

GLOBAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE AND RESEARCHES

BEAUTY BOT

N. Jyothirmayi*¹, A. Soniya², Y. Grace³, MR. C. Kishor Kumar Reddy⁴ & DR B.V. Ramana Murthy⁵

*1,2,3,4&5 Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women, Hyderabad

ABSTRACT

Although it is still an emerging technology, the increasing usage of chatbots has opened a promising touchpoint for citizen and customer engagement. The personal assistant, a human is inefficient and takes a long time to process a single request such as booking tickets, ordering food etc. This reduces the throughput and business performance drastically. It is a human like conversational character. It is a computer program which conducts a conversation through auditory or textual methods. It often acts as a virtual assistant and it can have its own virtualization. There are different kinds of chatbots with the aim of realizing natural human-computer interaction. As the chat-bots use various features, much handwork is needed to build the feature data. Pediatric Generic Medicine Consultant Chatbot, it is a conversational chatbot that is designed to prescribe, suggest and give information on generic medicines for children. Starting in 1966 with the introduction of the ELIZA chatbot, a great deal of effort has been devoted towards the goal of developing a chatbot system that would be able to pass the turning test.

Keywords: Chatbot, Platform, node-RED, services, skills.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 About the project

A chat bot is a computer program or an artificial intelligence which conducts a conversation via auditory or textual methods. Such program are often designed to convincingly simulate how a human would behave as a conversational partner, thereby passing the Turing test. The beauty bot is basically developed to provide services required by the customers at a particular time. When user asks for services the bot displays the menu which includes all the services available. The user gives input i.e. customer tells the bot to take the order of services he needs. The bot asks the customer to enter the time at which he wants a particular service and the services he needs. The bot displays the confirmation message that the order of services at the given time is confirmed. The customer can ask for offers and the bot responds accordingly. The user can ask for branches or locations of particular saloon and the timings of saloon. Users can ask for the time required to complete services selected by them.

1.2 Objectives

- **Reduce the volume of your customer interaction:** Customers who interact with a business tend to have a problem they had like to resolve. You can reduce your interaction volume by giving the customer the right tools to solve the issue itself.
- **Reduce the effort required by your customer to solve an issue:** The chatbot could either direct the customer to the most relevant information for their problem or deliver contextual details to an agent to reduce the friction during a customer services interaction.
- **Bots might align your customer's preferred channel with your business's preferred channel:** Let's face it. It's more convenient for a business to solve a customer issue with a FAQ than a customer phone call. Bots could bring the customer and business together in the same channel—e.g. A chat interface.
- **Optimize the operations of your contact center:** Route your customer to the right person the first time, send automated responses to your agents, give context to your customer interactions.
- **Generate revenue through automated sales:** Up-sell to your customers automatically. Send them discounts or use a bot to automatically renew a subscription.

1.3 Scope

As the industry grows, more competitors will enter the market and growth will be exponential. Chatbots will be almost indistinguishable from their human counterparts, if anything, even better. According to Gartner, chatbots will power 85% of all customer service interactions by the year 2020. In fact, the average person will have more conversations with bots than with their spouse.

The future is still bright, but it'll take some hard-nosed engineering to get there. Chatbots use Artificial Intelligence to run, and the field of AI is equal parts exciting and equal parts bewildering. Various acronyms and words are thrown around and at first glance it seems they're all interchangeable with each other.

In the short future, the simpler chatbots are going to dominate. Less Artificial Intelligence, more **rule-based** development (like websites or apps- you click or do that triggers another action). One can already see Facebook's latest adjustment to use more buttons (vs. primarily texting). People and Technology are just not there quite yet for the mainstream to understand every user input. But buttons and occasional text commands are easy to use and develop.

1.4 Advantages

- Reduced Costs – chatbots eliminate the requirement of any manpower during online interaction and are hence seen as a big advantage by companies receiving multiple queries at once. This also presents companies with the opportunity to save on costs while aligning chatbots with their goals and hence presenting customers with a particular type of interaction leading to conversion.
- 24-7 availability – Unlike humans, chatbots once installed can attend queries at any time of the day. Thus, the customer doesn't have to wait for the company executive to help them. This also lets companies keep an eye on the traffic during the non-working hours and reach out to them later. On the other hand, while hiring people, there would be no access to these potential customers and could lead to loss of business.
- Learning and Updating – AI-based chatbots are capable of learning from interactions and updating themselves on their own. This is a big benefit when it comes to investing time in educating the executives about the same. Due to machine learning and algorithms capable of updating themselves, the need for same is eliminated while using a Chatbot.
- Multiple Customer Handling – Humans have a limit to the number of clients they can handle at once. However, with chatbots, there is no such constraint and they can handle as many queries as required at once. This is a major benefit of using chatbots as no customer stays unattended and everyone's problem is being resolved. Developers are trying to come up with new features which can work on voice assisted services and help in guided sales. However, this is still expected to take some time, but will be a major breakthrough in the Chatbot and AI industry.

1.5 Disadvantages :

- Complex interface-chatbots are often seen to be complicated and require a lot of time to understand users' requirements. It is also the poor processing which is not able to filter results in time that can annoy people.
- Inability to Understand – Due to fixed programs, chatbots can be stuck if an unsaved query is presented in front of them. This can lead to customer dissatisfaction and result in loss. It is also the multiple messaging that can be taxing for users and deteriorate the overall experience on the website.
- Time-Consuming – Chatbots are installed with the motive to speed-up the response and improve customer interaction. However, due to limited data-availability and time required for self-updating, this process appears more time-taking and expensive. Therefore, in place of attending several customers at a time, chatbots appear confused about how to communicate with people.
- Increased Installation Cost – Chatbots are useful programs that help you save a lot of manpower by ensuring the all-time availability and serving to several clients at once. But unlike humans, every chatbot needs to be programmed differently for a new business which increases the initial installation cost. This also increases the time needed to prepare for the program and plan everything effectively. Considering the

last-minute changes that can always happen, this is a risky investment as updating the program will invite added costs to it.

- Zero decision-making – Chatbots are known for being infamous because of their inability to make decisions. A similar situation has landed big companies like Microsoft etc. in trouble when their chatbot went on making a racist rant. Therefore, it is critical to ensure proper programming of your chatbot to prevent any such incident which can hamper your brand.
- Poor Memory – Chatbots are not able to memorize the past conversation which forces the user to type the same thing again & again. This can be cumbersome for the customer and annoy them because of the effort required. Thus, it is important to be careful while designing chatbots and make sure that the program is able to comprehend user queries and respond accordingly.

1.6 Applications

- Reduced Costs – chatbots eliminate the requirement of any manpower during online interaction and are hence seen as a big advantage by companies receiving multiple queries at once. This also presents companies with the opportunity to save on costs while aligning chatbots with their goals and hence presenting customers with a particular type of interaction leading to conversion.
- 24-7 availability – Unlike humans, chatbots once installed can attend queries at any time of the day. Thus, the customer doesn't have to wait for the company executive to help them. This also lets companies keep an eye on the traffic during the non-working hours and reach out to them later. On the other hand, while hiring people, there would be no access to these potential customers and could lead to loss of business.
- Learning and Updating – AI-based chatbots are capable of learning from interactions and updating themselves on their own. This is a big benefit when it comes to investing time in educating the executives about the same. Due to machine learning and algorithms capable of updating themselves, the need for same is eliminated while using a Chatbot.
- Multiple Customer Handling – Humans have a limit to the number of clients they can handle at once. However, with chatbots, there is no such constraint and they can handle as many queries as required at once. This is a major benefit of using chatbots as no customer stays unattended and everyone's problem is being resolved. Developers are trying to come up with new features which can work on voice assisted services and help in guided sales. However, this is still expected to take some time, but will be a major breakthrough in the Chatbot and AI industry.
- Chatbots may improve company work processes in the following ways: queue management, call transfers, post-call work and reporting, knowledge base navigation, issue resolution, technical helpdesk requests, vacation requests, learning and development, meeting scheduling, performance management, and so on.

1.7 Software requirement

- IBM Watson requirement
- Node-RED
- Facebook

II. LITERATURE SURVEY :

A chatbots aims to make a conversation between both human and machine. The machine has been embedded knowledge to identify the sentences and making a decision itself as a response to answer a question. Chatbots will be completely based on a text based user interface, allowing the user to type commands and receive text as well as text to speech response. Chatbots are usually tasteful services, remembering previous commands in order to provide functionality. It can be utilized securely by an even larger audience when chatbots technology is integrated with popular webservices.

The college inquiry chatbots will be built using artificial algorithms that analyze user's queries and understand user's message. The response principle is matching the input sentence from a user. The User can ask the question any college related activities through the chatbot without physically available to the college for inquiry.

The system analyses the question and then answers to the user. With the help of artificial intelligence, the system answers the query asked by the students. The system replies using an effective Graphical User Interface as if a real person is talking to the user. The user just has to register himself to the system and has to login to the system.

The chatbots consists of core and interface that is accessing the core in (MySQL). Natural language processing technologies are used for parsing, tokenizing, stemming and filtering the content of the complaint. Chatbots are mainly to used to provide conversation between both human and machine. Admin feeds some knowledge to the machine so that machine can identify the sentences and taking a decision itself as a response answer a question. Such as Question Answering (QA) systems which try to answer to natural language queries by providing answers instead of providing the simple list of document links. The aim of QA system is to offer valuable data concerning to the products of interest supporting customers to get what they need clearly with a pattern matching technology.

Artificial Intelligent Markup Language is used as a training model and Microsoft voice synthesizer used for identification of the word spoken by the user for chatbot designing .The chatbots can also be used for prediction of the disease depending on the symptoms and suggest the list of available treatments for the predicted disease.

The comparison of the different web based chat technologies is compared in text based synchronous chat. In addition one on one mental health interference that makes use of text based synchronous chat is also used. The idea to build a health care chatbot with Artificial Intelligence which analyses the disease and give fundamental facts about the disease before taking advice from a doctor that can minimize the healthcare expenses and get better convenience to medical knowledge. Certain chatbots act as a medical reference book, which helps the patient know more about their disease and helps to improve their health.

The paper gives the method which can help to find out health problem just by entering symptoms or just scanning an ECG. It can help the user to deduce the problem and verify the solution. It gives the composition of the medicines and their prescribed uses. It helps them to take the correct treatment along with the prediction with artificial intelligence. Godson Michael D'silva¹ at al. The propose a system that analyzing messages of each user to check if it is actionable or not. If it's actionable then an automated Chatbot will begin the conversation with that user and help the user to determine the issue by providing human way interactions using LUIS and cognitive services.

This system is implemented on AWS public cloud. BayuSetiaji et al used bigram for sentence similarity estimation for making a final choice as the response to the query by matching the input sentence from user i.e. pattern matching requirement . The bigram separates the input sentence as two letters of so as to find the meaning of the sentences more effectively.

The paper gives chatbot system that performs as a virtual diabetes physician to carry out a basic diagnosis on diabetic patients. The chatbot will keep in mind previous discussion path using the parameter called Vpath. Vpath gives a reply to the question which matches with the whole conversation as it exclusively intended for a virtual diabetes physician Paper introduces a Pharmabot, used to recommend and provide information on general medicines symptoms for children with the use of Left and Right Parsing Algorithm.

The author built a web based application so that everyone can access and use it. Paper gives an idea to design a chatbot which is used in mental health counseling. The demonstration which gives a more interactive technique of leading the user into the PDF worksheets, and asking them which areas they would like to receive information on. The method implemented with the use of Emoji.

By incorporating mental health screening tools into a chatbot interface the user can have a more interactive and user friendly experience. It gives 60% of accuracy. The paper gives the method of recognizing the reality in texts and giving the past content for developing a conversation which is used in middle school CSCL scenarios. The system takes a plain text as input and output is a qualified user that is capable of answering all type of questions. The purpose is to provide a generic solution to this problem .

The hybrid deep neural network (DNN) and Hidden Markov Model (HMM) can be used to improve speech recognition performance. The DNN technique is more proficient and reliable than any other methods used in for speech recognition. The conventional neural networks (CNN) is used in speech recognition in such a way that CNN's structure directly accommodates some types of speech variation CNN reduces the error .

In the e-commerce sites, there are deal with many kind of products throughout the world. Our proposed shopping system contains different services to make user feasible in e-shopping time. When user want buy anything from these sites, he needs guideline about product and other things in this system just like make shopping in a store. To provide this kind of things in online, we integrate an artificial chatting system with e-commerce site which gives unlimited chatting services. When user first get into the e-commerce site, he can ask queries to know in the system. E-commerce system sends customer query to the AIML Knowledge Base System to get answer by applying pattern matching algorithm. Then this answer return back to the system and then back to the user. Besides, We try to develop Bangla supported shopping assistant to show multi-lingual of chatting system.

Online Shopping is the process where clients purchase their goods and services from the vendor over the internet. Since the emergence of World Wide Web (WWW), vendor can easily sell their products to the people on the internet. Many people prefer online shopping because of it different kinds of convenience. They can find a specific product by searching various online stores which is less time consuming and tedious process rather than searching this product in various store in the market.

To know about the products and other things a buyer wants to meet and discuss about product with vendor. But for time and distance, customer cannot meet to the vendor. Sometimes, human agents are recruited to give this service in online but he does not provide much better services all time. Sometimes, he felt annoyed, could not understand customer requirements and not available all times. In this case, we develop an integrated online shopping system with artificial chatting service that can fulfill this requirement. Besides, to support multi-lingual capacities, we try to develop Bangla conversational agent that can chat user with Bangla.

The aim of this paper is to explore commercial applications of chatbots, as well as to propose several measurement metrics to evaluate performance, usability and overall quality of an embodied conversational agent. On the basis of these metrics we examine existing Polish-speaking commercial chatbots that work in the B2C sector, reach the widest possible range of users, and are presumably the most advanced commercial deployments of their creators. We analyse various aspects of functioning of each embodied conversational agent: visual look, form of implementation on the website, speech synthesis unit, built-in knowledge base (with general and specialized information), presentation of knowledge and additional functionalities, conversational abilities and context sensitiveness, personality traits, personalization options, emergency responses in unexpected situations, possibility of rating chatbot and the website by the user. Our study reveals the current condition of Polish market of commercial virtual assistants and emphasizes the importance of a multidimensional evaluation of any commercial chatbot deployment.

In 2003, the first Polish commercial chatbot was launched. He had an appearance of a smiling man, but it was only a static photography. He was able to converse with users, however only in a silent, textual way. Eventually, his knowledge was limited, imprecise and quite vague. For over 10 years the market of humanlike online virtual assistants has been growing fast. More and more sophisticated technological solutions were implemented, as well as innovative designs of knowledge bases were created, and many new functionalities were added. Chatbot developers, i.e. companies that produce virtual assistants, seemed to spring up like mushrooms. Some of these companies have already fallen, other refocused on another business field or merged with bigger foreign companies. Nevertheless, a few of them flourished with success in this futuristic field of conversational artificial intelligence.

The chatbot study reviews are used for accurate analysis of medical self-diagnosis using artificial health interventions that use text based synchronous chat. synchronous written conversations are becoming increasingly popular than web-based mental health synchronous .Web-based chat technologies as a mode of psychological as a mode of psychological intervention and support. Based on the current proof of the application of this technology in

this area of simulates patients that medical students can interview through a web based interface from patients input sentence a pattern matching process will be done in order for detect keywords .

It will create an array of possible input to be match by using sequence words deleted technique. Here the conversation to be controlled by chatbot rather than by user remain to the conversation topic and it does not enter any irrelevant input, and if they do ,if input was not understandable the chatbot and keep repeating the previous question till the keywords is detected . Bot assistants are more efficient and low-cost solution to patient care. A new conditional entropy mental health research ,we see support to this mode of invention .

Interventions utilizing text-based synchronous communication will better results compared with waitlist conditions and overall equivalent results compared with treatment .As usual and were at least as good as the comparison interventions .

College enquiry chatbot project are built by using artificial intelligence algorithms .they will answer the users queries and understand users message .this system will provide answers to the queries of the students by using web application .students have to select the category for the department queries. The students will get the appropriate answers to their queries. In some cases ,user may not find out the answer given to his or her query is not relevant .user can mark this answers as invalid ,and an instance of this invalid answers will be sent to the admin panel at the same time .admin will login and see the marked answers and make the necessary changes and give the correct answer for the same query for next time. The system has two types of users .they are admin and the students .admin will the entire system .Students are registered and unregistered .the register one has to login into the user ID and it has the password. After the successfully login it can answer the queries of students. The unregistered one can be registered by filling the simple register form. After the successfully registration they can answer the students queries.

The advent of chatbot has created a new dimension to artificial intelligence .Chatbots are intelligence interfaces that can make in a same manner .They are made to replace the human beings as chat agents .the conventional chatbot use AIML.AL community has tried to built chatbots like ALICE and ELIZA. These are the general chatbots. There are some others chatbot

For cultural heritage and security training all these chatbot function are similar. If we select the alice ,it generates an AIML file from a dialogue corpus with patterns and templates .there are works which try to understand to semantics .using statistics the response are generated .the response are memorized also people has tried to capture semantics through different ways of knowledge representation .Different knowledge representation have an inherent undecided ability problem of application in which context thus making the system unnecessarily complicated. The initial aim of constructing chatbot systems was to imitate human conversation and amuse users ELIZA was the first attempt for building chatbots which was created by the joseph weizenbaum to match a psychotherapist in clinical treatment .The idea was very simple and basically depends on the keyword matching. Alan Turing publishes his paper later called the “Turning Machine” it includes the possibility of operating the program on its own. It is the first idea about the intelligent machine. Chatbot called as an intelligent system. Developing a chatbot has many useful applications.

From online services like Netflix and Facebook, to chatbots on our phones and in our homes like Siri and Alexa, we are beginning to interact with artificial intelligence (AI) on a near daily basis. AI is the programming or training of a computer to do tasks typically reserved for human intelligence, whether it is recommending which movie to watch next or answering technical questions. Soon, AI will permeate the ways we interact with our government, too.

From small cities in the US to countries like Japan, government agencies are looking to AI to improve citizen services. While the potential future use cases of AI in government remain bounded by government resources and the limits of both human creativity and trust in government, the most obvious and immediately beneficial opportunities are those where AI can reduce administrative burdens, help resolve resource allocation problems, and take on significantly complex tasks. Many AI case studies in citizen services today fall into five categories: answering questions, filling out and searching documents, routing requests, translation, and drafting documents.

These applications could make government work more efficient while freeing up time for employees to build better relationships with citizens. With citizen satisfaction with digital government offerings leaving much to be desired, AI may be one way to bridge the gap while improving citizen engagement and service delivery. Despite the clear opportunities, AI will not solve systemic problems in government, and could potentially exacerbate issues around service delivery, privacy, and ethics if not implemented thoughtfully and strategically. Agencies interested in implementing AI can learn from previous government transformation efforts, as well as private-sector implementation of AI.

Government offices should consider these six strategies for applying AI to their work: make AI a part of a goals-based, citizen-centric program; get citizen input; build upon existing resources; be data-prepared and tread carefully with privacy; mitigate ethical risks and avoid AI decision making; and, augment employees, do not replace them. This paper explores the various types of AI applications, and current and future uses of AI in government delivery of citizen services, with a focus on citizen inquiries and information. It also offers strategies for governments as they consider implementing AI.

Chatbots (like AzureBot1 or Herzi2) get user requests as natural language questions through different input channels (e.g., Instant Messaging (IM) applications, social networks). They process requests with Natural Language Understanding (NLU) engines: user questions are translated into machine understandable actions, because NLU engines are capable of interpreting users' input (utterances) by extracting the intent of every single request and the possible entities contained in it. The intents represent what the users wish to accomplish using the chatbot. The entities are domain specific information items extracted from the user's utterance that help in understanding the intent. The utterance in natural language is first analyzed for the intent and entities by the NLU engine and then mapped to a specific action that should be performed (e.g., access a specific dataset through an API) as well as the specific dialog to be returned by the chatbot.

As described in , NLU engines are often complex, using various Natural Language Processing (NLP) models and Machine Learning techniques to provide acceptable levels of accuracy (e.g., Microsoft LUIS3 , Google API.ai4 and Facebook Wit.ai5). To train NLU engines, a training set of sample utterances is used in order to support the system at run-time to correctly associate other new and unseen utterances to the correct intents and extract the relevant entities. Let us consider a chatbot providing weather forecast. This chatbot is able to interpret utterances like “tell me the weather in Milan”, “what are the weather forecasts for tomorrow?”, “will it rain this weekend?”. All of them are associated with the intent “get weather”. Furthermore, the NLU engine extracts the entities “Milan”, “tomorrow” and “weekend” that help in further understanding the intent and characterize the action to perform (querying the weather forecast data source to get information about a specific location and time frame)

The recovery from an interruption of a conversation implies proxemics, dialogue and more specifically, turn-taking knowledge. How should the next speaker take the speech turn in respect of human being? Knowing that a speaker wants to be listened to by others, what should decide someone to take the speaker role? Such questions can be partly answered by previous work in the main domains of turn-taking and proxemics behavior. Turn-taking information are the rules of switching speakers in a conversation. This happens when a speaker yields the speech role to someone else. The proxemics is therefore interesting to get more information than only verbal one. It consists of the whole body language of someone in order to emphasize an idea. As relatively little research has been done on this domain of interruptions in conversation, the present project looks for information in adjacent domains. A first explanation of interruptions will be drawn from the turn-taking review.

The dialogue system or conversational agents refers to a computer system that can coherently dialogue with a human. The references to a chatbot, a chatter robot, a social robot or a social conversational agent leads to the same technology: a dialogue system designed to be more friendly by having small talks.

The dialogue manager is the core of the understanding of the robot. As robots does not have a conscious as we do, they do not properly understand the meaning and the semantic of a sentence. However it is possible for them, with

basic rules of grammar, to get coherent responses. Dialogue acts received from the previous module. Depending on the type of dialogue manager system, those acts are compared to stored acts from a database. The database comprehends different dialogue acts and their responses. In a simple system of database retrieval, the given response is the utterance that is closest to the given dialogue acts. It means that according to the acts, the system looks for a full already made answer. There, the next module of natural language generator is not really used. For instance, if the user say "Hello, how are you?", there the act is a cheering. The robot will look into its database in the cheering category and retrieve the corresponding answer.

The language generator reads in the dialogue act output of the dialogue manager then it generates a natural response. It effectuates the same process as the spoken language understanding but in the other way: it put pieces of utterance together. It makes a sentence from small part of a response. The difficulty lies in the naturalness and goodness of the final output utterance. Indeed, it will depends on the method used to put the pieces together. Then the utterance goes to the Speech synthesizer to be heard by the user.

Computer-based chat system is one of the most popular communication methods used in the modern world. As such, there are so many chat-systems available world-wide. These chat systems can be broadly classified into two categories, namely, human-human dialog system and human-computer dialog systems. Both systems enable communication using natural languages such as English. The latter systems are generally named as Chatbot.

Developing a human-human dialog system is little challenging. In fact, these systems work only as a mediator between two humans who actually manipulates the respective natural language, but not the machine itself. Stated another way, human-human dialog systems do not need machine level natural language processing abilities. As a result, there are so many human-human chat systems available in the world. Among others, Yahoo Messenger and MSN Messenger are some of the most popular chat systems worldwide. In contrast, developing human-computer dialog system with natural language capabilities is a more challenging task. This has been identified as a more challenging research area in Artificial Intelligence. As an example, Artificial Linguistic Internet Computer Entity (A.L.I.C.E.) is one of major Chatbot system. It is claimed that ALICE has passed the Turing test in two consecutive years. The interest in developments of Computer systems with natural languages capabilities is as old as the field of Artificial Intelligence. However, at present, majority of these chat systems are available in English language.

Therefore people who do not fluent in English Language, cannot use these chat systems due to the obvious reason of the Language barrier. The language barrier has been an issue not only for communicating with the chatbot system, but also contributing discovery of knowledge by the persons whose mother tongue is different from English. In this case we are researching to development of a human-computer chatbot system that can be communicated with humans through the Sinhala natural language.

III. PROPOSED CHATBOT

Architecture of NODE-RED

In the node-red first select the input node inject and give the name as hii, Now from the output node select the debug node and give the name as msg.payload.

- Connect the output of hiii to input of msg.payload .The msg called successfully injected will appear on the screen now deploy.
- Now again successfully inject "hello". In the IBM cloud ,go to resource list and create resource. Now drag the assistant from IBM Watson through search filter.
- Edit the injected node hello as "hello"and click on done.
- Now, connect the assistant node to msg.payload and hiii. hiii input to input of assistant and output of assistant to input of msg.payload by changing the username as apikey and giving password.
- Change the service endpoint and workspace from edit function node copy the function and by clicking on the done it will be done.

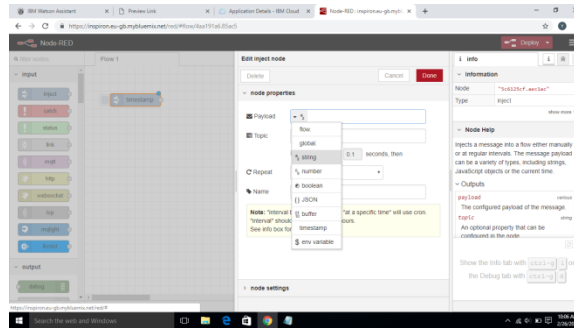


Fig1: node-RED flow 1

- Now drag the function called output parsing and connect it to output of the assistant an input of the msg.payload. Now go to deploy and that go to manage the palette.
- After completing the above process go to user settings nodes and select the palette. Now install the node-red dash-board and click on install.
- In the node properties give group as home size as auto and example as text and click on done. Now, drag the form from search filters and click the assistant input to form output. Create a new function and connect the new function to form output to input of assistant. Now, again select the msg.payload=msg. payload .text; from the functions.
- Now, the two text blocks onto the screen and connect the text blocks with the name you to the output of input parsing and other one with the name bot to the output of output parsing.

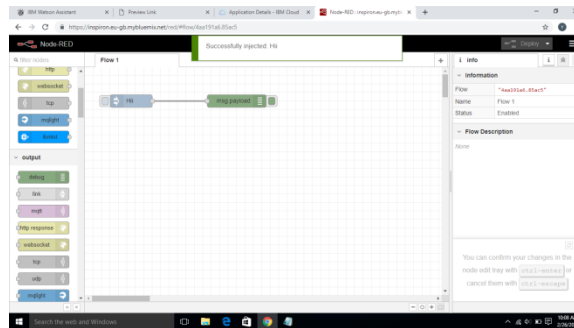


Fig 2: node-RED flow 2

- Now, go to debug and give label as bot and you. Value format as {{ msg.payload }} and click on done. After the above process is done create a new block and give it as form. On the right side of the screen click on dashboard and go to layout and click on home. Now, deploy the total block.
- Now, drag the audio out by searching it in the search filter and connect its input to output of output parsing. Now the again deploy the total block.
- Dash board is on the right side of the screen and go to edit audio out node. Give TTS voice as shown in the figure and click on done.
- After the audio out is connected drag a switch .Edit switch node by giving data base as marriage events. Now, connect the one output of switch to marriage events and other to bot. Now again connect the output of marriage event to input of bot. Debug the above function and edit the function node which is dragged on to the screen by giving the name as database parsing .After the name is given as database parsing then select the function msg.payload=msg.payload events.
- In the node properties give the name as subscribe and click on done .Connect the database parsing to events clock output and output of database parsing to bot input. Now, again deploy the function .Now dialogic box default occurs click on submit.
- Now login into your facebook account by giving the user name and password. Then go to the and create a page

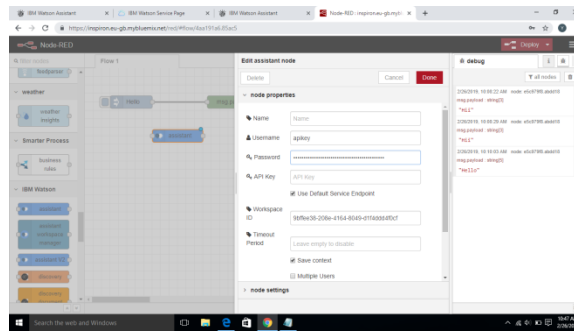


Fig 3:node-RED flow3

- And give the page name as chatbot. Now, select the(...) in the page and click on view as page visitor. By clicking on the visitor we can visit the page.
- You can build a bot that automatically posts content into groups, responds to questions with extra information or takes action when mentioned in comments on a post.
- You can also build bots that can converse with people in Work Chat, providing information in real time, or handling requests with structured conversation elements like quick replies and persistent menus.s
- While in groups, bots are able to consume and share information across a group of people asynchronously, bots in chat are best for direct real-time interaction with a single person or defined group of people.
- For instance, a chat bot can be used to send important reminders or notifications to someone based on an upcoming event like an interview or a meeting.

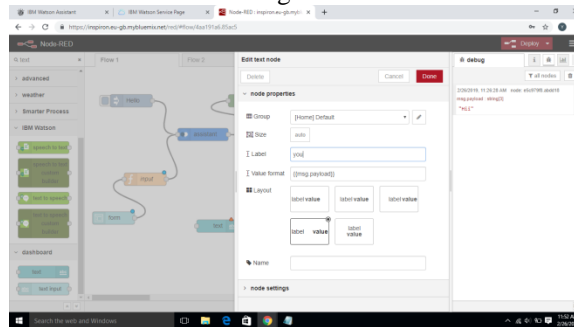


Fig 4: node-RED flow4

- After visiting the page go to settings on facebook developers and generate a page, Now, the events selected will be completed.
- In the new page subscription give the URL, verify token and select the required columns and click on verify and save. In the new page subscription select the subscription fields as messages and messaging. Postbacks and click on verify and save.
- Now a one more block from facebook page will be presented and select the page and attach it to the node- and see weather the page is correctly on the flow.
- Paste the flow-2 below the folw-1 see that both the flows are not one on other. Go to layout and click on home add the name, function and click on done.

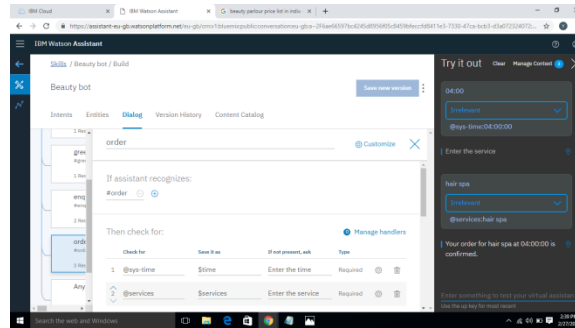


Fig 6: node-RED flow5

- In the IBM Watson assistant we can create our own assistant .The assistant responds in the following manner. Firstly the greetings are given to the assistant bot when we open the preview link it directly gives that hii welcome to getglow. we can help you tog glow . Then we need to give the input as servings .Then bot will give the servings list.it gives the list with prices nd als0 the offers. Then we have to select the our wanted serving. The bot will also gives the area names where this salon branches are found. after that we have to select the area which near byus.then after the bot will give the available services and also cost for each services.The available offers for that specific weekend. we can book the date and time through online. it will also checks wheather that services is free or not during the mentioned time.

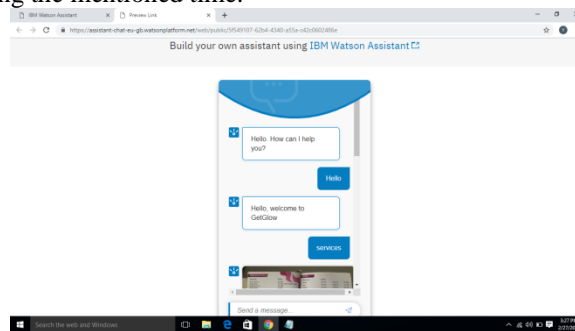
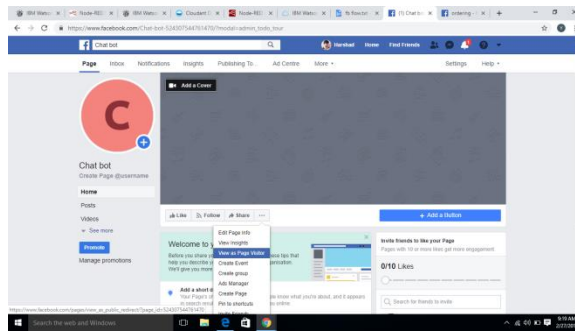


Fig 7: output for first question



- After giving the services list we have to select any one of services which is needed for us. Then the bot will ask the date for the user to confirm the booking .after entering the date .the bot will accept the specified date if no bookings are confirmed on that specified date. Then after the bot will ask the user about the time. The user will give the time to the bit as input. After entering the time and date the bot will confirm the users booking .and also the bot will gives the output as like that your booking is confirmed at specific date and time.

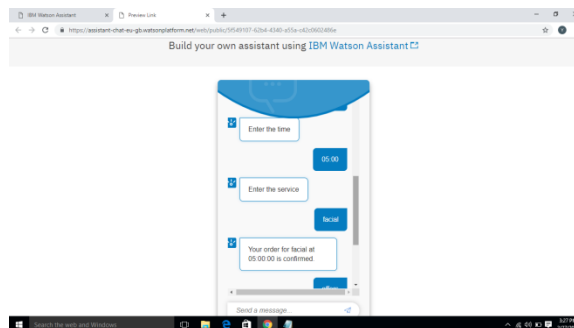


Fig 8: output for second question

IV. CONCLUSION

In Beauty bot ,we can see the online booking .it will our booking during the users free timing .it will also gives the user information related to the costs. We can choose our own services .it also gives he info regarding the Offers. The offers are available during the weekends. in this it accepts the marriage bookings. The bot will asks us the date and time .after giving the date and time it will confirm. our booking. Later it will display offer related to the users service. After the completion of service it asks the feedback. The user will give the feedback. Later it will gives the output as thanks visit again. This is mainly helps the user for online booking.

REFERENCES

1. Agnese Augello, Giovanni Pilato, Alberto Machi' ICAR - Istituto di Calcolo e Reti ad Alte Prestazioni CNR - Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche Viale delle Scienze , 978-0-7695-4859-3/12 \$26.00 © 2012 IEEE . "An Approach to Enhance Chatbot Semantic Power and Maintainability: Experiences within the FRASI Project".
2. Md Shahriare Satu, and Md Hasnat Parvez. "Review of integrated applications with AIML based chatbot." 2015 International Conference on Computer and Information Engineering (ICCIE). IEEE, 2015.
3. Bayan Abu Shavar and Eric Atwell. A chatbot as a novel corpus visualization tool. In LREC, 2004.
4. Jeessoo Bang, Hyungjong Noh, Yonghee Kim, and Gary Geunbae Lee, "Example-based Chat-oriented Dialogue System with Personalized Long-term Memory" in IEEE,20 [2] Emanuela Haller, TraianRebedea Faculty of Automatic Control and Computers university Politehnica of Bucharest, 978-0-7695-4980-4/13 \$26.00 © 2013 IEEE. "Designing a Chat-bot that Simulates a Historical Figure".
5. [https://wwwB. A. Shavar and E. Atwell, "Using the Corpus of Spoken Afrikaans to generate an Afrikaans chatbot," Southern African Linguistics and Applied Language Studies, vol. 21, pp. 283-294, 2003..google.co.in/images/chatbot architecturs](https://wwwB. A. Shavar and E. Atwell,)
6. J. Weizenbaum, "ELIZA—a computer program for the study of natural language communication between man and machine," *Communications of the ACM*, vol. 9, pp. 36-45, 1966.
7. R. S. Wallace, *The anatomy of ALICE*: Springer, 2009.
8. C. Lee, S. Jung, S. Kim, and G. G. Lee, "Example -based dialog model- ing for practical multi-domain dialog system," *Speech Communication*, vol. 51, pp. 466-484, 2009
9. X. Shen, B. Tan, and C. Zhai, "Implicit user modeling for personalized search," in *Proceedings of the 14th ACM international conference on Information and knowledge management*, 2005, pp. 824-831.
10. F. Qiu and J. Cho, "Automatic identification of user interest for per- sonalized search," in *Proceedings of the 15th international conference on World Wide Web*, 2006, pp. 727- 736.
11. L. Ardissono, C. Gena, P. Torasso, F. Bellifemine, A. Difino, and B. Negro, *User modeling and recommendation techniques for personalized electronic program guides*: Springer, 2004.
12. Y. Jiang, J. Liu, M. Tang, and X. Liu, "An effective web service recommendation method based on personalized collaborative filtering," in *Web Services (ICWS), 2011 IEEE International Conference on*, 2011, pp. 211-218.

13. J. Jia, "CSIEC: A computer assisted English learning chatbot based on textual knowledge and reasoning," *Knowledge-Based Systems*, vol. 22, pp. 249-255, 2009.
14. Ameixa, D., Coheur, L., Fialho, P., and Quaresma, P. (2014). Luke, i am your father: dealing with out-ofdomain requests by using movies subtitles. In *Intelligent Virtual Agents*, pages 13–21. Springer.
15. Banchs, R. E. and Kim, S. (2014). An empirical evaluation of an ir-based strategy for chat-oriented dialogue systems. In *Asia-Pacific Signal and Information Processing Association, 2014 Annual Summit and Conference (APSIPA)*, pages 1–4. IEEE.
16. Banchs, R. E. and Li, H. (2012). Iris: a chat-oriented dialogue system based on the vector space model. In *Proceedings of the ACL 2012 System Demonstrations*, pages 37–42. Association for Computational Linguistics.
17. Bessho, F., Harada, T., and Kuniyoshi, Y. (2012). Dialog system using real-time crowdsourcing and twitter largescale corpus. In *Proceedings of the 13th Annual Meeting of the Special Interest Group on Discourse and Dialogue*, pages 227–231. Association for Computational Linguistics.
18. Ritter, A., Cherry, C., and Dolan, W. B. (2011). Datadriven response generation in social media. In *Proceedings of the conference on empirical methods in natural language processing*, pages 583–593. Association for Computational Linguistics.
19. Vinyals, O. and Le, Q. (2015). A neural conversational model. *ICML Deep Learning Workshop 2015*.
20. Nadolski, R., Kurvers, H., Sloomaker, A., Van den Brink, H., Storm, J. and Hummel, H. (2009). *Gebruikershandleiding EMERGO-toolkit Versie 1.01 (User Documentation: partly Dutch, partly in English)*, [Online], <http://emergo.ou.nl/emergo/community/download/GebruikersHandhandleidingEmergoToolkit15Maart2009v09.pdf>
21. Petherbridge, N. (no date) *RiveScript versus AIML*, [Online], <http://www.rivescript.com/aiml> Wilcox, N. (2010). *Beyond Facade: Pattern Matching for Natural Language Applications*, [Online], http://www.gamasutra.com/view/feature/6305/beyond_fa%C3%A7ade_pattern_matching_.php?print=1
22. Pivec, M. (2007). Editorial: Play and learn: potentials of game-based learning. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 38: 387–393.
23. Reeves, B. (2004). *The Benefits of Interactive Online Characters*. The Center for the Study of Language and Information. Stanford University, [Online], http://www.sitepal.com/pdf/casestudy/Stanford_University_avatar_case_study.pdf
24. Sloomaker, A. and Kurvers, H. (2010). *EMERGO toolkit architecture*, [Online], http://emergo.ou.nl/emergo/community/download/EMERGO_toolkit_architecture.pdf.