

Intelligent Virtual Assistant Using NLP

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the award of

Bachelor of Engineering degree in information Technology

By

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**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
SCHOOL OF COMPUTING**

SATHYABAMA

**INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

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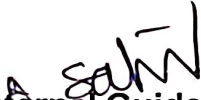
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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **R AJAY** (Reg.No - 40120139) and **M V RAHUL** (Reg.No- 40120055) who carried out the Project entitled "**INTELLIGENT VIRTUAL ASSISTANT USING NLP**" under my supervision from January 2024 to April 2024.


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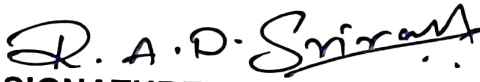

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DECLARATION

I, R AJAY (Reg.No - 40120139), hereby declare that the Project Report entitled "INTELLIGENT VIRTUAL ASSISTANT USING NLP " done by me under the guidance of Dr. A. Sathiyaraj, M.E., Ph.D. is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Technology degree in Information Technology.

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ABSTRACT

A Voice Assistant is one of the hot topics in the current world that are programs that listens to human's verbal command and respond to them which makes it a human-computer/device interaction. In the current days, a voice assistant is everywhere which is a lot useful in these busy days. Nowadays, almost everyone in the current world is using voice assistant because it's everywhere starting from Google smartphone assistant which even 5 years old kids will know how to use because of the current world pandemic which makes them use smartphones till Amazon's Alexa which will be very useful to do works starting from entertaining the users till turning on and off the household products (Internet of Things). One of the greatest features is that it will be very useful to even physically challenged people, for example, people who aren't able to walk use the Internet of Things (IoT) feature to operate the household products and maintain them. So, we tend to develop a voice assistant which will be very useful to the users same as the other voice assistants which are currently in the world.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS	EXPANSION
IOT	Internet of Things
AI	Artificial Intelligence
COM	Communication Port
TTS	Text to Speech
STT	Speech to Text
UIDS	Unique Identifiers
IP	Internet Protocol

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The very first voice activated product was released in 1922 as Radio Rex. This toy was very simple, wherein a toy dog would stay inside a dog house until the user exclaimed its name, “Rex” at which point it would jump out of the house. This was all done by an electromagnet tuned to the frequency similar to the vowel found in the word Rex, and predated modern computers by over 20 years.

In the 21st century, human interaction is being replaced by automation very quickly. One of the main reasons for this change is performance. There’s a drastic change in technology rather than advancement. In today’s world, we train our machines to do their tasks by themselves or to think like humans using technologies like Machine Learning, Neural Networks, etc. Now in the current era, we can talk to our machines with the help of virtual assistants.

Virtual assistants are software programs that help you ease your day to day tasks, such as showing weather reports, giving daily news, searching the internet etc. They can take commands by voice. Voice-based intelligent assistants need an invoking word or wake word to activate the listener, followed by the command. We have so many virtual assistants, such as Apple’s Siri, Amazon’s Alexa and Microsoft’s Cortana and Amazon's Alexa and this has been an inspiration for us to do this as a project. This system is designed to be used efficiently on desktops. Voice assistants are programs on digital devices that listen and respond to verbal commands. A user can say, “What's the weather?” and the voice assistant will answer with the weather report for that day and location.

1.1 OVERVIEW

A disease is a condition that affects the individual functioning of body totally. Diseases if neglected will lead to the death of an individual. Diseases can be identified by the symptoms of the body of an individual. Health is the most important in every human's life. Weekly or monthly check up of one's health is most important for the prevention and also to stay healthy.

Healthcare is the most crucial parts of the human life. Nowadays, so many are not willing to go to hospital, due to work overload and negligence of their health. The doctors and nurses are putting up maximum efforts to save people's lives without even considering their own lives. There are also some villages which lack medical facilities.

Accurate and on-time analysis of any health-related problem is important for the prevention and treatment of the illness. The traditional way of diagnosis may not be sufficient in the case of a serious ailment. In this situation, where everything has turned virtual, the doctors and nurses are putting up maximum efforts to save people's lives even if they have to danger their own.

There are also some remote villages which lack medical facilities. The dataset was processed in ML models Naive Bayes and Decision Tree. While processing the data, symptoms are given as input and the disease was received as an output. This project helps to get the idea about the disease of an individual based on the symptoms he/she have, and get the treatment easily by contacting the concern doctor.

1.2 DESIGN

- a) The voice assistant takes an input word which is called as "signal word" to be activated. so, it takes in the signal word and starts operating for the user commands.
- b) Converting the speech into text will be processed by the assistant.
- c) The converted text is now processed to get the required results.
- d) The text given by the user should contain one or two keywords that determine what query is to be executed. If the keyword doesn't match any of the queries in the code then the assistant asks the user to speak again.
- e) Finally, the output to the user's query will be given by converting speech to text.

1.3 VOICE ASSISTANT

Our assistant "NOVA" extends to helps us when working on a system in which it is installed. We can access by calling the wake word "Hello NOVA".

1.3.1 WHAT IS VOICE ASSISTANT

A voice assistant, also known as an intelligent personal assistant or a connected speaker, is a new type of device that is based on natural language speech recognition and is offered by popular companies like Apple, Amazon, and Google. We got inspired by that and created one our self.

1.3.2 WHY DO WE NEED IT

Usually, typing out and searching or doing day-to-day tasks becomes hectic. But our life doesn't need to be like that. One can ask for help to voice assistants. They let the users to perform a task using a speech command, as well as retrieve information via voice synthesis.

Following are the reasons to have a voice assistant.

- Minimal Effort
- It's easier to say a few words than type them on a small smartphone screen.
- Eyes Free
- One can be as blind as a bat, but a voice assistant will always help you. Our ears are enough. One can also ask the bot about something while cooking at the same time.
- Fast response
- Imagine how much time you have to spend to find some information on a website? Or how many clicks do you need to make before you find the thing you need in a mobile application? Voice assistants don't generate such difficulties. One can ask a question and you have the answer.

1.3.3 WHERE TO USE IT

Voice search has been a hot topic of discussion. Voice visibility will undoubtedly be a challenge. This is due to the lack of a visual interface for voice assistants. Users cannot see or interact with a voice interface unless it is linked to the Alexa or Google Assistant app. Search behavior patterns will change dramatically as a result.

Brands are currently undergoing a transformation in which touchpoints are transforming into listening points, and organic search will be the primary means of brand visibility. Advertising agencies are becoming more popular as voice search grows in popularity. Voice assistants will also continue to offer more individualized experiences as they get better at differentiating between voices. The number of people using voice assistants is expected to grow. According to the Voice bot Smart Speaker Consumer Adoption Report 2018, almost ten percent of people who do not own a smart speaker plan to purchase one. If this holds true, the user base of smart speaker users will grow 50 percent, meaning a quarter of adults in the United States will own a smart speaker.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 RELATED WORK

This field of virtual assistants having speech recognition has seen some major advancements or innovations. This is mainly because of its demand in devices like smartwatches or fitness bands, speakers, Bluetooth earphones, mobile phones, laptop or desktop, television, etc. Almost all the digital devices which are coming nowadays are coming with voice assistants which help to control the device with speech recognition only. A new set of techniques is being developed constantly to improve the performance of voice automated search.

As the amount of data is increasing exponentially now known as Big Data the best way to improve the results of virtual assistants is to incorporate our assistants with machine learning and train our devices according to their uses. Other major techniques that are equally important are Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Big Data access and management, etc. With the use of voice assistants, we can automate the task easily, just give the input to the machine in the speech form and all the tasks will be done by it from converting your speech into text form to taking out keywords from that text and execute the query to give results to the user.

Machine Learning is just a subset of Artificial Intelligence. This has been one of the most helpful advancements in technology. Before AI we were the ones who were upgrading technology to do a task but now the machine is itself able to counter new tasks and solve it without need to involve the humans to evolve it.

This has been helpful in day-to-day lifestyle. From mobile phones to personal desktops to mechanical industries these assistants are in very much demand for automating tasks and increasing efficiency.

- **Nivedita Singh** (2021) et al. proposed a voice assistant using python speech to text (STT) module and had performed some api calls and system calls which has led to developing a voice assistant using python which allows the user to run any type of command through voice without interaction of keyboard. This can also run on hybrid platforms. Therefore, this paper lacks in some parts like the system calls that aren't much supported.
- **Abeed Sayyed** (2021) et al. presented a paper on Desktop Assistant AI using python with IOT features and also used Artificial Intelligence (AI) features along with a SQLite DB with the use of Python. This Project has a Database connection and a query framework but lacks API call and System calls features.
- **P.Krishnaraj** (2021) et al. presented a project on Portable Voice Recognition with GUI Automation, This system uses Google's online speech recognition system for converting speech input to text along with Python. Therefore, this project has a GUI and is also has a portable framework. Accuracy of this text to speech (TTS) engine is comparatively less and also lacks IoT.
- **Rajdip Paul** (2021) et al. presented a project named A Novel Python-based Voice Assistance System for reducing the Hardware Dependency of Modern Age Physical Servers. This Author has proposed assistant project with python as a backend supporting system calls, api calls and various features. This Project is quite well responsive with api calls, also needs improvement in understanding and reliability.
- **V. Geetha** (2021) et al. presented a project named The Voice Enabled Personal Assistant for Pc using Python. This Author has proposed assistant project with python as a backend and features like turning our PC off, or restarting it, or reciting some latest news, are just one voice command away. Also, this project has well supported library not every API will have the capability to convert the raw JSON data into text. And there is a delay in processing request calls.
- **Dilawar Shah Zwakman** (2021) et al. proposed the Usability Evaluation of Artificial Intelligence-Based Voice Assistants which can give proper response.

- **Dimitrios Buhalis** (2021) et al. proposed a paper on In-room Voice-Based AI Digital Assistants Transforming On-Site Hotel Services and Guests' Experiences. Where voice assistant is used for hotel services. It'll be very useful in this current COVID-19 era. Human Touch is considered as a danger in this COVID time and with a voice assistant, loss of human touch is not considered as an advantage. It can also be used to control the temperature controls and room light controls but it needs Complex Integration and Staff Training.
- **Philipp Sprengholz** (2021) et al. has proposed Ok Google: Using virtual assistants for data collection in psychological and behavioural research which is a survey mate that they have developed which is an extension of the Google Assistant that was used to check the reliability and validity of data collected by this test. Possible answers and synonyms are defined for every different type of questions so, it can be used to analyse the behaviour of an individual. As it is a psychological and behavioural research assistant.
- **Rahul Kumar** (2020) et al. has proposed Power Efficient Smart Home with voice assistant by which we can say that a Voice Assistant is one of the important part of the Smart home which is becoming one of the major things in the current world as it can operate the Home Appliances just with voice which also increase the home security because of the smart locks but it requires a reliable internet connection which is crucial and sometimes, the user might lock themselves out of their own house.
- **Benedict D. C** (2020) et al. proposed Consumer decisions with artificially intelligent voice assistants that will have stronger psychological reactions to the system's look on human like behaviours. The assistant has an IoT (Internet of Things) features. It can also order stuffs which the user want but there are some cons in this paper. Voice assistant relies on the speaker's ability to represent the decision alternatives to catch up in voice dialogues and another main disadvantage is that, it lacks system calls.
- **Tae-Kook Kim** (2020) et al. has proposed a Short Research on Voice Control System Based on Artificial Intelligence Assistant which states AI assistant system using open API artificial intelligence, and the conditional auto-run system.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

From the above literature survey, we have inferred that all the systems existing predict only particular diseases namely lung disease, breast cancer, heart disease, diabetes by implementing various algorithms on the particular datasets.

After implementing various algorithms, the most accurate one is selected and it is used for prediction of disease. Sometimes, we may get confused of what algorithm to use. Also, all the systems find only the particular disease and not the disease based on the symptoms.

3.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

We are proposing a system in an efficient way of implementing a Personal voice assistant, Speech Recognition library has many in-built functions, that will let the assistant understand the command given by user and the response will be sent back to user in voice, with Text to Speech functions. When assistant captures the voice command given by user, the underlying algorithms will convert the voice into text. And according to the keywords present in the text (command given by user), respective action will be performed by the assistant.

This is made possible with the functions present in different libraries. Also, the assistant was able to achieve all the functionalities with help of some API's. We had used these APIs for functionalities like performing calculations, extracting news from web sources, and for telling the weather. We will be sending a request, and through the API, we're getting the respective output. API's like WOLFRAMALPHA, are very helpful in performing things like calculations, making small web searches. And for getting the data from web. In this way, we are able to extract news from the web sources, and send them as input to a function for further purposes. Also, we have libraries like Random and many other libraries, each corresponding to a different technology. We used the library OS to implement Operating System related functionalities like Shutting down a system, or restarting a system.

At the outset we make our program capable of using system voice with the help of sapi5 and pyttsx3. pyttsx3 is a text-to-speech conversion library in Python. Unlike alternative libraries, it works offline, and is compatible with both Python 2 and 3. The Speech Application Programming Interface or SAPI is an API developed by Microsoft to allow the use of speech recognition and speech synthesis within Windows applications. Then we define the speak function to enable the program to speak the outputs.

After that we will define a function to take voice commands using the system microphone. The main function is then defined where all the capabilities of the program are defined.

- The proposed system will have the following functionality:
 - (a) The system will keep listening for commands and the time for listening is variable which can be changed according to user requirements.
 - (b) If the system is not able to gather information from the user input it will keep asking again to repeat till the desired number of times.
 - (c) The system can have both male and female voices according to user requirements.
 - (d) Features supported in the current version include playing music, texts, search on Wikipedia, or opening system installed applications, opening anything on the web browser, etc.

3.3 OBJECTIVE OF PROJECT

Main objective of building personal assistant software (a virtual assistant) is using semantic data sources available on the web, user generated content and providing knowledge from knowledge databases. The main purpose of an intelligent virtual assistant is to answer questions that users may have. This may be done in a business environment, for example, on the business website, with a chat interface. On the mobile platform, the intelligent virtual assistant is available as a call-button operated service where a voice asks the user "What can I do for you?" and then responds to verbal input. Virtual assistants can tremendously save you time. We spend hours in online research and then making the report in our terms.

Provide a topic for research and continue with your tasks while the assistant does the research. Another difficult task is to remember test dates, birthdates or anniversaries. It comes with a surprise when you enter the class and realize it is class test today. Just tell assistant in advance about your tests and she reminds you well in advance so you can prepare for the test. One of the main advantages of voice searches is their rapidity. In fact, voice is reputed to be four times faster than a written search: whereas we can write about 40 words per minute, we are capable of speaking around 150 during the same period of time. In this respect, the ability of personal assistants to accurately recognize spoken words is a prerequisite for them to be adopted by consumers.

3.4 SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

3.4.1 *Software Requirements:*

- ✓ Python 3.5 & Above
- ✓ Windows 7 And Above

3.4.2 *Hardware Requirements:*

- ✓ Processor: Intel Core i5
- ✓ RAM: 4GB
- ✓ OS: Windows / Mac
- ✓ Microphone
- ✓ ARDUINO UNO board
- ✓ Relay
- ✓ A Light Bulb
- ✓ USB Cable
- ✓ Electronics Wires
- ✓ Plug Point & a Plug

3.4.3 Libraries:

- ✓ **Pytttsx3**- It is a text to speech conversion library in python which is used to convert the text given in the parenthesis to speech. It is compatible with python 2 and 3. An application invokes the `pytttsx3.init()` factory function to get a reference to a `pytttsx3`. It is a very easy to use tool which converts the entered text into speech. The `pytttsx3` module supports two voices first is female and the second is male which is provided by "sapi5" for windows. Command to install: - `pip install pytttsx3`

It supports three TTS engines: -SAPI5- To run on windows

NSSS - NSSpeechSynthesizer on Mac OS X
espeak – eSpeak on every other platform

- ✓ **Speech_recognition**- It allows computers to understand human language. Speech recognition is a machine's ability to listen to spoken words and identify them. We can then use speech recognition in Python to convert the spoken words into text, make a query or give a reply. Python supports many speech recognition engines and APIs, including Google Speech Engine, Google Cloud Speech API.
Command to install :- `pip install Speech Recognition`

- ✓ **WolframAlpha**- Wolfram Alpha is an API which can compute expert-level answers using Wolfram's algorithms, knowledgebase and AI technology. It is made possible by the Wolfram Language. The WolframAlpha API provides a web-based API allowing the computational and presentation capabilities of Wolfram Alpha to be integrated into web, mobile and desktop applications.

Command to install :- `pip install wolfram alpha`

- ✓ **Randfacts**- Randfacts is a python library that generates random facts. We can use `randfacts.get_fact()` to return a random fun fact.
Command to install :- `pip install randfacts`.

- ✓ **Pyjokes**- Pyjokes is a python library that is used to create one-line jokes for the users. Informally, it can also be referred as a fun python library which is pretty simple to use.

Command to install :- `pip install pyjokes`

- ✓ **Datetime**- This module is used to get the date and time for the user. This is a built-in module so there is no need to install this module externally. Python Datetime module supplies classes to work with date and time. Date and datetime are an object in Python, so when we manipulate them, we are actually manipulating objects and not string or timestamps.
- ✓ **Random2**- Python version 2 has a module named "random". This module provides a Python 3 ported version of Python 2.7's random module. It has also been backported to work in Python 2.6. In Python 3, the implementation of `randrange()` was changed, so that even with the same seed you get different sequences in Python 2 and 3.
- ✓ **Math**- This is a built-in module which is used to perform mathematical tasks. For example, `math.cos()` which returns the cosine of a number or `math.log()` returns the natural logarithm of a number, or the logarithm of number to base.
- ✓ **Warnings**- The warning module is actually a subclass of Exception which is a built-in class in Python. A warning in a program is distinct from an error. Conversely, a warning is not critical. It shows some message, but the program runs.
- ✓ **OS**- The os module is a built-in module which provides functions with which the user can interact with the os when they are running the program. This module provides a portable way of using operating system-dependent functionality. This module has functions with which the user can open the file which is mentioned in the program.
- ✓ **Serial**- This module encapsulates the access for the serial port. It provides backends for Python running on Windows, OSX, Linux, BSD and Iron Python. The module named "serial" automatically selects the appropriate backend.

- ✓ **Time-** This module provides many ways of representing time in code, such as objects, numbers, and strings. It also provides functionality other than representing time, like waiting during code execution and measuring the efficiency of our code. This is a built-in module so the installation is not necessary.
- ✓ **Wikipedia:-** This is a Python library that makes it easy to access and parse data from Wikipedia. Search Wikipedia, get article summaries, get data like links and images from a page, and more. Wikipedia is a multilingual online encyclopedia.
Command to install :- `pip install wikipedia`
- ✓ **Selenium Webdriver-** The selenium module is used to automate web browser interaction from Python. Several browsers/drivers are supported (Firefox, Chrome, Internet Explorer), as well as the Remote protocol. The supported python versions are python 3.5 and above.
Command to install :- `pip install selenium`
- ✓ **Requests-** The requests module allows you to send HTTP requests using Python. The HTTP request returns a Response Object with all the response data. With it, we can add content like headers, form data, multipart files, and parameters via simple Python libraries. It also allows you to access the response data of Python in the same way.
Command to install :- `pip install requests`
- ✓ **Webbrowser-** Webbrowser module is a convenient web browser controller. It provides a high-level interface that allows displaying Web-based documents to users. webbrowser can also be used as a CLI tool. It accepts a URL as the argument with the following optional parameters: `-n` opens the URL in a new browser window, if possible, and `-t` opens the URL in a new browser tab. This is a built-in module so installation is not required.

3.5. PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

3.5.1 PYTHON

Python is an OOPs (Object Oriented Programming) based, high level, interpreted programming language. It is a robust, highly useful language focused on rapid application development (RAD). Python helps in easy writing and execution of codes. Python can implement the same logic with as much as 1/5th code as compared to other OOPs languages. Python provides a huge list of benefits to all. The usage of Python is such that it cannot be limited to only one activity. Its growing popularity has allowed it to enter into some of the most popular and complex processes like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), natural language processing, data science etc. Python has a lot of libraries for every need of this project. For this project, libraries used are speech recognition to recognize voice, Pyttsx for text to speech, selenium for web automation etc.

It's owing to the subsequent strengths that Python has –

- ✓ **Easy to be told and perceive-** The syntax of Python is simpler; thence it's comparatively straightforward, even for beginners conjointly, to be told and perceive the language.
- ✓ **Multi-purpose language** – Python could be a multi-purpose programming language as a result of it supports structured programming, object-oriented programming yet as practical programming.
- ✓ **Support of open supply community** – As being open supply programming language, Python is supported by awfully giant developer community. Because of this, the bugs square measure simply mounted by the Python community. This characteristic makes Python terribly strong and adaptative.

3.5.2 DOMAIN

The internet of things, or IoT, is a system of interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines, objects, animals or people that are provided with unique identifiers (UIDs) and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction.

A *thing* in the internet of things can be a person with a heart monitor implant, a farm animal with a biochip transponder, an automobile that has built-in sensors to alert the driver when tire pressure is low or any other natural or man-made object that can be assigned an Internet Protocol (IP) address and is able to transfer data over a network.

Increasingly, organizations in a variety of industries are using IoT to operate more efficiently, better understand customers to deliver enhanced customer service, improve decision-making and increase the value of the business. An IoT ecosystem consists of web-enabled smart devices that use embedded systems, such as processors, sensors and communication hardware, to collect, send and act on data they acquire from their environments.

IoT devices share the sensor data they collect by connecting to an IoT gateway or other edge device where data is either sent to the cloud to be analysed or analysed locally. Sometimes, these devices communicate with other related devices and act on the information they get from one another. The devices do most of the work without human intervention, although people can interact with the devices -- for instance, to set them up, give them instructions or access the data.

3.6. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

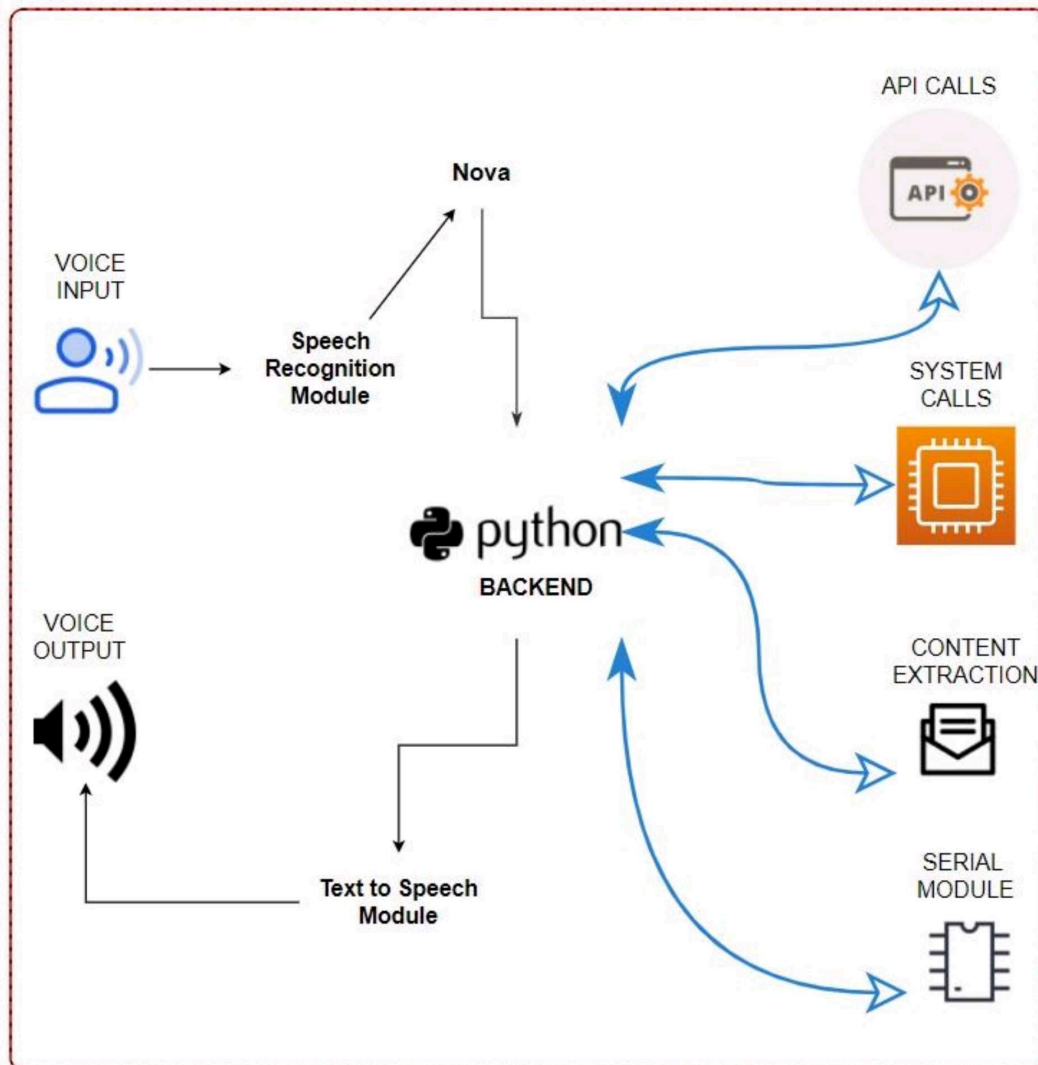


Fig 3.1 System Architecture

3.7 ALGORITHMS USED

3.7.1 SPEECH RECOGNITION MODULE

- ✓ The class which we are using is called Recognizer. It converts the audio files into text and module is used to give the output in speech. Energy threshold function represents the energy level threshold for sounds. Values below this threshold are considered silence, and values above this threshold are considered speech.

- ✓ Recognizer instance.adjust_for_ambient_noise(source, duration = 1), adjusts the energy threshold dynamically using audio from source (an Audio Source instance) to account for ambient noise.

3.7.2 SPEECH TO TEXT & TEXT TO SPEECH CONVERSION

- ✓ Pyttsx3 is a text-to-speech conversion library in Python. And can change the Voice, Rate and Volume by specific commands.
- ✓ Python provides an API called Speech Recognition to allow us to convert audio into text for further processing converting large or long audio files into text using the Speech Recognition API in python.
- ✓ We have Included sapi5 and espeak TTS Engines which can process the same.

3.7.3 PROCESS & EXECUTES THE REQUIRED COMMAND

- ✓ The said command is converted into text via speech recognition module and further stored in a temp.
- ✓ Then, Analyze the user's text via temp and decide what the user needs based on input provided and runs the while loop.
- ✓ Then, Commands are executed.

3.8 SYSTEM DESIGN:

3.8.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM:

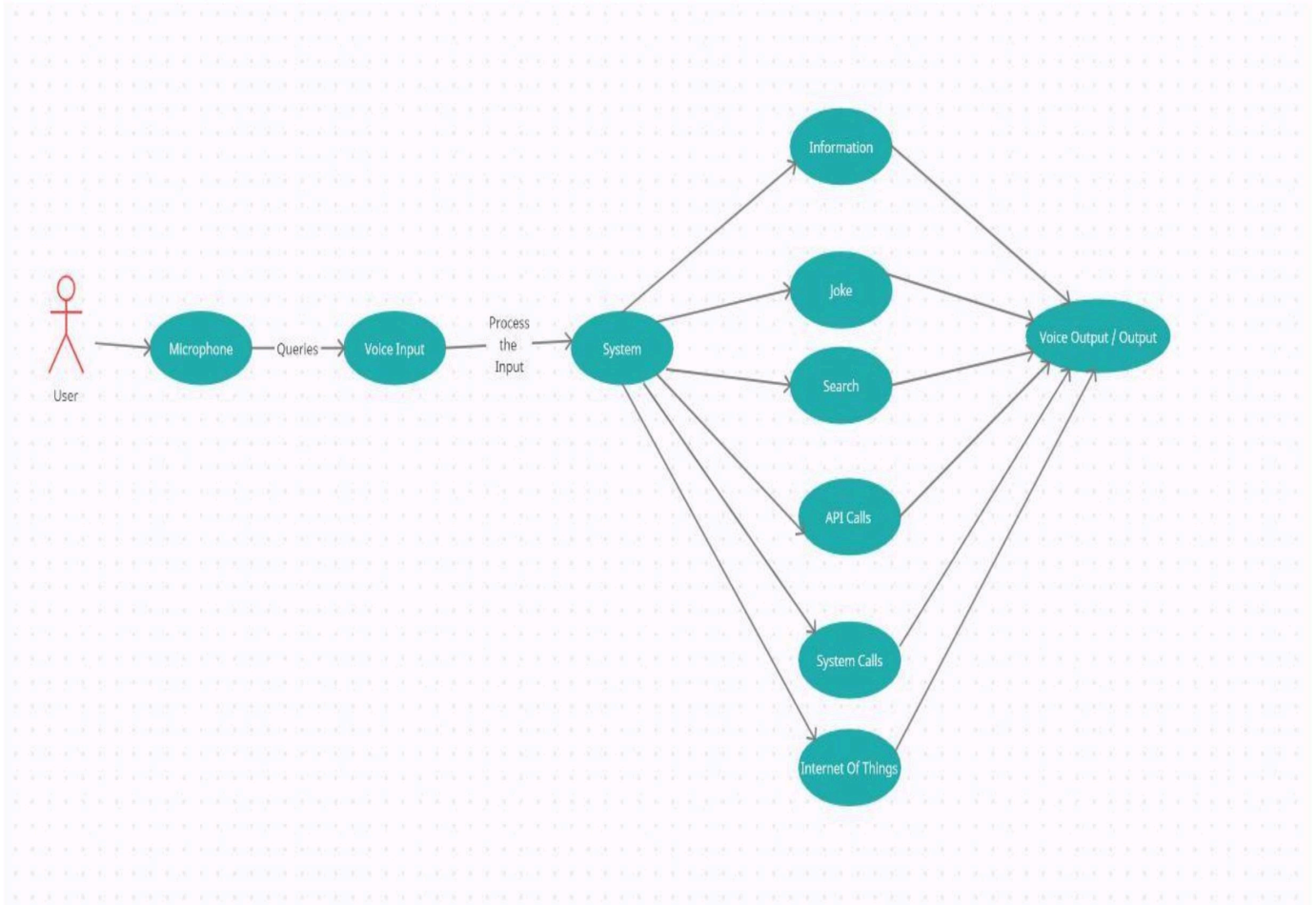


Fig 3.2. Use Case Diagram

- ✓ In this project there is only one user. The user queries command to the system. System and then interprets it and fetches answer. The response is sent back to the user.

3.8.2 COMPONENT DIAGRAM:

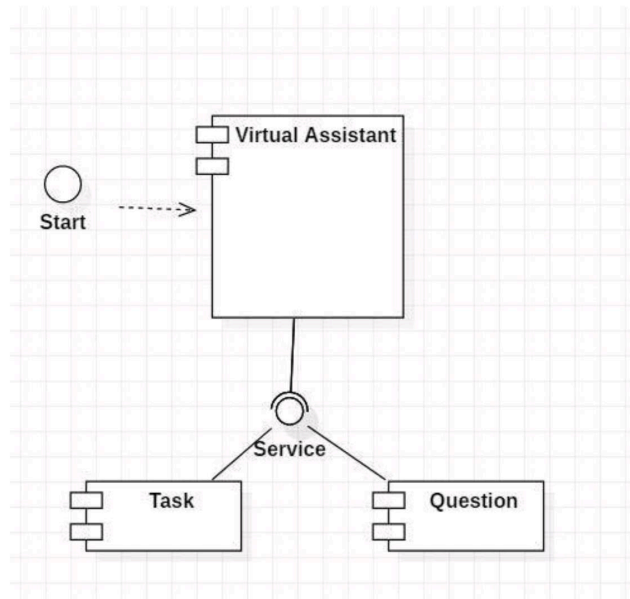


Fig 3.3. Component Diagram

- ✓ The main component here is the Virtual Assistant. It provides two specific service, executing Task or Answering your question.

SEQUENCE DIAGRAM:

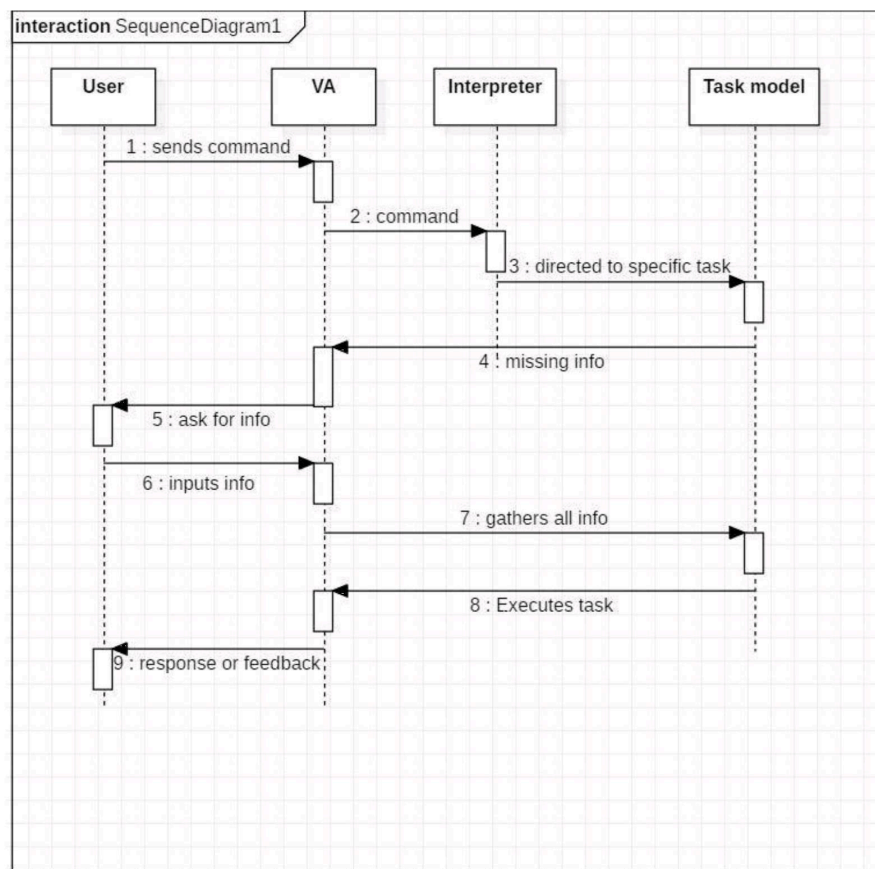


Fig 3.4. Sequence Diagram

- ✓ The user sends command to virtual assistant in audio form. The command is passed to the interpreter. It identifies what the user has asked and directs it to task executer. If the task is missing some info, the virtual assistant asks user back about it. The received information is sent back to task and it is accomplished. After execution feedback is sent back to user.

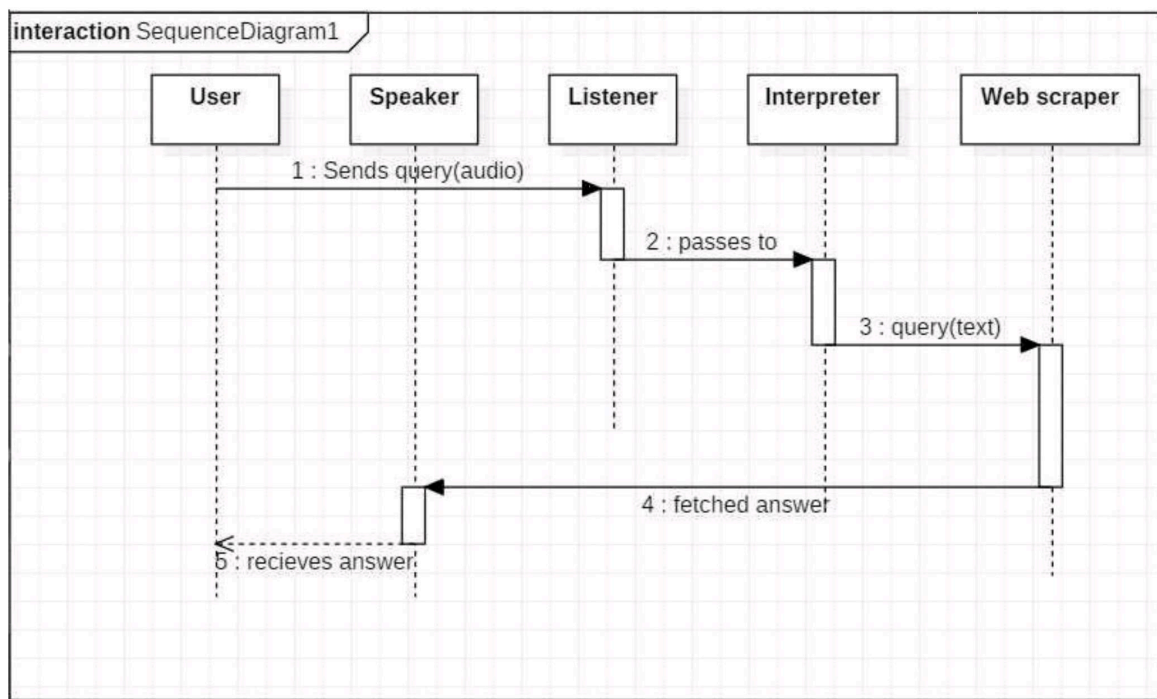


Fig 3.5. Sequence Diagram (Answering the user)

- ✓ The above sequence diagram shows how an answer asked by the user is being fetched from internet. The audio query is interpreted and sent to Web scraper. The web scraper searches and finds the answer. It is then sent back to speaker, where it speaks the answer to user.

3.9 Feasibility Study

Feasibility study can help you determine whether or not you should proceed with your project. It is essential to evaluate cost and benefit. It is essential to evaluate cost and benefit of the proposed system. Five types of feasibility study are taken into consideration.

1. **Technical feasibility:**

It includes finding out technologies for the project, both hardware and software. For virtual assistant, user must have microphone to convey their message and a speaker to listen when system speaks. These are very cheap now a days and everyone generally possess them. Besides, system needs internet connection While using, make sure you have a steady internet connection. It is also not an issue in this era where almost every home or office has Wi-Fi.

2. **Operational feasibility:**

It is the ease and simplicity of operation of proposed system. System does not require any special skill set for users to operate it. In fact, it is designed to be used by almost everyone. Kids who still don't know to write can read out problems for system and get answers.

3. **Economic feasibility:**

Here, we find the total cost and benefit of the proposed system over current system. For this project, the main cost is documentation cost. User also, would have to pay for microphone and speakers. Again, they are cheap and available. As far as maintenance is concerned, it won't cost too much.

4. **Organizational feasibility:**

This shows the management and organizational structure of the project. This project is not built by a team. The management tasks are all to be carried out by a single person. That won't create any management issues and will increase the feasibility of the project.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The project work of the voice assistant has been clearly explained in this report, how useful it is and how we can rely on a voice assistant for performing any/every task which the user needs to complete and how the assistant is developing everyday which we can hope that it'll be one of the biggest technology in the current technological world. Development of the software is almost completed from our side and it's working fine as expected which was discussed for some extra development. So, maybe some advancement might come in the near future where the assistant which we developed will be even more useful than it is now.

4.1. WORKING

It starts with a signal word. Users say the names of their voice assistants for the same reason. They might say, "Hey Siri!" or simply, "Alexa!" Whatever the signal word is, it wakes up the device. It signals to the voice assistant that it should begin paying attention. After the voice assistant hears its signal word, it starts to listen. The device waits for a pause to know you've finished your request. The voice assistant then sends our request over to its source code. Once in the source code, our request is compared to other requests. It's split into separate commands that our voice assistant can understand. The source code then sends these commands back to the voice assistant. Once it receives the commands, the voice assistant knows what to do next. If it understands, the voice assistant will carry out the task we asked for. For example, "Hey NOVA! What's the weather?" NOVA reports back to us in seconds. The more directions the devices receive, the better and faster they get at fulfilling our requests. The user gives the voice input through microphone and the assistant is triggered by the wake up word and performs the STT (Speech to Text) and converts it into a text and understands the Voice input and further performs the task said by the user repeatedly and delivers it via TTS (Text to Speech) module via AI Voice.

These are the important features of the voice assistant.

List of features that can be done with the assistant:

- Playing some video which, the user wants to see.
 - Telling some random fact at the start of the day with which the user can do their work in an informative way and the user will also learn something new.
 - One of the features which will be there in every assistant is playing some game so that the user can spend their free time in a fun way.
 - Users might forget to turn off the system which might contain some useful data but with a voice assistant, we can do that even after leaving the place where the system is just by commanding the assistant to turn the system off.

As discussed about the mandatory features to be listed in voice assistant are implemented in this work, brief explanation is given below.

API CALLS

We have used API keys for getting news information from newsapi and weather forecast from open weather map which can accurately fetch information and give results to the user.

SYSTEM CALLS

In this feature, we have used OS & Web Browser Module to access the desktop, calculator, task manager, command prompt & user folder. This can also restart the pc and open the chrome application.

CONTENT EXTRACTION

This can Perform content extraction from YouTube, Wikipedia and Chrome using the web driver module from selenium which provides all the implementations for the web drive like searching for a specific video to play, to get a specific information in google or from Wikipedia.

SERIAL MODULES

Finally, we used the serial module for implementing the Internet of Things (IOT) feature for this project. It is a module which acquires the access for the serial port of the Arduino board

and used port number 11 and COM3.

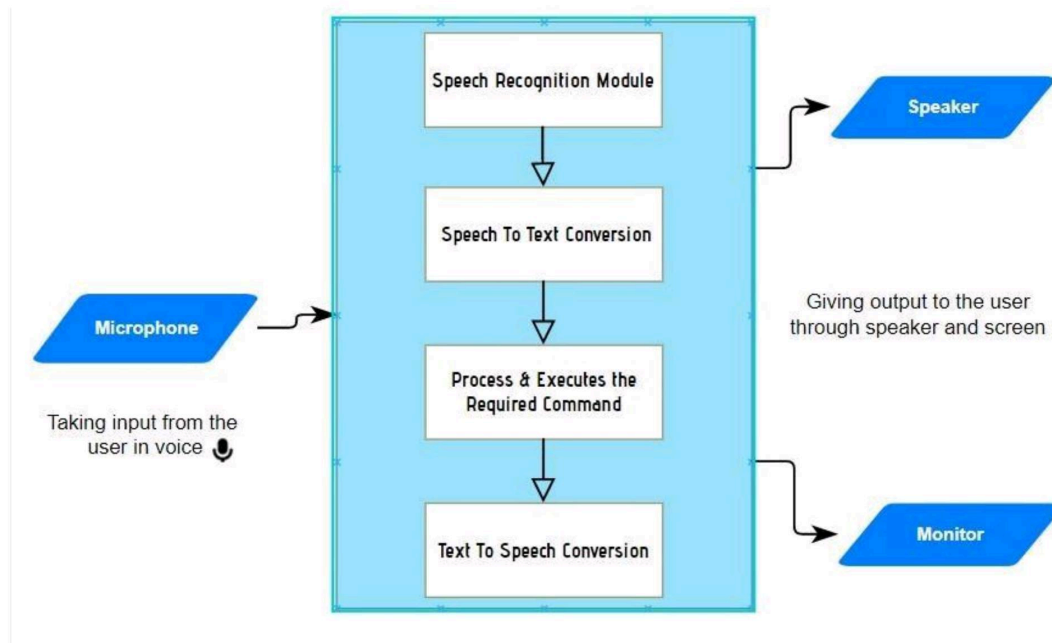


Fig 4.1. Flowchart

1) Must provide the user any information which they ask for: -

The user might need any information which will be available on the internet but searching for that information and reading that takes a lot of time but with the help of a voice assistant, we can complete that task of getting the information sooner than searching and reading it. So, this is a small proof that a voice assistant helps the user to save time

2) Telling the day's hot news in the user's location: -

In Common, watching a news channel just to know the important news in one's location takes a lot of time and the user might even want to listen to some news which is unnecessary to them or a news of some different location before getting to know the news which they want needs a lot of patience to the user but having a voice assistant makes all that nothing, it'll give the news of the location which the user wants to now or the news which they want to know.

3) Telling some joke to chill up the moment: -

Now let's be honest, everyone would have had at least one moment in their life where they were so tensed up or had an argument with their close people. So, these moments can be chilled up at least ten percentages with some random joke which might cool us that moment or stop that fight.

4) Opening the file/folder which the user wants: -

In the busy world, everything should do quick else, our schedule will get changed and sometimes we need assistance of someone to complete that task quickly but, if we have a voiceassistant, we can complete that task in right away in a hustle freeway. For example, let's say the user is doing some documentation but after a while, he needs some file for reference and he goes searching for that file which wastes a lot of time and he ends up missing the deadline but, with a voice assistant we can do the searching part in a quick way by commanding the assistant to open the folder. So, by this we can say that it is one of the important features of a voice assistant.

5) Telling the temperature/weather at the user's location: -

Let's start this with a question, why is it important for us to know the weather of the day? or why is it important for us to monitor the weather every day? The answer is pretty simple it forewarns the users asking about the weather telling that "it might rain today so carry an umbrella if you go out" or "It will be a sunny day so wear a sun glass". So, by this we can say that this is also a must have feature.

6) Searching for what the user asks:

Today in the 20th century, we people often get doubts and we need to clear that doubts as soon as possible else that one doubt will be multiplied and at the end, we'd have n doubts and to clear the doubts searching the question in the internet will give us an answer and clear our doubts and asking that to the assistant will save a lot of time. Other than clearing the doubts, we need to search a lot of questions or topics in the internet to keep up with the trend and we can do this searching just by giving command to our assistant, asking it to search a specific topic/question.

7) Internet of Things:

The final important feature which is the most important feature and that is Internet of Things which is a lot useful because, it'll save a lot of time. Let's take an example, let's say that there is a person with a walking disability and he has to turn on the fan but the switch is a bit far and he can't walk but what he can do is that, he can tell the assistant to turn on the fan and that will turn it on.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

5.1. CONCLUSION

As stated before, "voice assistant is one of the biggest problem solver" and you can see that in the proposals with the examples that it is in fact one of the biggest problem solver of the current world. We can see that voice assistant is one of the major evolving artificial intelligence in the current world once again on seeing the proposal examples because at the past, the best feature which a voice assistant had was telling the date and searching the web and giving the results but now look at the functions that it can do so with this, we can say that it is a evolving software in the current world. The main idea is to develop the assistant even more advanced than it is now and make it the best ai in the world which will save an ample of time for its users. I would like to conclude with the statement that we will try our best and give one of the best voice assistants which we are able to.

5.2. FUTURE SCOPE

We are entering the era of implementing voice-activated technologies to remain relevant and competitive. Voice-activation technology is vital not only for businesses to stay relevant with their target customers, but also for internal operations. Technology may be utilized to automate human operations, saving time for everyone. Routine operations, such as sending basic emails or scheduling appointments, can be completed more quickly, with less effort, and without the use of a computer, just by employing a simple voice command. People can multitask as a result, enhancing their productivity. Furthermore, relieving employees from hours of tedious administrative tasks allows them to devote more time to strategy meetings, brainstorming sessions, and other jobs that need creativity and human interaction.

1) Sending Emails with a voice assistant:

Emails, as we all know, are very crucial for communication because they can be used for any professional contact, and the finest service for sending and receiving emails is, as we all know, GMAIL. Gmail is a Google-created free email service. Gmail can be accessed over the web or using third-party apps that use the POP or IMAP protocols to synchronize email content.

2) Scheduling appointments using a voice assistant:

The demands on our time increase as our company grows. A growing number of people want to meet with us. We have a growing number of people who rely on us. We must check in on certain projects or set aside time to chat with possible business leads. There won't be enough hours in the day if we keep doing things the old way.

We need to get a better handle on our full-time schedule and devise a strategy for arranging appointments that doesn't interfere with our most critical job. By working with a virtual scheduler or, in other words, a virtual assistant, we let someone else worry about the organization and prioritize our schedule while we focus on the work.

3) Improved Interface of a voice assistant (VUI):

Voice user interfaces (VUIs) allow users to interact with a system by speaking commands. VUIs include virtual assistants like Amazon's Alexa and Apple's Siri. The real advantage of a VUI is that it allows users to interact with a product without using their hands or their eyes while focusing on anything else.

-Other benefits of a Voice user interface (VUI):

Speed and Efficiency:

Hands-free interactions are possible with VUIs. This method of interaction eliminates the need to click buttons or tap on the screen. The major means of human communication is speech. People have been using speech to form relationships for ages. As a result, solutions that allow customers to do the same are extremely valuable. Furthermore, even for experienced texters, dictating text messages has been demonstrated to be faster than typing. Hands-free interactions, at least in some circumstances, save time and boost efficiency.

Intuitiveness and convenience:

Intuitive user flow is required of high-quality VUIs, and technical advancements are expected to continue to improve the intuitiveness of voice interfaces. Compared to graphical UIs, VUIs require less cognitive effort from the user. Furthermore, everyone – from a small child to your grandmother – can communicate.

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APPENDICES

A) SOURCE CODE

```
import speech_recognition as sr
import wolframalpha
from YT_auto import music
from selenium_web_driver import inforr
from News import *
import randfacts
from pyjokes import *
from weather import *
import datetime
from search import sear
import random2
import math
import warnings
import open
import os
import serial
import time
arduino = serial.Serial(port='COM3', baudrate=115200, timeout=.1)
```

```
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

```
engine = p.init()
rate = engine.getProperty('rate')
engine.setProperty('rate', 150)
voices = engine.getProperty('voices')
engine.setProperty('voice', voices[0].id)
```

```
def speak(text):
    engine.say(text)
    engine.runAndWait()
```

```

def wishme():
    hour = int(datetime.datetime.now().hour)
    if hour > 0 and hour < 12:
        return ("Morning")
    elif hour >= 12 and hour < 16:
        return ("Afternoon")
    elif hour >= 16 and hour < 19:
        return ("evening")
    else:
        return ("night")

```

```

def quitApp():
    hour = int(datetime.datetime.now().hour)
    if hour >= 3 and hour < 18:
        print("have a good day sir")
        speak("have a good day sir")
    else:
        print("Goodnight sir")
        speak("Goodnight sir")
    print("Offline")
    exit(0)

```

```

def write_read(x):
    arduino.write(bytes(x, 'utf-8'))
    time.sleep(0.05)
    data = arduino.readline()
    return data

```

```

#flags
Light_status_flag = False

```

```

today_date = datetime.datetime.now()
r = sr.Recognizer()
speak("Tell the wake up word")
wake = "hello Nova"
with sr.Microphone() as source:
    r.energy_threshold = 10000
    r.adjust_for_ambient_noise(source, 1.2)
    print("Listening")
    audio = r.listen(source)
    wakeword = r.recognize_google(audio)

```

```

    print(wakeword)
if wake == wakeword:
    while True:
        speak("hello sir, good " + wishme() + ", i'm here to assist you.")
        speak("How are you")

    with sr.Microphone() as source:
        r.energy_threshold = 10000
        r.adjust_for_ambient_noise(source, 1.2)
        print("Listening")
        audio = r.listen(source)
        text = r.recognize_google(audio)
        print(text)

    if "what" and "about" and "you" in text:
        speak("I am also having a good day")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    while True:
        speak("What can i do for you??")

    with sr.Microphone() as source:
        r.energy_threshold = 10000
        r.adjust_for_ambient_noise(source, 1.2)
        print('Listening ....')
        audio = r.listen(source)
        text2 = r.recognize_google(audio)

    if "information" in text2:
        speak("You need information related to which topic")

    with sr.Microphone() as source:
        r.energy_threshold = 10000
        r.adjust_for_ambient_noise(source, 1.2)
        print('Listening ....')
        audio = r.listen(source)
        infor = r.recognize_google(audio)
        speak("Searching {} in wikipedia".format(infor))
        print("Searching {} in wikipedia".format(infor))

```

```

        assist = inforr()
        assist.get_info(infor)

elif "play" and "video" in text2:
    speak("Which video you want me to play??")

    with sr.Microphone() as source:
        r.energy_threshold = 10000
        r.adjust_for_ambient_noise(source, 1.2)
        print('Listening .... ')
        audio = r.listen(source)
        vid = r.recognize_google(audio)
        speak("Playing {} on youtube".format(vid))
        print("Playing {} on youtube".format(vid))
        assist = music()
        assist.play(vid)

elif "news" in text2:
    speak("Sure sir, Now I will read news for you")
    arr = news()
    for i in range(len(arr)):
        print(arr[i])
        speak((arr[i]))

elif "temperature" in text2:
    speak("Temperature in Chennai is" + str(temp()) + " degree celcius" + " and
with " + str(des()))
    print("Temperature in Chennai is" + str(temp()) + " degree celcius" + " and
with " + str(des()))

elif "funny" in text2:
    speak("Get ready for some chuckles")
    joke = pyjokes.get_joke()
    speak(joke)
    print(joke)

elif "your name" in text2:
    speak("My name is Next genn Optimal Voice Assistant Nova")

elif "fact" in text2:

```

```

speak("Sure sir , ")
x = randfacts.getFact()
speak("Did you know that," + x)
print(x)

elif "search" in text2:
    speak("What should i search for sir")
    with sr.Microphone() as source:
        r.energy_threshold = 10000
        r.adjust_for_ambient_noise(source, 1.2)
        print('Listening .... ')
        audio = r.listen(source)
        searc = r.recognize_google(audio)
    speak("Searching {} in Google".format(searc))
    print("Searching {} in Google".format(searc))
    asist = sear()
    asist.get_infoo(searc)

elif "game" in text2:
    speak("enter your lower limit sir")
    with sr.Microphone() as source:
        r.energy_threshold = 10000
        r.adjust_for_ambient_noise(source, 1.2)
        print('Listening .... ')
        audio = r.listen(source)
        lower = int(r.recognize_google(audio))
    speak("now, Enter your upper limit")
    with sr.Microphone() as source:
        r.energy_threshold = 10000
        r.adjust_for_ambient_noise(source, 1.2)
        print('Listening .... ')
        audio = r.listen(source)
        upper = int(r.recognize_google(audio))
    x = random2.randint(lower, upper)
    speak("\n\tYou've only " + str(round(math.log(upper - lower + 1, 2))) + "
chances to guess the integer!\n")
    print("\n\tYou've only " + str(round(math.log(upper - lower + 1, 2))) + "
chances to guess the integer!\n" + str(upper), str(lower))
    count = 0
    while count < math.log(upper - lower + 1, 2):
        count += 1
        speak("start guessing")
        speak("Guess a number")

```



```

        with sr.Microphone() as source:
            r.energy_threshold = 10000
            r.adjust_for_ambient_noise(source, 1.2)
            print('Listening .... ')
            audio = r.listen(source)
            guess = int(r.recognize_google(audio))
        if x == guess:
            print("Congratulations you did it in " + str(count) + " try")
            speak("Congratulations you did it in " + str(count) + " try")
            break
        elif x > guess:
            print("You guessed too small!")
            speak("You guessed too small!")
        elif x < guess:
            print("You Guessed too high!")
            speak("You Guessed too high!")
    if count >= math.log(upper - lower + 1, 2):
        print("\nThe number is %d" % x)
        speak("\nThe number is %d" % x)
        print("\tBetter Luck Next time!")
        speak("\tBetter Luck Next time!")

elif "reboot the system" in text2:
    speak("Do you wish to restart your computer ?")
    with sr.Microphone() as source:
        r.energy_threshold = 10000
        r.adjust_for_ambient_noise(source, 1.2)
        print('Listening .... ')
        audio = r.listen(source)
        restart = r.recognize_google(audio)
elif "light off" in text2:
    #if Light_status_flag == True:
        cmd = "OFF"
        Status = write_read(cmd)
        speak("Lights are turned off")
    #elif Light_status_flag == False:
elif "stop" or "exit" or "end" in text2:
    speak("It's a pleasure helping you and I am always here to help you out!")
    quitApp()

```

B) SCREENSHOTS

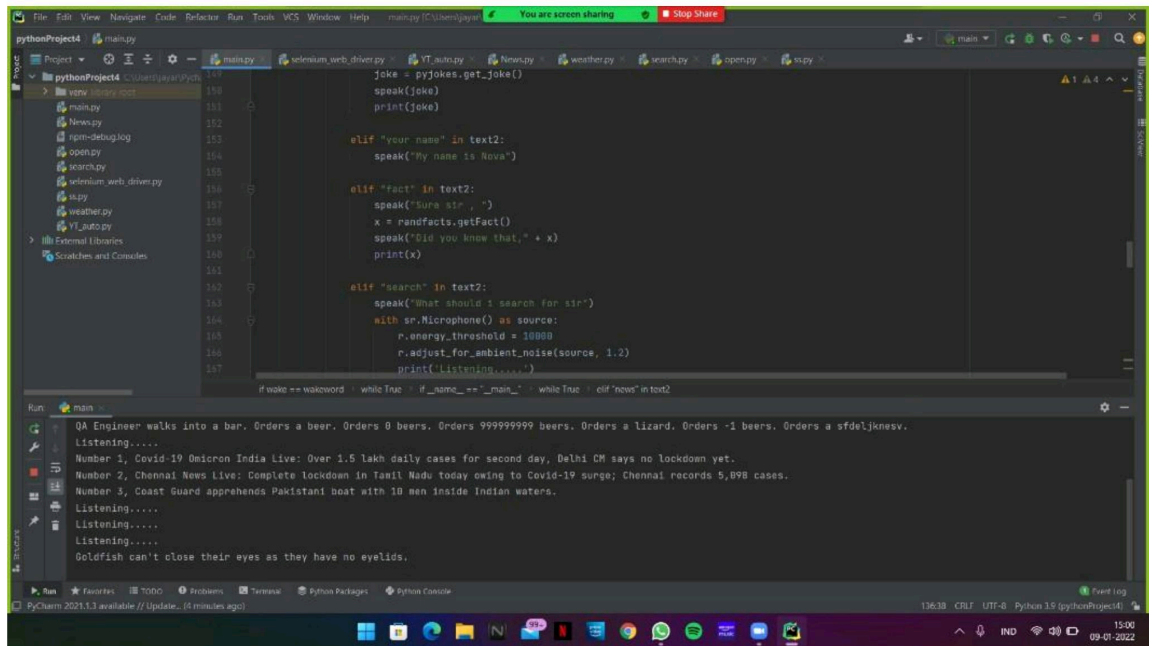
The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The main editor displays a Python script with the following code:

```
137 speak("Sure sir, Now I will read news for you")
138 arr = news()
139 for i in range(len(arr)):
140     print(arr[i])
141     speak(arr[i])
142
143 elif "temperature" in text2:
144     speak("Temperature in Chennai is" + str(temp()) + " degree celcius" + " and with " + str(des()))
145     print("Temperature in Chennai is" + str(temp()) + " degree celcius" + " and with " + str(des()))
146
147 elif "funny" in text2:
148     speak("Get ready for some chuckles")
149     joke = pyjokes.get_joke()
150     speak(joke)
151     print(joke)
152
153 elif "your name" in text2:
154     speak("My name is Nova")
155
```

The Run console at the bottom shows the output of the script:

```
main
hello Nova
Listening
I am doing great what about you
Listening....
QA Engineer walks into a bar. Orders a beer. Orders 0 beers. Orders 999999999 beers. Orders a lizard. Orders -1 beers. Orders a sfdeljknesv.
Listening....
Number 1, Covid-19 Outbreak India Live: Over 1.5 Lakh daily cases for second day, Delhi CM says no lockdown yet.
Number 2, Chennai News Live: Complete lockdown in Tamil Nadu today owing to Covid-19 surge; Chennai records 5,098 cases.
Number 3, Coast Guard apprehends Pakistani boat with 10 men inside Indian waters.
```

This screenshot is similar to the first one, showing the same Python script in the PyCharm IDE. The code is identical to the first screenshot. The Run console output is also identical, showing the same sequence of events and text output from the script.



Intelligent Virtual Assistant Using NLP

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ABSTRACT

This paper proposes the development of a voice assistant integrated into an augmented reality (AR) environment. In recent years, the popularity of voice assistants has surged, driven by the widespread embrace of smart speakers and mobile devices. Concurrently, rapid advancements in AI technology have introduced fresh avenues for engaging with digital information and manipulating real-world objects.

The proposed system aims to combine the convenience and ease of use of a voice assistant with the immersive and interactive nature of AR. The user will be able to access the voice assistant through a wearable device, such as smart glasses or a headset. The voice assistant will respond to the user's voice commands and provide relevant information and assistance, displayed as virtual overlays in the AR environment.

The implementation of the system will require overcoming technical challenges related to the integration of voice recognition and AI technology, as well as ensuring user privacy and security. However, the potential benefits of a voice assistant in any environment make it a promising area for future research and development

KEYWORDS -- Voice Recognition, Natural Language Processing (NLP), Virtual Assistant, Task Automation, Personalization, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Accessibility, Voice Search.

I. INTRODUCTION

Voice assistants, exemplified by Amazon's Alexa, Apple's Siri, and Google Assistant, have seamlessly integrated into our daily routines, offering convenient access to information and assistance. Concurrently, augmented reality (AR) technology has experienced rapid advancements, empowering us to interact with digital information and objects in the tangible world.

In this context, the integration of voice assistants with AR technology presents an exciting opportunity to create a more immersive and interactive experience for users. A voice assistant in an AR environment would allow users to access information and assistance through natural language voice commands, while also displaying relevant visual information in the AR space

The potential applications of such a system are numerous. For instance, a user might employ the voice assistant to traverse a city or museum, obtain real-time translations, or retrieve information about products within a store. In industrial or commercial settings, workers could use the system

to receive instructions and guidance, improving their efficiency and safety

Implementing such a system would require overcoming technical challenges related to the integration of voice recognition and AR technology, as well as ensuring user privacy and security. However, the benefits of a voice assistant in an AR environment make it a promising area for research and development. This paper proposes the development of a voice assistant integrated into an AR environment. The system will use natural language processing and machine learning algorithms to interpret user voice commands and provide relevant information and assistance

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The integration of voice assistants and augmented reality (AR) technology presents an exciting opportunity for creating a more immersive and interactive experience for users. The popularity of voice assistants is on the rise, exemplified by devices like Amazon's Alexa, Apple's Siri, and Google Assistant, offering convenient access to information and assistance. Simultaneously, augmented reality (AR) technology has seen rapid advancements, enabling interactions with digital information and objects in the tangible world. This literature survey endeavors to investigate the present research landscape concerning the amalgamation of voice assistants and AR technology, exploring potential applications and addressing the associated challenges.

1. Hong et al. (2019): examined the use of ARVA in the education domain. The authors developed an ARVA based mobile app that allowed students to interact with virtual learning materials in a more engaging and interactive way. The results showed that the ARVA-based app significantly improved student motivation and learning outcomes
2. Cerratto-Pargman and Fernaeus (2019): discussed the challenges of designing ARVA for educational purposes. The authors highlighted the need for a more user-centered design approach, as well as the importance of considering the socio- cultural context

in which ARVA is being used.

3. Xiang et al. (2019): investigated the challenges of integrating virtual assistant functionality with AR technology. The authors identified
4. Martínez-García et al. (2021): discussed the challenges of protecting user 5 privacy and securing data in ARVA. The authors highlighted the importance of implementing appropriate data protection measures and informing users about the collection and use of their data
5. Prabhu et al. (2018): healthcare industry, ARVA has been explored as a tool for improving patient outcomes and education. Found that ARVA-based patient education significantly improved patient knowledge and satisfaction.
6. ee and Han (2019): ARVA has also been used in the tourism industry to enhance the visitor experience. found that ARVA-based tour guides improved visit or engagement and satisfaction
7. Chai et al. (2021): The use of ARVA in remote collaboration has been explored as well. Found that ARVA based remote collaboration improved communication and task performance for distributed teams. The use of ARVA in gaming has also been explored, with games such as PokemonGo and Ingress using AR to provide an immersive gaming experience. The success of these games has led to increased interest in ARVA as a platform for gaming and entertainment. ARVA has been used for employee training in various industries
8. Zhang et al. (2020): The learning with ARVA has been explored as well. This integration allows ARVA to provide more personalized and context-aware assistance to users. (2020) found that the use of machine learning in ARVA improved user satisfaction and task performance.

Facial Recognition and Ethical Considerations – (The Push for Fairness and Privacy)

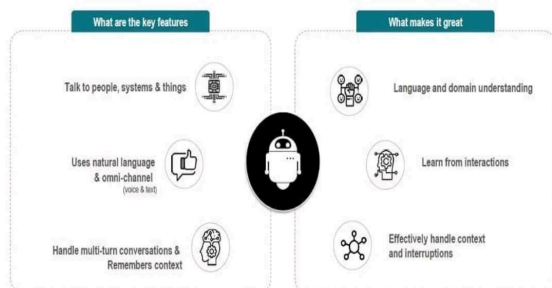
Summary: As facial recognition technology advances, ethical considerations have come to the forefront. This section explores the work of ethicists, privacy advocates, and legal scholars who have contributed to discussions on data protection, bias mitigation, and consent within facial recognition systems.

The Issue: The gathering, retention, and utilization of facial data raise substantial privacy concerns. Users may lack complete awareness of the ways in which their facial data is collected, stored, and employed..

Overall, the literature suggests that ARVA has significant potential in various domains, including retail, education, and hospitality. However, technical challenges, user adoption, and privacy concerns need to be addressed for successful implementation

II. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The suggested system for the Augmented Reality Voice Assistant is a software application that merges the functionalities of a voice assistant with the immersive experiences offered by augmented reality technology. The system is designed to provide users with a more intuitive and natural way to interact with technology, by enabling them to use voice commands to control and interact with virtual objects in an augmented reality environment. The system will consist of a mobile application that can be installed on a smartphone or tablet, which will use the device's camera and sensors to create an augmented reality environment. The application will also include a voice assistant feature, which will allow users to give voice commands to control and interact with virtual objects in the augmented reality environment. The system will also include a range of other features, such as the ability to set reminders, create todo lists, and control smart home devices. The user will be able to activate these features using voice commands, and the system will respond with relevant actions. In its intended use, the voice assistant seeks to provide users with a more intuitive and natural means of interacting with technology. This overarching goal reflects a commitment to simplifying the user experience and enhancing engagement through innovative methods, ultimately aiming for a more seamless integration of technology into daily life.



To further enhance this project, the integration of Virtual Reality (VR) in customer-facing chatbots can significantly elevate customer engagement and

personalize the shopping experience. In the domain of product shopping, utilizing VR enables customers to visualize and engage with products within a virtual environment. This offers a more immersive and interactive method to explore items before finalizing a purchase decision. This approach enhances customer satisfaction by closing the gap between online and offline shopping experiences, creating a scenario more reminiscent of physically browsing through a store.

Additionally, the rising trend of online purchases presents an opportunity for businesses to facilitate increased interaction and a more personalized buying experience. Virtual Reality can play a crucial role in establishing virtual try-on experiences for clothing and accessories, enabling customers to preview how products appear on them before committing to a purchase. This level of personalization not only boosts customer confidence in their buying decisions but also fosters a sense of connection with the brand.

Furthermore, as customers progressively interact with chatbots for inquiries and product acquisitions, the incorporation of Virtual Reality introduces a new layer to immersive shopping experiences. For instance, VR can be employed to showcase detailed product features or provide virtual tours of physical stores. This innovative approach not only resonates with the changing preferences of tech-savvy consumers but also places businesses at the forefront of technological advancements in the e-commerce landscape. The potential impact of this initiative is significant, with the ambition to revolutionize the way we interact with technology. By emphasizing natural, intuitive, and immersive interactions, the voice assistant aspires to reshape user expectations, setting a new standard for the relationship between individuals and their technological environments. This transformative potential extends across various domains, from productivity and entertainment to education and beyond.

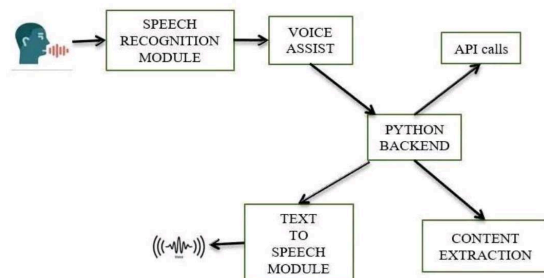
In terms of technology, the voice assistant leverages the capabilities of the mobile device camera and sensors, coupled with natural language processing and augmented reality technology. This technological fusion forms the backbone of the initiative, enabling

the creation of a sophisticated and user-friendly interface that responds to both voice commands and real-world environments.

IV SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

A voice assistant system comprises several integral components that work in tandem to provide a seamless user experience. The first stage involves Voice Input, where users communicate commands through a microphone. Subsequently, the Speech Recognition Engine converts spoken words into text, enabling the system to comprehend the user's input. Natural Language Processing (NLP) is then employed to interpret the meaning behind the text, allowing the system to discern the user's intent accurately. This stage involves processing and understanding the nuances of human language, making the interaction more natural and intuitive.

The second set of components revolves around the core functionalities of the voice assistant. Intent Recognition comes into play, matching the user's command to predefined intents that the system is programmed to understand. Following this, Response Generation generates an appropriate response based on the recognized intent. This response may take the form of text, speech, or a combination of both, tailoring the interaction to suit the user's needs. These components collectively ensure that the voice assistant comprehends user commands and delivers relevant and timely responses.

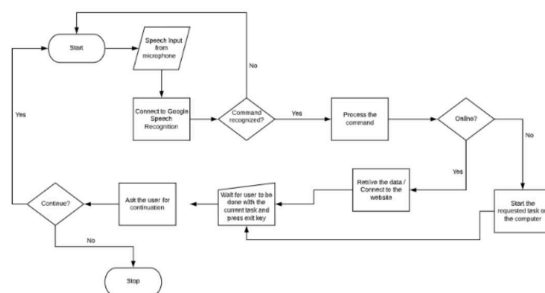


The final components focus on the management and retrieval of information. Dialog Management controls the flow of conversation, ensuring a coherent and efficient exchange between the user and the voice assistant. Meanwhile, the Knowledge Base serves as a

repository of information that the voice assistant taps into to answer user queries. This database encompasses a wide range of topics, from factual information to procedural details, enhancing the system's ability to provide accurate and informative responses. In essence, the orchestration of these components results in a sophisticated voice assistant system capable of understanding, responding, and engaging in meaningful interactions with users.

V. DESCRIPTION OF SOFTWARE FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING PLAN OF THE PROPOSED MODEL/SYSTEM

System testing is a phase of software testing in which the entire system is examined in accordance with the specifications outlined in the Software Requirement Specification (SRS) document. It is conducted after the completion of integration testing and is used to evaluate the quality and performance of the entire system. The primary goal of system testing is to confirm that the developed system complies with both functional and non-functional requirements, ensuring its proper functionality as anticipated.



Integration testing is a category of software testing designed to assess the integration among various components or modules within a software application. The principal objective of integration testing is to confirm that independently developed modules or components function correctly when combined into a cohesive and larger system.

Python:

Python is widely recognized for its versatility in the field of facial authentication and recognition. The language's extensive library support, particularly through packages like OpenCV and dlib, empowers developers to implement robust facial recognition systems. Python's ease of use and its ability to handle complex data structures make it an ideal choice for image processing and facial feature extraction.

Open Source Community and Resources: Python's open-source nature has fostered a strong community of developers who create and share facial recognition resources, libraries, and best practices. This collaborative environment accelerates development and troubleshooting, making Python a dependable choice for facial authentication and recognition projects.

PyCharm : PyCharm stands out as a widely used integrated development environment (IDE) tailored for Python, offering significant improvements to the development workflow in facial authentication and recognition projects. In such projects, PyCharm offers several advantages, as outlined below in two passages:

Efficient Development Environment: PyCharm provides an efficient and user-friendly development environment for facial authentication and recognition projects. It supports various Python libraries and frameworks commonly used in these projects, such as OpenCV, Dlib, TensorFlow, and PyTorch. The integrated features within the IDE, such as code completion, debugging tools, and seamless version control integration, streamline the development process. This simplifies the tasks of writing, testing, and optimizing code for face detection, landmark detection, and recognition algorithms. With PyCharm, you can leverage the power of Python and its scientific computing ecosystem more effectively, ultimately speeding up the development and testing phases.

Libraries and Frameworks:

SpeechRecognition Library: Utilized for converting audio input into text, enabling the voice assistant to understand user commands.

NLTK (Natural Language Toolkit): Employs NLP techniques to process and analyze the text, facilitating comprehension of user intent and language nuances.

Intent Recognition Functions: Custom functions designed to match user commands with predefined intents, allowing the system to identify the purpose of the input.

Text-to-Speech (TTS) Functions: Implements functions for converting generated responses into spoken words, enabling the voice assistant to communicate with users.

Dialog Management Functions: Controls the flow of conversation, ensuring a coherent and contextually relevant interaction between the user and the voice assistant.

Knowledge Base Functions: Custom functions accessing a repository of information, enabling the voice assistant to retrieve relevant data to answer user queries.

User Interface (UI) Functions: Incorporates functions for presenting information to users through a graphical interface, enhancing the overall user experience.

Audio Output Functions: Manages the output of audio responses through speakers, providing users with a seamless and interactive experience without displaying pip codes.

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The completion of the implementation and testing phase of the artificial intelligence (A.I.) voice assistant marks a significant achievement. The system seamlessly integrates various technologies and tools, resulting in a functional and reliable voice assistant capable of interacting with users. Key features include voice input recognition, natural language processing for understanding user commands, and the generation of human-like voice outputs. Additionally, the system leverages advanced algorithms to track the user's context and provide relevant responses.

The comprehensive testing process, encompassing functional, integration, system, and user acceptance

testing, ensures the accuracy, reliability, and user-friendliness of the voice assistant. The outcome is a well-tested system poised to enhance user experiences within the realm of artificial intelligence. One major advantage of this A.I. voice assistant is its ability to significantly improve user experiences. The technology provides a more immersive and interactive platform, allowing users to better understand and engage with the information provided by the assistant, contributing to an overall positive user interaction.

Furthermore, the adoption of voice commands enhances efficiency, enabling users to quickly and easily access information or complete tasks without manual input. This proves particularly valuable in situations where users may have their hands occupied or need to multitask, saving time and boosting overall efficiency. The incorporation of natural language processing and machine learning algorithms facilitates enhanced personalization. Over time, the voice assistant can adapt to users' preferences and behaviors, delivering more personalized and tailored responses. This adaptive capability contributes to a more individualized and user-centric experience.

Lastly, the marriage of artificial intelligence and voice technology opens up exciting possibilities for new applications. This combination has the potential to revolutionize various fields, including education, healthcare, and entertainment, offering innovative solutions and experiences. The A.I. voice assistant stands as a testament to the evolving landscape of technology, ushering in a new era of user interaction and engagement.

VII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development of a Python-based voice assistant system represents a significant leap forward in enhancing user experiences and efficiency. Empowered with sophisticated speech recognition and natural language processing capabilities, this voice assistant enables users to interact seamlessly with technology through voice commands. By providing a platform where users can effortlessly access information, perform tasks, and

receive human-like responses, the system contributes to a more intuitive and user-friendly environment. The project lays the foundation for future enhancements, ensuring continuous improvements in functionality and user satisfaction.

The implemented voice assistant not only streamlines user interactions but also holds great potential for diverse applications. Its adaptability allows small and medium-sized businesses to leverage this technology for strategic decision-making and effective inventory stock management. Moreover, the system fosters connectivity among business owners, creating a collaborative platform where they can share insights and support each other based on market needs. The voice assistant eliminates the need for multiple platforms to manage shop details, covering aspects such as performance appraisal, product details, employee information, bills, and payments, thus simplifying the overall management process.

Looking ahead, the voice assistant system opens up avenues for innovation and further integration with emerging technologies. As it continues to evolve, it has the potential to revolutionize not only business management but also user interactions across various domains. The commitment to ongoing improvement ensures that this Python-based voice assistant remains at the forefront of providing efficient and user-centric solutions in the dynamic landscape of voice-activated technologies.

VIII. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

To further enhance this project, the integration of Virtual Reality (VR) in customer-facing chatbots can significantly elevate customer engagement and personalize the shopping experience. In the context of product shopping, the utilization of Virtual Reality (VR) enables customers to visually and interactively engage with products within a virtual environment. This immersive approach provides a compelling way to explore items before committing to a purchase decision. Consequently, it elevates customer

satisfaction by narrowing the divide between the online and offline shopping experiences, creating an experience reminiscent of physically browsing through a store.

Additionally, the rising trend of online purchases presents an opportunity for businesses to facilitate increased interaction and a more personalized buying experience. Virtual Reality can serve as a crucial element in establishing virtual try-on experiences for clothing and accessories. This capability empowers customers to visually assess how products appear on them before making a purchase decision. This level of personalization not only boosts customer confidence in their buying decisions but also fosters a sense of connection with the brand.

Furthermore, as customers progressively interact with chatbots for inquiries and product purchases, the incorporation of Virtual Reality introduces a new layer to immersive shopping experiences. For instance, VR can be employed to showcase detailed product features or provide virtual tours of physical stores. This innovative approach not only corresponds to the changing preferences of tech-savvy consumers but also situates businesses at the forefront of technological advancements in the e-commerce landscape.

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