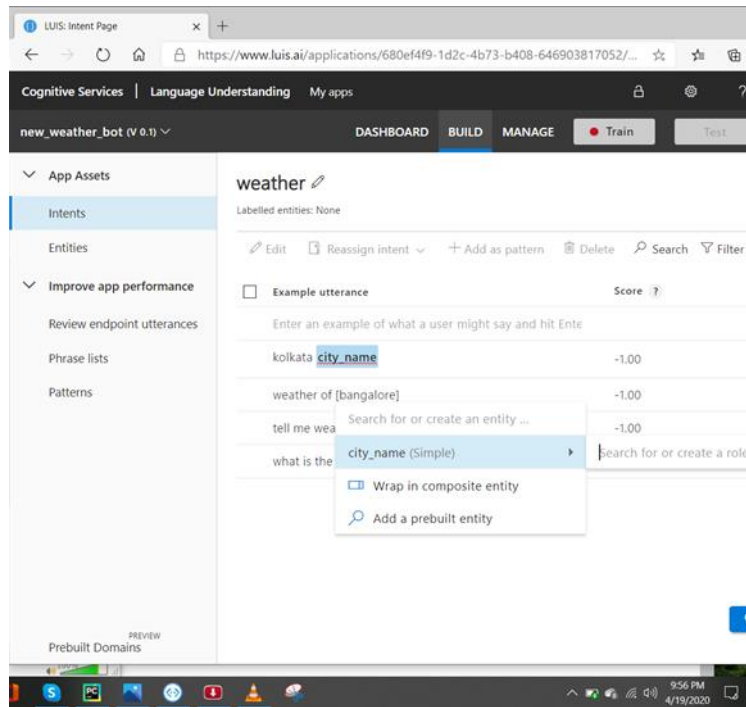


Figure 5: Utterances are entered.

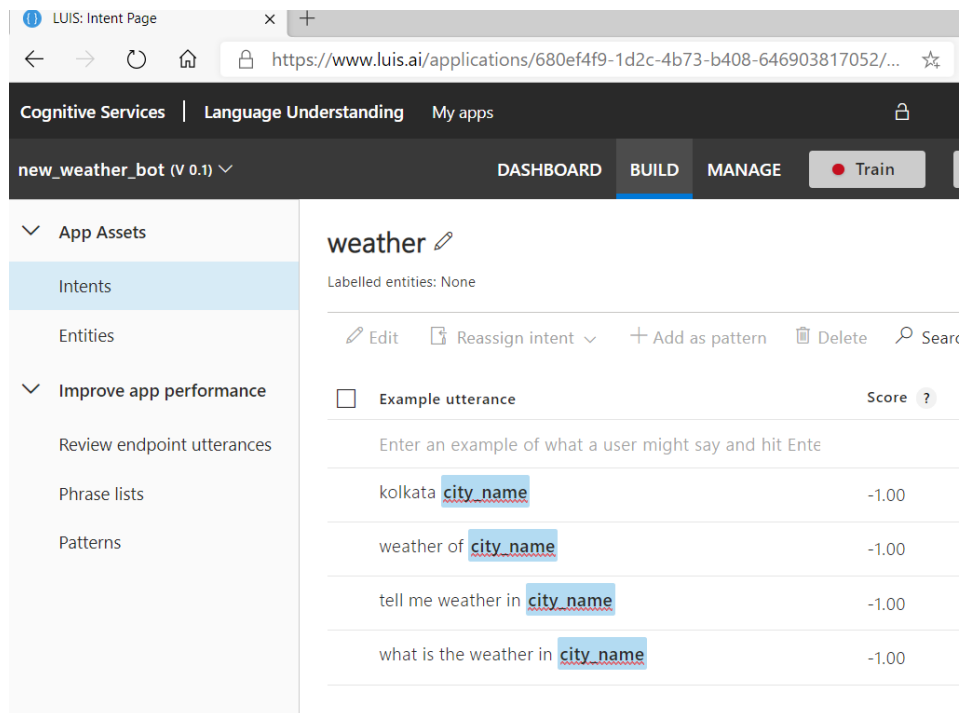


Figure 6: Training of LUIS app is executed.

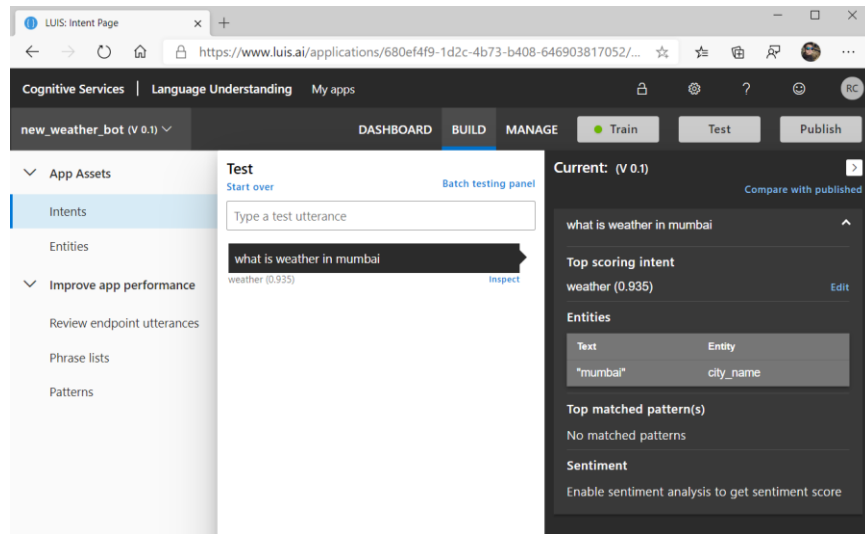


Figure 7: Testing of intents is done and accuracy is finally observed.

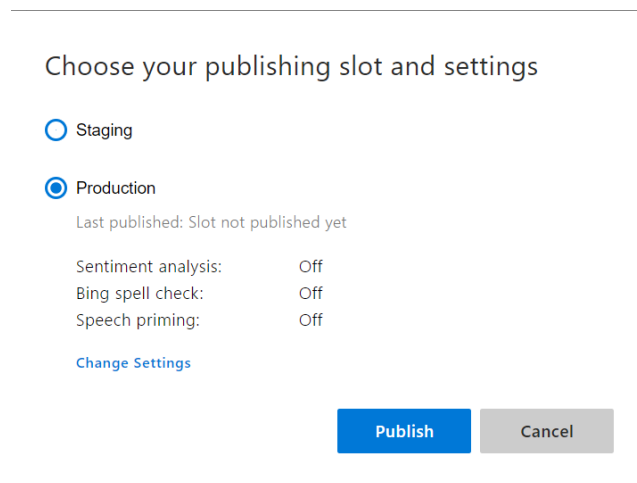


Figure 8: Publishing is done here.

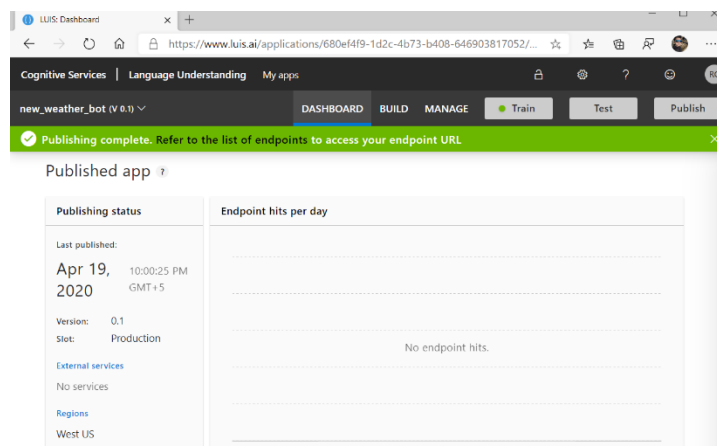


Figure 9: Above image represents Published app status.

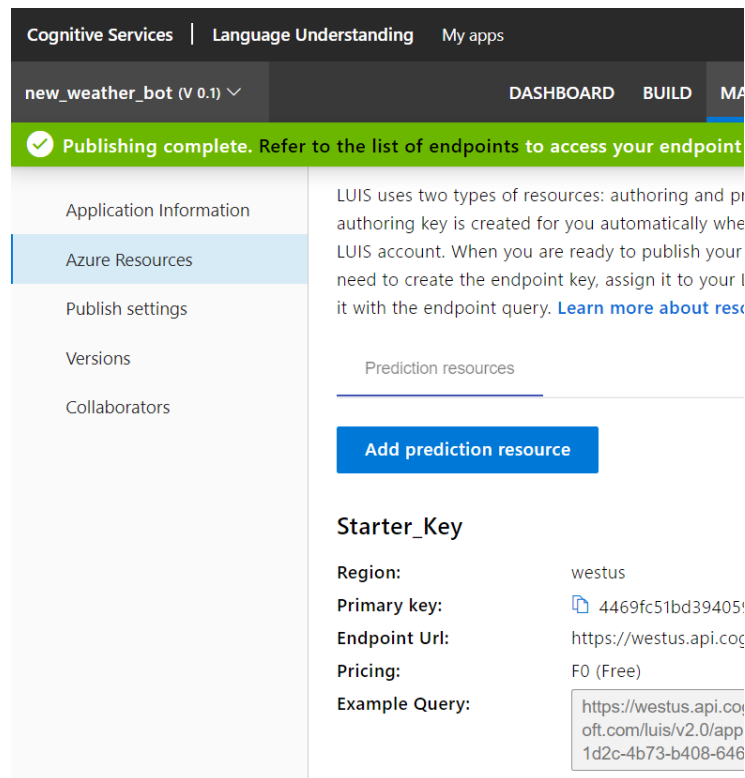


Figure 10: Primary key mentioned above will serve as LUIS API Key.

## 3.2 Create a python app

### 3.2.1 Subscribing to the weather API

- Go to <https://home.openweathermap.org/>, sign in/signup, and create an API Key for calling the current weather data API.
- This will act as the weather\_api\_key.

### 3.2.2 App creation and Integration with LUIS

- Create a folder for your chatbot called azurePythonBot.
- Open the folder through pycharm.
- Create a file called app.py and put the following code.

### 3.2.3 CODE Screenshot

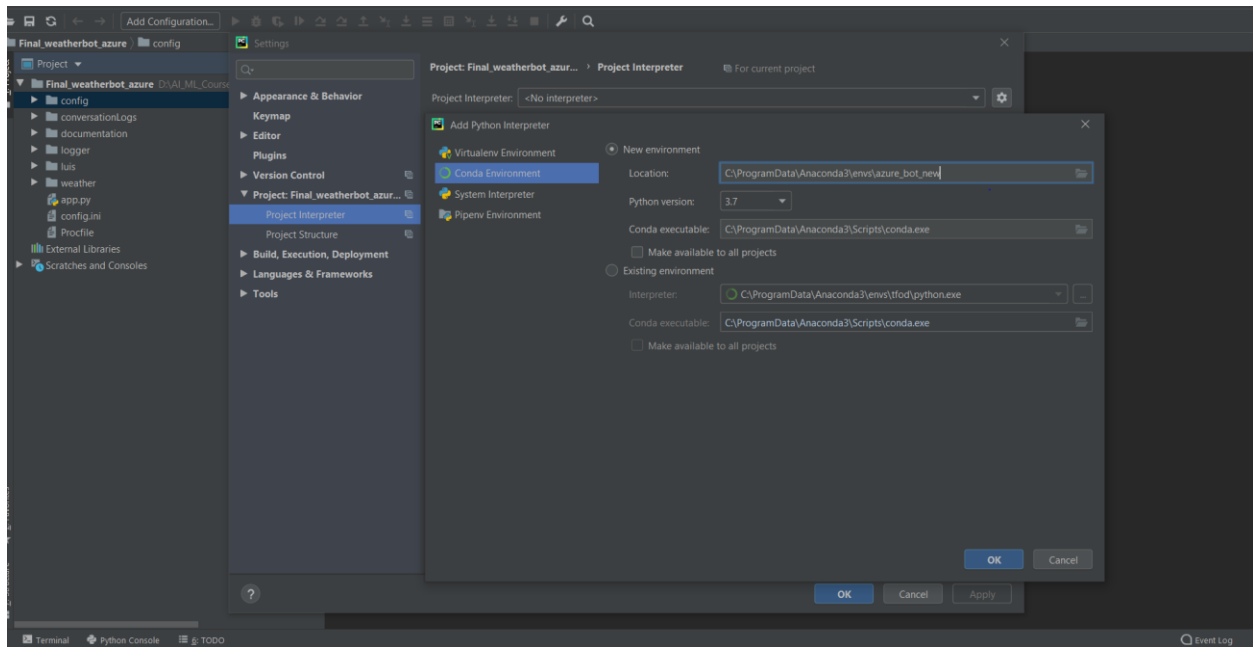


Figure 11: Set Environment in pycharm

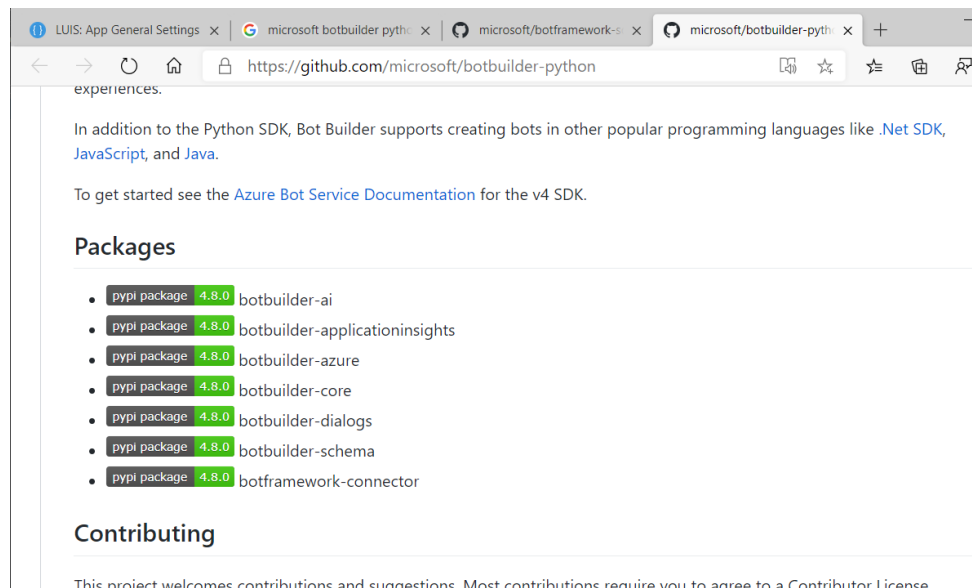


Figure 12: Install all dependency



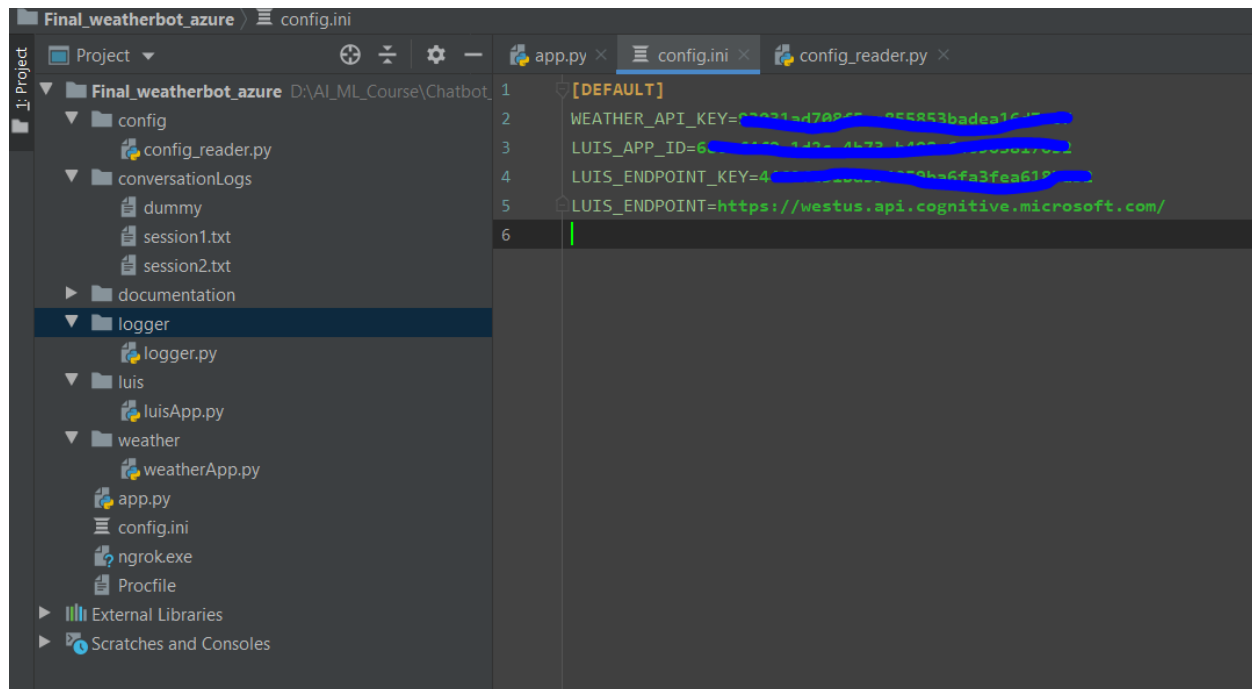


Figure 13: Folder structure and config file

Provide all the relevant details

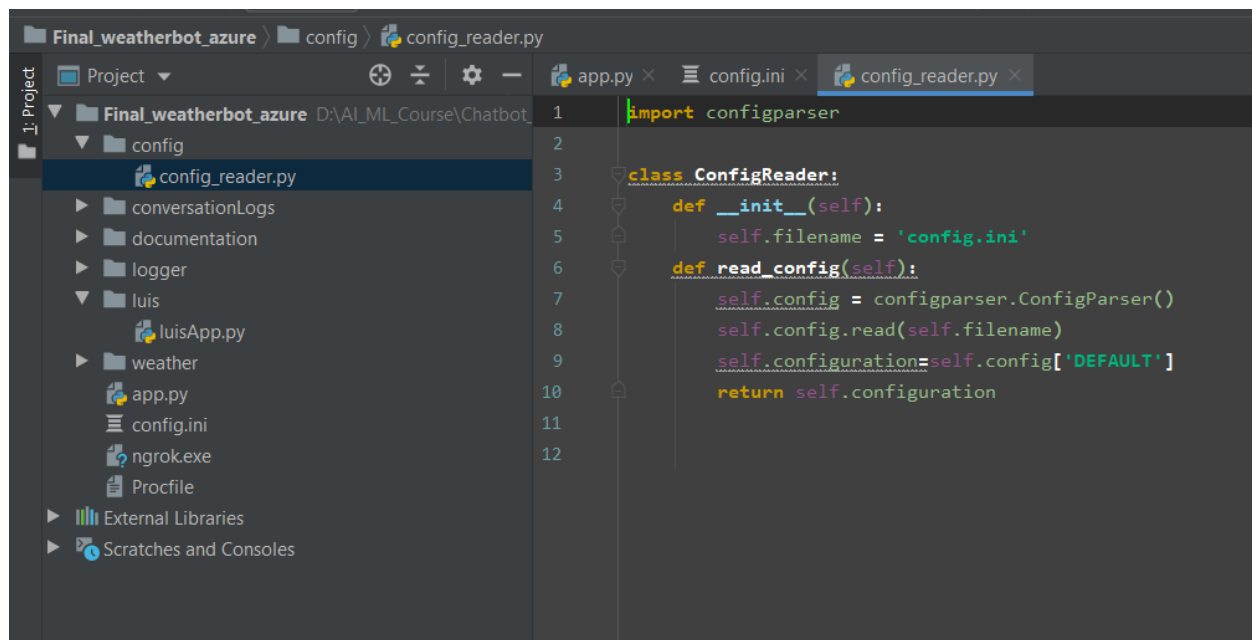


Figure 14: Config reader file

```

app.py  luisApp.py  weatherApp.py
1
2 import pyowm
3 from config.config_reader import ConfigReader
4
5 class WeatherInformation():
6     def __init__(self):
7         self.config_reader = ConfigReader()
8         self.configuration = self.config_reader.read_config()
9         self.owmapikey = self.configuration['WEATHER_API_KEY']
10        self.owm = pyowm.OWM(self.owmapikey)
11
12    def get_weather_info(self,city):
13        self.city=city
14
15        observation = self.owm.weather_at_place(city)
16        w = observation.get_weather()
17        latlon_res = observation.get_location()
18        lat = str(latlon_res.get_lat())
19        lon = str(latlon_res.get_lon())
20
21        wind_res = w.get_wind()
22        wind_speed = str(wind_res.get('speed'))
23
24        humidity = str(w.get_humidity())
25
26        celsius_result = w.get_temperature('celsius')
27        temp_min_celsius = str(celsius_result.get('temp_min'))
28        temp_max_celsius = str(celsius_result.get('temp_max'))
29
30        fahrenheit_result = w.get_temperature('fahrenheit')
31        temp_min_fahrenheit = str(fahrenheit_result.get('temp_min'))
32        temp_max_fahrenheit = str(fahrenheit_result.get('temp_max'))
33        self.bot_says = "Today the weather in " + city + " is :\n Maximum Temperature :"+temp_max_celsius+
34        "| Degree Celsius"+".\n Minimum Temperature :"+temp_min_celsius+ " Degree Celsius" +": \n" + "Humidity :" + humidity + "%"
35        return self.bot_says

```

Figure 15: weatherApp python file

```

app.py  luisApp.py
1 from botbuilder.core import TurnContext,ActivityHandler
2 from botbuilder.ai.luis import LuisApplication,LuisPredictionOptions,LuisRecognizer
3 import json
4 from weather.weatherApp import WeatherInformation
5 from config.config_reader import ConfigReader
6 from logger.logger import Log
7 class LuisConnect(ActivityHandler):
8     def __init__(self):
9         self.config_reader = ConfigReader()
10        self.configuration = self.config_reader.read_config()
11        self.luis_app_id=self.configuration['LUIS_APP_ID']
12        self.luis_endpoint_key = self.configuration['LUIS_ENDPOINT_KEY']
13        self.luis_endpoint = self.configuration['LUIS_ENDPOINT']
14        self.luis_app = LuisApplication(self.luis_app_id,self.luis_endpoint_key,self.luis_endpoint)
15        self.luis_options = LuisPredictionOptions(include_all_intents=True,include_instance_data=True)
16        self.luis_recognizer = LuisRecognizer(application=self.luis_app,prediction_options=self.luis_options,include_api_results=True)
17        self.log=Log()
18
19
20    async def on_message_activity(self,turn_context:TurnContext):
21        weather_info=WeatherInformation()
22        luis_result = await self.luis_recognizer.recognize(turn_context)
23        result = luis_result.properties["luisResult"]
24        json_str = json.loads((str(result.entities[0])).replace("'", ""))
25        weather=weather_info.get_weather_info(json_str.get('entity'))
26        self.log.write_log(sessionID='session1',log_message="Bot Says: "+str(weather))
27        await turn_context.send_activity(f"{weather}")

```

Figure 16 luisApp python file

```
app.py x Info Visual Studio Code will be updated after it restarts. Update Now Later Release Notes
1 from flask import Flask, request, Response
2 from flask_cors import CORS, cross_origin
3 from botbuilder.core import BotFrameworkAdapter, BotFrameworkAdapterSettings, ConversationState, MemoryStorage
4 from botbuilder.schema import Activity
5 import asyncio
6 from luis.luisApp import LuisConnect
7 import os
8 from logger.logger import Log
9
10
11 app = Flask(__name__)
12 loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()
13
14 bot_settings = BotFrameworkAdapterSettings("", "")
15 bot_adapter = BotFrameworkAdapter(bot_settings)
16
17 #CON_MEMORY = ConversationState(MemoryStorage())
18 luis_bot_dialog = LuisConnect()
19
20
21 @app.route("/api/messages", methods=["POST"])
22 @cross_origin()
23 def messages():
24     if "application/json" in request.headers["content-type"]:
25         log=Log()
26         request_body = request.json
27         user_says = Activity().deserialize(request_body)
28         log.write_log(sessionID='session2', log_message="user says: "+str(user_says))
29         authorization_header = (request.headers["Authorization"] if "Authorization" in request.headers else "")
30
31         async def call_user_fun(turncontext):
32             await luis_bot_dialog.on_turn(turncontext)
33
34         task = loop.create_task(
35             bot_adapter.process_activity(user_says, authorization_header, call_user_fun)
36         )
```

Figure 17: Main app.py file (Entry File)

```
app.py x Info Visual Studio Code will be updated after it restarts. Update Now Later Release Notes
21 @app.route("/api/messages", methods=["POST"])
22 @cross_origin()
23 def messages():
24     if "application/json" in request.headers["content-type"]:
25         log=Log()
26         request_body = request.json
27         user_says = Activity().deserialize(request_body)
28         log.write_log(sessionID='session2', log_message="user says: "+str(user_says))
29         authorization_header = (request.headers["Authorization"] if "Authorization" in request.headers else "")
30
31         async def call_user_fun(turncontext):
32             await luis_bot_dialog.on_turn(turncontext)
33
34         task = loop.create_task(
35             bot_adapter.process_activity(user_says, authorization_header, call_user_fun)
36         )
37         loop.run_until_complete(task)
38         return ""
39     else:
40         return Response(status=406) # status for Not Acceptable
41
42
43
44
45 if __name__ == '__main__':
46     app.run(port = 5000, debug=True)
47     # app.run()
```

Figure 18 Main app.py file continue

### 3.3 Install Bot Emulator and test

- Go to <https://github.com/Microsoft/BotFramework-Emulator/releases> and download the Bot Emulator setup file based on your computer.
- Once the download is completed, double click the installation file and it'll automatically install the Bot Emulator.
- Run the bot emulator and connect to the already running bot file(app.py) as shown:

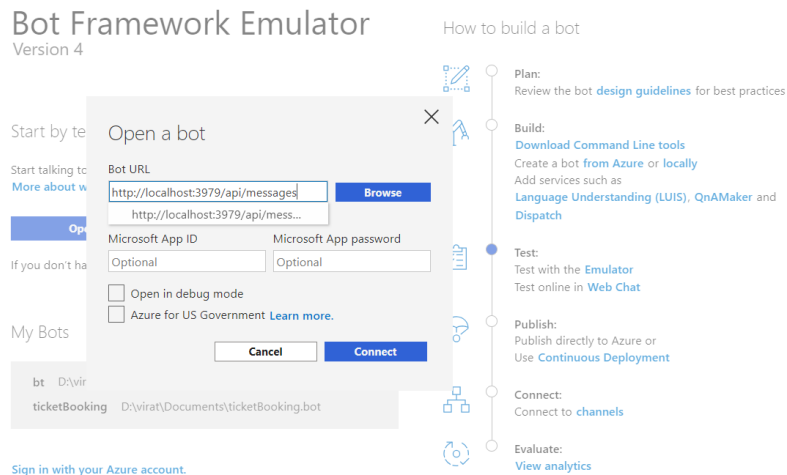


Figure 19: Local port URL is given.

Give the port number on which your app is running.

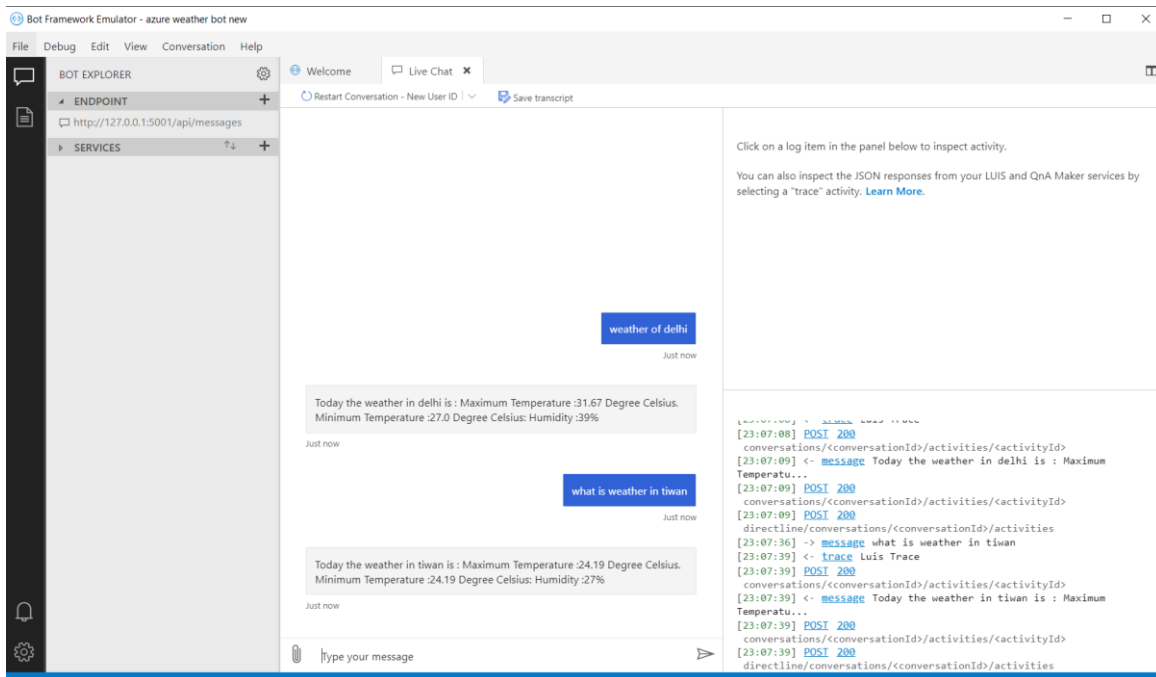


Figure 20: Live chat example in Bot Emulator.

### 3.4 Telegram Integration:

- Download ngrok from <https://ngrok.com/download>
- After extracting the zip file, open the ngrok file and run it.
- In ngrok, enter the command 'ngrok http 5000':

#### 3.4.1 Then go to telegram and create your own bot using Botfather:

- Open the telegram app and search for **botfather**(it is an inbuilt bot used to create other bots)
- Start a conversation with botfather and enter **/newbot** to create a newbot.
- Give a name to your bot
- Give a username to your bot, which must end in **\_bot**. This generates an access token. This should be enter to config file

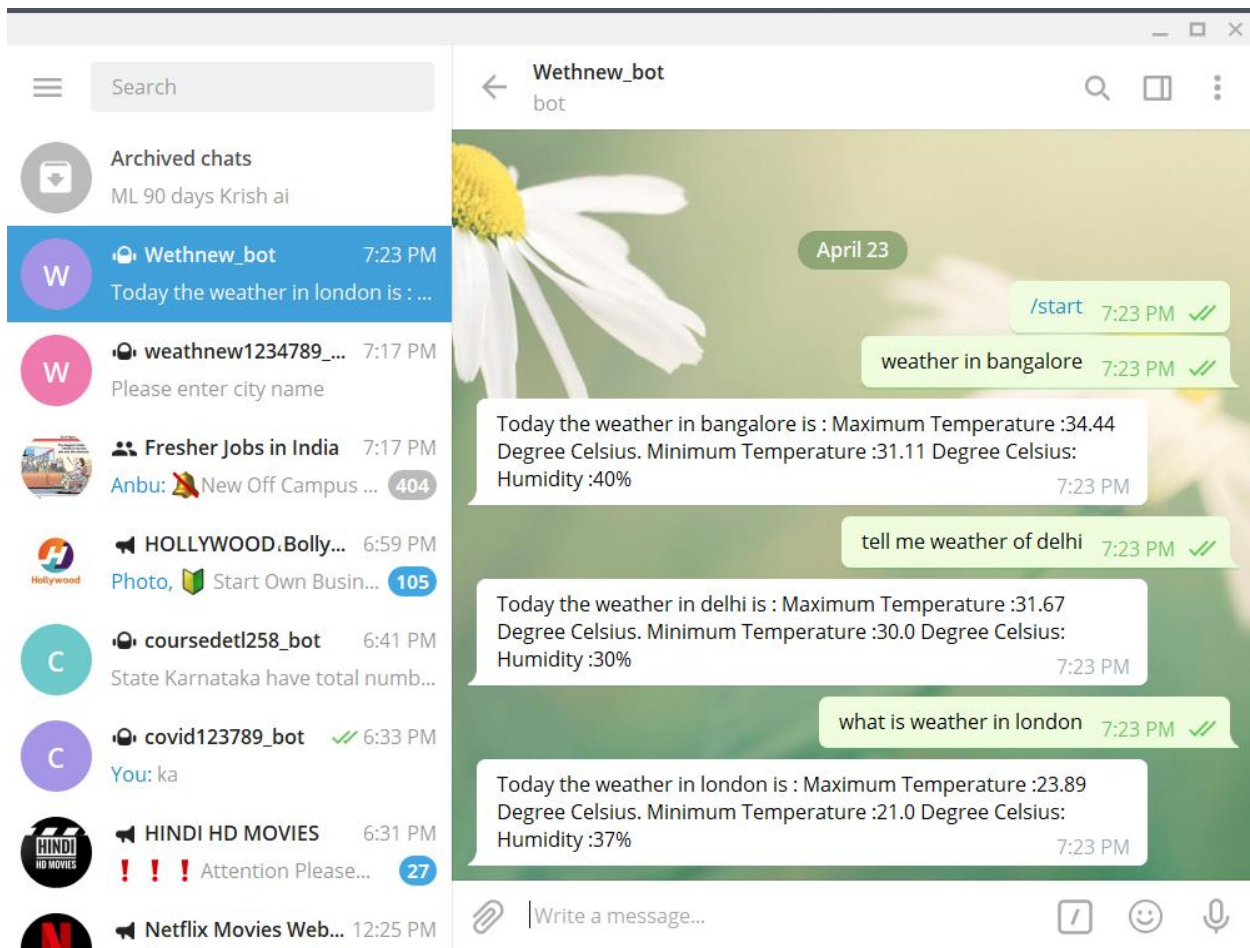


Figure 21: Live Telegram Chat

***Thanks for Watch***