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An Approach Toward Stateless Chatbots with the Benefit of Tensorflow Over Spacy Pipeline

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Chaithra, Roshan Fernandes, Anisha P. Rodrigues, Venkatesh

Conference paper
First Online: 14 August 2020

Part of the Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing book series (AISC, volume 1133)

Abstract

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Abstract

Conversational bots are assuming control over the business space. Consistently, individuals send in excess of a billion messages to organizations and associations through numerous messaging applications. The most usual method for building chatbots is the state machine approach which usually involves creating distinctive states and dependent on some logic invoking actions. But, with the increase in the number of states, lot of rules are required to be added, with additional logic, and hence create a delicate code which is difficult to keep up and maintain. In this work, we have shown how the stateless approach of building a chatbot using Rasa Core eliminated the need of complex state machine approach, as it makes use of machine learning-based dialog management. Along with this, we trained the model separately with the two pipelines "spacy" and "Tensorflow embedding". We evaluated the two pipelines with cross-validation and without cross-validation for intent classification. The result showed that, with more training examples, Tensorflow embedding shows good accuracy for intent classification.

Keywords

Natural language understanding Tensorflow embedding Spacy

References

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A Modern themed System for Patients Security of data exposure in semi-convinced Servers in the Cloud

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ABSTRACT

Cloud computing is intermingled distributed storing platform where information is housed in virtualized storage collections which are normally operated by tertiary parties. Patients healthiness record (PHR) is an evolving patient-centered paradigm of healthiness info sharing, problems such as threats of confidentiality leakage, key management scalability, scalable access, and effective consumer revocation, provide the most significant challenges if we introduce a modern patient-centered architecture and a series of info contact control protocols for PHRs maintained in semi-trusted repositories. They use attribute-based encryption (ABE) strategies to encrypt the PHR file of each individual to obtain fine-grained and robust user access protection for PHR's. The project often provisions numerous owner situations and splits the device workers into many protection fields which significantly reduces the difficulty of key managing for holders and handlers. We introduce this program and test upon Drive HQ cloud to validate that our latest framework offers safe data control to outsourced info.

Key words: Cloud storage, attribute-based encryption and personal health data.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cloud hosting is already the scorching advert for computer company and science, as it gives clients an extension to unlimited cloud capacity to store information tie-ups in a pay-as-you-go method. It allows corporations and administration departments to substantially lessen their overheads. While they will now store their information tie-ups on third-party cloud service services directly instead of running data centers of their own. Recent years have seen the rise of personal health record (PHR) as a patient-centered platform for sharing healthiness records. A PHR program helps a patient to build, monitor and track their personal health records in one location across the internet , allowing it more convenient to store, access and exchange medical detailsIn fact, a individual is given absolute autonomy of their medical history and can exchange their health details with a broad variety of people including health care professionals, family members or associates. Most PHR roles are farm out to third-party software dealers, such as Microsoft HealthVault, owing to the high expense of constructing and managing complex data centres. Cloud storage systems for processing PHRs were introduced in [2], [3]

Although providing easy PHR facilities for everybody is exciting, there are also protection and privacy threats that could hinder its wide-ranging acceptance. The key issue is that patients may effectively monitor the exchange of their confidential individual health details (PHI), particularly if they are housed on a third-party website that public do not faith entirely. On one side, while here are health care laws such as HIPAA, which has recently been revised to include professional links, cloud services are typically not protected [13]. At the other side, the third-party database systems are also the objects of different fraudulent activities owing to the high importance of the confidential PHI, which may contribute to PHI leakage. This is important to provide fine-grained data access management systems that operate with semi-trusted providers to maintain patient-centered confidentiality rights over their personal PHR's.

Crypting the data before outsourcing will be a viable and successful solution. The PHR owner will basically determine whether to encode his / her data and require which group of users to get access to could information. Only users who are provided the accompanying decryption key will have access to a PHR register, thus staying private to the other users. In addition, the patient must also maintain the exact not individual to contribution but also to retract admittance

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A quantitative approach for attainment of CO & PO through laboratory for affiliated Institutes

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Abstract:

With the growing need for quality education engineering institution are adopting Outcome Based Education (OBE). The quality of teaching and learning has to increase in a way, where students are able to achieve greater extent of Knowledge, Skills and Attitude (KSA Factor) in their professional career. This is measured by the attainment of the outcomes set for a particular course that a student is learning. By data analytics techniques one can alnalyse the patterns of students' learning through laboratory also. Both, theory as well as practical/Laboratory sessions will assist a faculty to measure the learning outcomes. In this paper, a quantitative approach to measure Course Outcome and Program Outcome attainment through Laboratory is proposed. The process involves two steps. The first step is to get the attainment through Continuous evaluation Sheets and the second is getting attainment through Lab Internal Assessment Tests.

Key words: Outcome Based Education (OBE), National Board of Accreditation (NBA), Course outcomes (CO), Program Outcomes (PO), Continuous Evaluation Sheet.

1.0 Introduction:

The Engineering Educators are toiling towards Outcome Based Education for various reasons, but ultimately it should support to develop the society. An agency governing the process of accreditation is NBA, which sets some standards to be met by engineering educators. There is a lot of work being done in planning and conduction of the various elements related to OBE. But many are not clear about assessment phase of the OBE. NBA has given guidelines for the same such as; every course should have some learning outcomes which are supposed to be learnt and exhibited by an individual learner in solving real world applications. These Outcomes have to be measured and the success of that course depends on

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Effectiveness of online teaching & learning during Covid 19 Pandemic – A case study of Engineering Education in Karnataka

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Abstract

Due to the rise of pandemic situation education system has disrupted. This disruption will affect the students education. Considering this situation educational institutions are asked to follow a new kind of teaching practice: Online Teaching and Learning. Online teaching and learning was completely new to many of the students, where some students found interesting and for some it was not. A survey is done to collect the information regarding the interestingness of students and to analyse the factors influencing the effectiveness of online teaching and learning. Under Educational Data Mining we try to explore the factors influencing the online teaching and learning process with a framework of education. Survey question were framed to mine the information regarding infrastructure, pedagogy and interestingness of students with respect to data acquaintance through which we can discover the interestingness of the students. The findings from the survey is been discussed.

Keywords: EDM, Online teaching, Engineering Education

I. Introduction

Data mining is the process to extract new aspects and patterns from a large data set using the methods at the crossing of machine learning, statistics, and database systems. It is also a field of knowledge discovery in databases (KDD), which is the area of discovering the distinct and potentially beneficial information from large amounts of data set. Educational Data mining is an integrated approach of data mining, Machine Learning and data analytics in order to fetch the various patters prevailing in education field. For this purpose we need to create datasets which will really lead us to get fruitful results. It has become a crucial issue to collect data in education sector. In certain situations where the intention of the research is to explore/recommend/evaluate the state of the art practices and the human behaviour in education system, we encounter lot of qualitative data. In this paper we restrict our discussion on collecting such qualitative data to measure the effectiveness of Online Teaching and Learning, which was a major step taken by all educational institutions during this pandemic situation of Covid 19.

With the outbreak of this Covid 19 Pandemic, educational institutes have made themselves to rethink on the way they used to run earlier. As whole country was under lockdown, every sector of the society was in stand still mode. More focus was given on survival than the livelihood of the individual. As the situation prolonged for more than six months, maintaining the mental health of every one was of major concern. The

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Layers Based Optimal Privacy Preservation of the On-premise Data Supported by the Dual Authentication and Lightweight on Fly Encryption in Cloud Ecosystem

• N. P. Hemanth Kumar &
• S. Prabhudeva

Wireless Personal Communications (2021)

Abstract

The Big Data stored in the cloud-based clusters of nodes requires an efficient mechanism to protect its privacy information. The traditional anonymization approach for privacy preservation is not applicable

Wireless Personal Communications
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Layers Based Optimal Privacy Preservation of the On-premise Data Supported by the Dual Authentication and Lightweight on Fly Encryption in Cloud Ecosystem

N. P. Hemanth Kumar[1] · S. Prabhudeva[2]

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Abstract

The Big Data stored in the cloud-based clusters of nodes requires an efficient mechanism to protect its privacy information. The traditional anonymization approach for privacy preservation is not applicable for Big Data due to overheads induced as the data storage mechanism follows a distributed file system in the cloud eco-store. This paper presents a dual-layer security model that mitigates the attackers' effect on access to private information. The model architecture consists of a strong authentication mechanism where the key generation to get the access control adopts a high random and customization policy so that at first hand the intruder's probability of entering into the cloud system is nullified and effectively handles the anonymity attack, in the second part of the security model the privacy information part of the data is encrypted with a very lightweight encryption method, and it gets synchronized with the data-deduplication template of the data nodes in the cloud so that the proposed model provides higher security of the privacy information in less time complexities of the cryptographic algorithm which makes the models more reliable as well as flexible to adopt it in the real-time scenario. The behavioral analysis of the proposed Auth-PP for the file-token generation system becomes stable with the incremental file size and exhibits a consistency measure (Ct) = 0.56, which is a mean orient pattern that shows strong stability against the file size so quite adaptable for the big data. The computational performance analysis for cost assessment of encryption and decryption process shows 72% performance improvement for running time for variable file sizes and also exhibits the superior outcome of overall 69.9% for file chunking into the data node on the respective cloud. For the decryption process also, it is observed that the formulated approach attains superior performance in terms of time complexity.

Keywords Big Data · Privacy · Cloud

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