#### A Project/Dissertation Report On

# AI-Based Desktop Voice Assistant

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#### **Abstract:-**

A virtual assistant, also called an AI assistant or digital assistant, is a program that understands natural language voice commands and completes tasks for the user. Voice assistants are software agents that can interpret human speech and respond via synthesized voices. As the available voice assistants are mainly for smart devices, this study focuses on developing one for the desktop device.

The main task of a voice assistant is to minimize the use of input devices like keyboard, mouse, touch pens, etc. This will reduce both the hardware cost and space taken by it. The presently available voice assistants such as Alexa, Google Assistant, and Siri voice are capable of opening websites like Google, Youtube, etc., in a web browser. They are also capable of predicting time, fetching news, searching data from the web, capable of answering geographical and computational questions, predicting weather in different cities, etc. Unlike the presently available voice assistant, the proposed work is going to design a desktop based voice assistant that can not only perform the aforementioned task but also add capabilities such as the opening of a code editor or IDE with a single voice command, sending mail. This will benefit the programmers to open the code editor directly by giving commands to the assistant rather than going to the specific folder and opening the files where they are on the PC and send mail to anyone without opening Gmail.

### INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century, human communication has been replaced by ever-changing phenomena. One of the main reasons for this change is performance. There is a major technological change rather than an improvement. In today's world, we train our machine to do its own work or think like people using technologies like Learning Machines, Neural Networks, etc. Now in the modern era, we can talk to our machines with the help of real helpers. There are companies like Google, Apple, Microsoft, etc. with helpers like Google Now, Siri, Cortana, etc. Helping their users control their device by providing voice input. These types of practical assistants are very helpful in aging, for the blind and physically challenged, children, etc. by making sure that machine communication is not a challenge for people. Even blind people who could not see a machine can communicate with it using only their voice. Some of the basic functions supported by most visible assistants are:

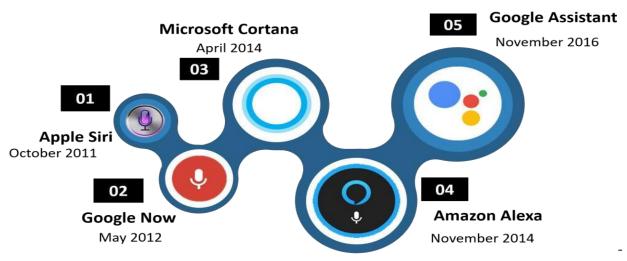
- ->Checking weather updates
- ->Predicting Time
- ->Search on Wikipedia
- ->Fetching News

- ->Stream music
- ->Open applications
- ->Answering Questions

The voice assistant we have developed is based on the desktop using python modules and libraries. This helper is the only basic version that can perform all the basic functions mentioned above.

With the help of voice assistants, there will be no need to write long codes to do the job, the program will do it for us.

#### **Mainstream Voice Assistants Timeline**



>Timeline Of Main Voice Assistants

### LITERATURE SURVEY

This field of real assistants with speech recognition has seen great progress or innovations. This is due to its demand on devices such as Smartwatches or exercise bands, speakers, bluetooth ears, mobile phones, laptop or desktop, television, etc. Almost all digital devices coming these days come with voice assistants that help control the device with speech recognition only. A new set of strategies is constantly being developed to improve the performance of automatic voice search. As the amount of data grows exponentially now known as Big Data the best way to improve the results of visual assistants is to include our assistants in machine learning and training our devices depending on their use.

Other major strategies equally important are Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, big data access and management, etc. By using voice assistants, we can make the task easier, just provide the input method of speaking and all the tasks will be done by it from turning your speech into text form to extract keywords from that text and make a query to give results to the user. Machine learning is just a subset of Artificial Intelligence. This has been one of the most important advances in technology.

Before AI we were the ones who developed the technology to do the job but now the machine itself is able to challenge new tasks and solve them without the need to involve people to change them. This has been helpful in everyday life. From cell phones to personal desktops to the hardware industry these assistants are desperately needed to perform tasks automatically and increase efficiency.



Figure: Voice Controlled Appliances Affecting Our Daily Life

### SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

```
import speech_recognition as sr
import pyttsx3
import datetime
import wikipedia
import webbrowser
import os
import time
import subprocess
from ecapture import ecapture as ec
import wolframalpha
import json
import requests
```

Fig: Modules Imported

### >SPEECH RECOGNITION

The speech recognition module used the program is Google's Speech Recognition API which is imported in python using the command "import speech\_recognition as sr". This module is used to recognize the voice which is given as input by the user. This is a free API that is provided and supported by Google. This is a very light API that helps in reducing the size of our application.

#### >TTS & STT

The voice which is given as input is first converted to text using the speech recognition module. The text is then processed to give the result of the query given by the user. The final step is the conversion of the result of the processed query to speech which is the final output. The most time consuming among the two is STT because the system first has to listen to the user and different users have different, some are easy to understand while some are not easily audible. This is the step upon which our total execution time depends. Once the speech is converted to text executing commands and giving the results back to the user is not a time consuming step.

# **IMPORTED MODULES**

#### A.PYTTSX3

The pyttsx3 is an offline module that is used for text to speech conversion in Python and it is supported by both Python 2 & 3. The run and wait functionality is also in this module only. It determines how much time the system will wait for another input or in other words the time interval between inputs. This is a free module available in the python community which can be installed using the pip command just like other modules.

#### **B.DATETIME**

The DateTime module is imported to support the functionality of the date and time. For example, the user wants to know the current date and time or the user wants to schedule a task at a certain time. In short this module supports classes to manipulate date and time and perform operations according to it only. This is an essential module, especially

in tasks where we want to keep a track of time. This module is very small in size and helps to control the size of our program. If the modules are too large or heavy then the system will lag and give slow responses.

#### **C.WEBBROWSER**

This module allows the system to display web-based information to users. For example, the user wants to open any website and he gives input as "Open Google". The input is processed using the web browser module and the user gets a browser with google opened in it. The browser which will be used is the default set web browser.

#### **D.WIKIPEDIA**

Wikipedia is a library in python which it possible for the virtual assistant to process the queries regarding Wikipedia and display the results to users. This is an online library and needs an internet

connection to fetch the results. The no. of lines that the user wants to get as a result can be set manually.

#### **E.OS MODULE**

OS Module provides an operating system dependent functionalities. If we want to perform operations on files like reading, writing, or manipulate paths, all these types of functionalities are available in an OS module. All the operations available raise an error "OSError" in case of any error like invalid names, paths, or arguments which may be incorrect or correct but just no accepted by the operating system.

#### F. SMTPLIB

Python has this module for in the standard library for working with emails & email servers. The SMTPLIB defines an object known as "SMTP client session object" which is used to send mails by the user. There are 3 steps involved - initialize, sendmail(), quit. When the optional parameters which are host and port, are provided connect

method is called with these arguments during the first step which is initialization.

# F. Wolfram Alpha

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. This article tells how to create a simple assistant application in Python which can answer simple questions like the ones listed below.

#### G. JSON

JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) is a standard text-based format for representing structured data based on JavaScript object syntax. It is commonly used for transmitting data in web applications (e.g., sending some data from the server to the client, so it can be displayed on a web page, or vice versa)

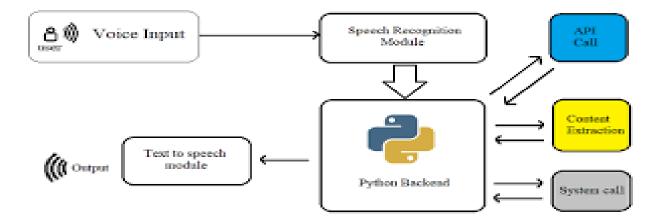
# H. REQUESTS

Requests will allow you to send HTTP/1.1 requests using Python. With it, you 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.

#### **DESIGN**

The overall design of our system consists of the following phases:

- (a) Taking input from the user in the form of voice.
- (b) Converting the speech into text to be processed by the assistant.
- (c) The converted text is now processed to get the required results.
- (d) The text contains 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) The result which is in the form of text is converted to speech again to give results to the user.



# PROPOSED SYSTEM

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 no. 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, emails, texts, search on Wikipedia, or opening system installed applications, opening anything on the web browser, etc.
- (e) The system will keep listening for commands and the time for listening is variable which can be changed according to user requirements.
- (f) If the system is not able to gather information from the user input it will keep asking again to repeat till the desired no. of times.
- (g) The system can have both male and female voices according to user requirements

(h) The feature going to be added is opening of a code editor or IDE with a single voice command and sending mail to anyone without opening Gmail.

# **Program**

import speech\_recognition as sr import pyttsx3 import datetime import wikipedia import webbrowser

import os

import time

import subprocess

from ecapture import ecapture as ec

import wolframalpha

import json

import requests

```
print('Loading your AI personal assistant -Yoru')
engine=pyttsx3.init('sapi5')
voices=engine.getProperty('voices')
engine.setProperty('voice','voices[0].id')
def speak(text):
  engine.say(text)
  engine.runAndWait()
def wishMe():
  hour=datetime.datetime.now().hour
  if hour>=0 and hour<12:
    speak("Hello,Good Morning")
    print("Hello,Good Morning")
  elif hour>=12 and hour<18:
    speak("Hello,Good Afternoon")
    print("Hello,Good Afternoon")
  else:
    speak("Hello,Good Evening")
    print("Hello,Good Evening")
```

```
def takeCommand():
  r=sr.Recognizer()
  with sr.Microphone() as source:
    print("Listening...")
    audio=r.listen(source)
    try:
      statement=r.recognize_google(audio,language='en-in')
      print(f"user said:{statement}\n")
     except Exception as e:
      speak("Pardon me, please say that again")
      return "None"
     return statement
speak("Loading your AI personal assistant - Yoru")
wishMe()
if __name__=='__main__':
```

```
while True:
    speak("Tell me how can I help you now?")
    statement = takeCommand().lower()
    if statement==0:
      continue
    if "goodbye" in statement or "bye" in statement or "stop" in statement:
      speak('your personal assistant Yoru is shutting down,Goodbye and have a nice
day')
      print('your personal assistant Yoru is shutting down,Goodbye and have a nice
day')
      break
    if 'wikipedia' in statement:
      speak('Searching Wikipedia...')
      statement = statement.replace("wikipedia", "")
      results = wikipedia.summary(statement, sentences=3)
      speak("According to Wikipedia,I found this on web")
      print(results)
      speak(results)
```

```
elif 'open youtube' in statement:
  webbrowser.open_new_tab("https://www.youtube.com")
  speak("youtube is opening")
  time.sleep(5)
elif 'open google' in statement:
  webbrowser.open_new_tab("https://www.google.com")
  speak("Google chrome is opening ")
  time.sleep(5)
elif 'open gmail' in statement:
  webbrowser.open_new_tab("gmail.com")
  speak("Google Mail is opening")
  time.sleep(5)
elif "weather" in statement:
  api_key="8ef61edcf1c576d65d836254e11ea420"
  base_url="https://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?"
  speak("whats the city name")
  city_name=takeCommand()
  complete_url=base_url+"appid="+api_key+"&q="+city_name
  response = requests.get(complete_url)
```

```
x=response.json()
if x["cod"]!="404":
  y=x["main"]
  current_temperature = y[''temp'']
  current_humidiy = y["humidity"]
  z = x["weather"]
  weather_description = z[0]["description"]
  speak(" Temperature in kelvin unit is " +
     str(current_temperature) +
     "\n humidity in percentage is " +
     str(current_humidiy) +
     "\n description "+
     str(weather_description))
  print(" Temperature in kelvin unit = " +
     str(current_temperature) +
     "\n humidity (in percentage) = " +
     str(current_humidiy) +
     "\n description = " +
     str(weather_description))
else:
  speak(" City Not Found ")
```

```
elif 'time' in statement:
      strTime=datetime.datetime.now().strftime(''%H:%M:%S'')
      speak(f"the time is {strTime}")
    elif 'who are you' in statement or 'what can you do' in statement:
      speak('I am Yoru version 1 point O your persoanl assistant. I am programmed to
minor tasks like'
          'opening youtube,google chrome,gmail and stackoverflow ,predict time,search
wikipedia, predict weather'
          'in different cities, get top headline news from times of india and you can ask
me computational or geographical questions too!')
    elif "who made you" in statement or "who created you" in statement or "who
discovered you" in statement:
      speak("I was built by Anadi")
      print("I was built by Anadi")
    elif "open stackoverflow" in statement:
      webbrowser.open_new_tab("https://stackoverflow.com/login")
      speak("Here is stackoverflow")
```

```
elif 'news' in statement:
      news =
webbrowser.open_new_tab("https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/home/headlines")
      speak('Here are some headlines from the Times of India, Enjoy reading')
      time.sleep(6)
    elif 'search' in statement:
      statement = statement.replace("search", "")
      webbrowser.open_new_tab(statement)
      time.sleep(5)
    elif 'ask' in statement:
      speak('I can answer to computational and geographical questions and what
question do you want to ask now')
      question=takeCommand()
      app_id="R2K75H-7ELALHR35X"
      client = wolframalpha.Client('R2K75H-7ELALHR35X')
      res = client.query(question)
      answer = next(res.results).text
      speak(answer)
      print(answer)
```

#### **Code Images**

```
import speech_recognition as sr
import pyttsx3
import datetime
import wikipedia
import webbrowser
import os
import time
import subprocess
from ecapture import ecapture as ec
import wolframalpha
import json
import requests
print('Loading your AI personal assistant -Yoru')
```

```
engine=pyttsx3.init('sapi5')
voices=engine.getProperty('voices')
engine.setProperty('voice','voices[0].id')
def speak(text):
    engine.say(text)
    engine.runAndWait()
def wishMe():
    hour=datetime.datetime.now().hour
    if hour>=0 and hour<12:</pre>
        speak("Hello,Good Morning")
        print("Hello,Good Morning")
    elif hour>=12 and hour<18:</pre>
        speak("Hello,Good Afternoon")
        print("Hello,Good Afternoon")
    else:
        speak("Hello,Good Evening")
        print("Hello,Good Evening")
def takeCommand():
    r=sr.Recognizer()
    with sr.Microphone() as source:
        print("Listening...")
        audio=r.listen(source)
        try:
            statement=r.recognize_google(audio, Language='en-in')
            print(f"user said:{statement}\n")
        except Exception as e:
            speak("Pardon me, please say that again")
            return "None"
        return statement
speak("Loading your AI personal assistant - Yoru")
wishMe()
if __name__=='__main__':
    while True:
```

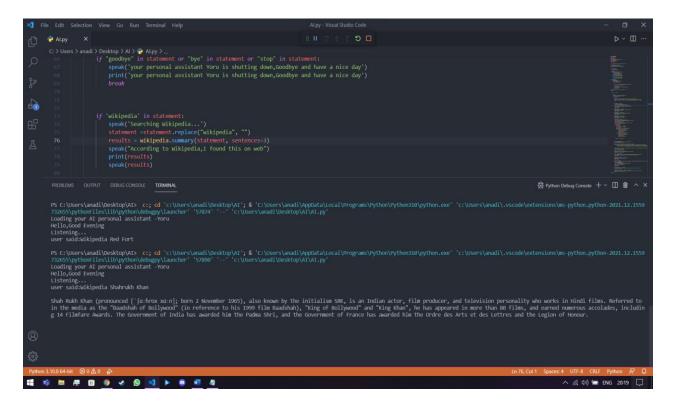
```
speak("Tell me how can I help you now?")
        statement = takeCommand().lower()
        if statement==0:
            continue
        if "goodbye" in statement or "bye" in statement or "stop" in statement:
            speak('your personal assistant Yoru is shutting down,Goodbye and have
a nice day')
            print('your personal assistant Yoru is shutting down,Goodbye and have
a nice day')
            break
        if 'wikipedia' in statement:
            speak('Searching Wikipedia...')
            statement =statement.replace("wikipedia", "")
            results = wikipedia.summary(statement, sentences=3)
            speak("According to Wikipedia, I found this on web")
            print(results)
            speak(results)
       elif 'open youtube' in statement:
            webbrowser.open new tab("https://www.youtube.com")
            speak("youtube is opening")
            time.sleep(5)
       elif 'open google' in statement:
            webbrowser.open_new_tab("https://www.google.com")
            speak("Google chrome is opening ")
            time.sleep(5)
       elif 'open gmail' in statement:
            webbrowser.open new tab("gmail.com")
            speak("Google Mail is opening")
            time.sleep(5)
       elif "weather" in statement:
            api key="8ef61edcf1c576d65d836254e11ea420"
            base_url="https://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?"
            speak("whats the city name")
            city_name=takeCommand()
            complete url=base url+"appid="+api key+"&q="+city name
            response = requests.get(complete url)
            x=response.ison()
```

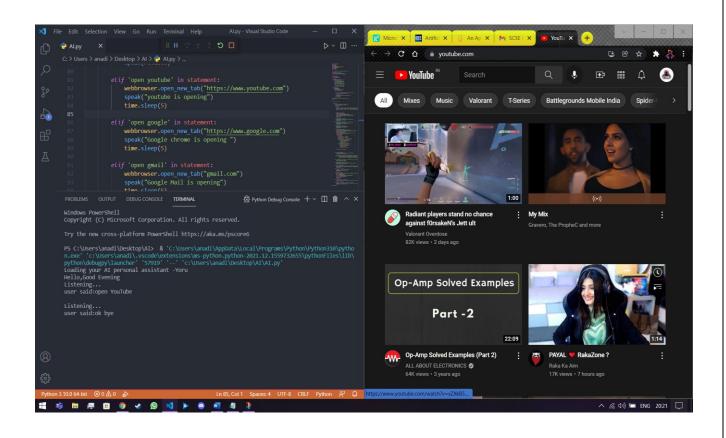
```
if x["cod"]!="404":
                y=x["main"]
                current temperature = y["temp"]
                current_humidiy = y["humidity"]
                z = x["weather"]
                weather description = z[0]["description"]
                speak(" Temperature in kelvin unit is " +
                      str(current temperature) +
                      "\n humidity in percentage is " +
                      str(current_humidiy) +
                      "\n description " +
                      str(weather description))
                print(" Temperature in kelvin unit = " +
                      str(current_temperature) +
                      "\n humidity (in percentage) = " +
                      str(current humidiy) +
                      "\n description = " +
                      str(weather description))
            else:
                speak(" City Not Found ")
        elif 'time' in statement:
            strTime=datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%H:%M:%S")
            speak(f"the time is {strTime}")
        elif 'who are you' in statement or 'what can you do' in statement:
            speak('I am Yoru version 1 point 0 your persoanl assistant. I am
programmed to minor tasks like'
                  'opening youtube, google chrome, gmail and stackoverflow , predict
time, search wikipedia, predict weather'
                  'in different cities , get top headline news from times of
india and you can ask me computational or geographical questions too!')
        elif "who made you" in statement or "who created you" in statement or
"who discovered you" in statement:
            speak("I was built by Anadi")
            print("I was built by Anadi")
        elif "open stackoverflow" in statement:
            webbrowser.open_new_tab("https://stackoverflow.com/login")
            speak("Here is stackoverflow")
```

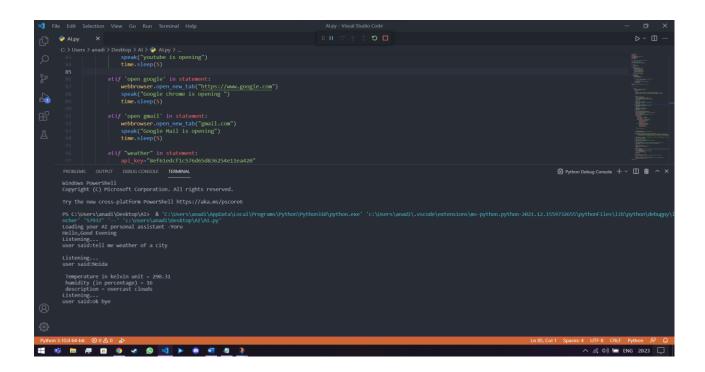
```
elif 'news' in statement:
webbrowser.open new tab("https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/home/headlines")
            speak('Here are some headlines from the Times of India, Enjoy
reading')
            time.sleep(6)
        elif 'search' in statement:
            statement = statement.replace("search", "")
            webbrowser.open new tab(statement)
            time.sleep(5)
        elif 'ask' in statement:
            speak('I can answer to computational and geographical questions and
what question do you want to ask now')
            question=takeCommand()
            app id="R2K75H-7ELALHR35X"
            client = wolframalpha.Client('R2K75H-7ELALHR35X')
            res = client.query(question)
            answer = next(res.results).text
            speak(answer)
            print(answer)
        elif 'open code editor' in statement:
            codePath = (r"C:\Users\anadi\AppData\Local\Programs\Microsoft VS
Code\Code.exe")
            os.startfile(codePath)
        elif "log off" in statement or "sign out" in statement:
            speak("Ok , your pc will log off in 10 sec make sure you exit from
all applications")
            subprocess.call(["shutdown", "/1"])
time.sleep(3)
```

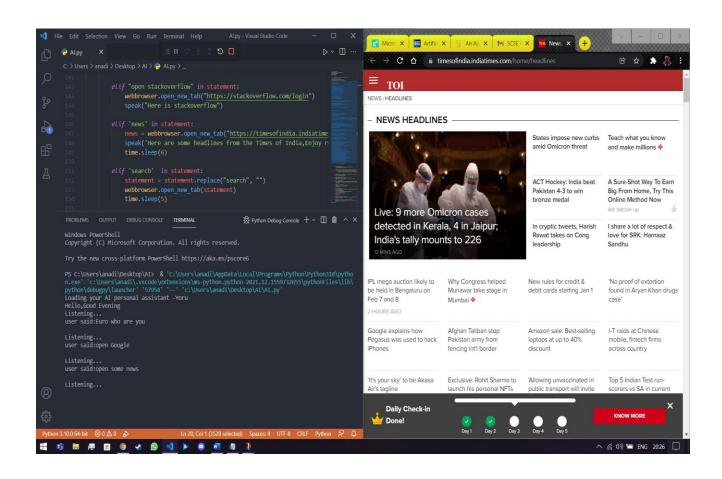
#### **Code output:**

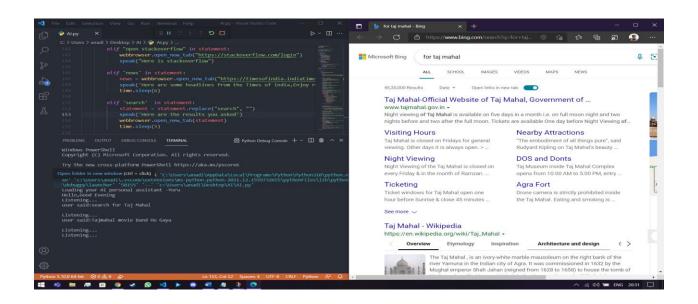
#### Wikipedia function output

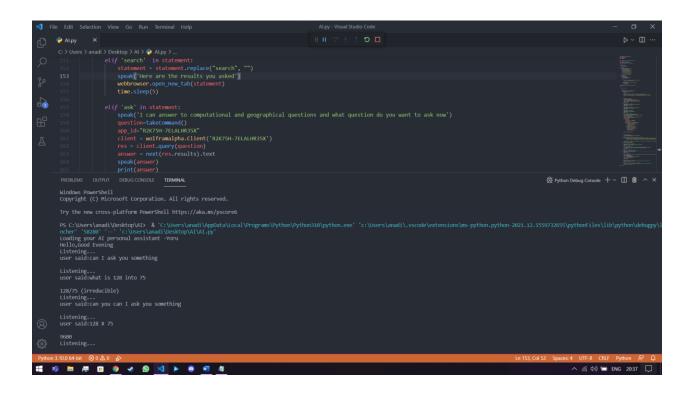


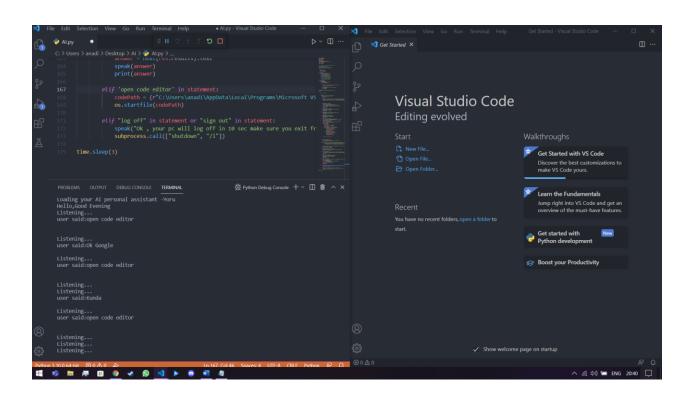












# **FUTURE SCOPE**

The real assistants currently available are quick and responsive but we still have to go a long way. The understanding and reliability of current systems requires significant improvements. The helpers available these days are not yet faithful in critical situations. The future of these assistants will have real assistants included with Artificial Intelligence including Mission Learning, Neural Networks, etc. and IoT. With the introduction of this technology, we will be able to achieve new heights. What the real helpers can achieve is far beyond what we have achieved so far. Most of us have seen Jarvis, the visual assistant developed by a metal man which is an imaginary fact but this has set new standards for what we can achieve using voice assistants.

#### U.S. Smartphone Voice Assistant Relative Market Share

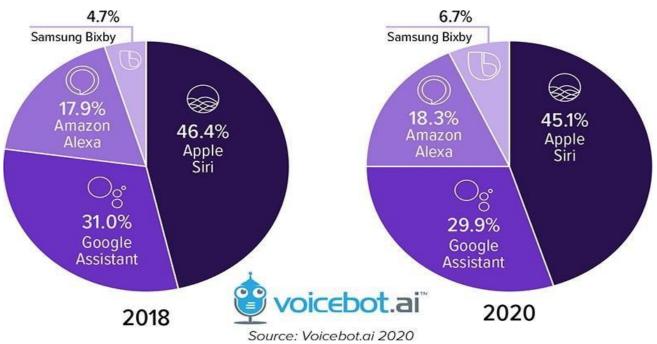


Figure: Accuracy Of Results Over Time

# **CONCLUSION**

In this paper we discussed the Voice Activated Personal Assistant made in python. This assistant currently works online and performs basic tasks such as weather updates, streaming music, searching Wikipedia, opening desktop apps, etc. The functionality of the current system is limited to online operations only. The upcoming upgrade of this assistant will feature system- enabled machine learning that will lead to

better IoT suggestions for managing nearby devices similar to what Amazon does.

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