



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Voice Assistant Development With Machine Learning For Application Programming

¹Md. Shamsheer Alam, ²Sulekh Kumar, ³Kamla Kumari, ⁴Nushrat Praveen, ⁵Smita Dash

¹Associate Professor, ^{2,3,4,5}Assistant Professor

^{1,4 & 5}Department of Computer Science & Engineering, ^{2,3}Department of MCA

^{1,2,3,4,5}RVS college of Engineering and Technology, Jamshedpur, India

Abstract: In today's world, artificial intelligence is essential. The science of computers defines AI research as the study of intelligent agents. Whether on purpose or not, most people in today's world use computerized information processing technologies. Already, artificial intelligence (AI) is altering the way we live. A gadget that monitors its environment and takes steps to increase the possibility of reaching a goal. A database may accept a selection of users and articles as input, and its output will be a harsh recommendation. The user can enter data into the system either orally or in writing. A novel method for intelligent search is presented in this research. In general, a large number of people employ helpers worldwide. The provocation of using virtual assistant technology is discussed in this study. The application of virtual assistants, which can benefit humanity in many domains, is also introduced in this study. One significant emerging feature that will transform people's lives is voice control. Mobile phones, desktop computers, and laptops can all be equipped with voice assistants. Now by the using Assistant on any electrical device, voice assistant is a software agent that can understand human speech and answer in machine language.

Keywords: Perception, artificial intelligence, Python, Voice Assistant, Chatbot.

I. Introduction

In recent years, the spread of voice assistants has revolutionized the way we interact with technology, offering convenient and intuitive interfaces for performing various tasks [1]. Among these advancements, the integration of machine learning techniques has played a essential role in enhancing the capabilities and intelligence of voice assistants [2]. Our research focuses on the development of a voice assistant tailored specifically for application programming (AP) tasks, leveraging machine learning algorithms to facilitate seamless interaction and streamline software development processes [3]. Voice assistants have become a commonplace part of our everyday lives, offering a plethora of functions such as music playback, reminder setup, and natural language control over smart home devices. However, their potential extends beyond simple consumer applications to more complex domains such as software development. By harnessing the power of machine learning, voice assistants can assist programmers in writing code, debugging, and managing software projects, thereby enhancing productivity and efficiency in the development workflow [4]. The integration of machine learning techniques into voice assistants for application programming introduces several exciting possibilities. Natural language processing (NLP)

algorithms can interpret developer queries and commands, allowing for more intuitive interaction and understanding of context. Furthermore, machine learning models can adjust over time based on user interactions, enhancing the relevance and accuracy of responses [5]. These capabilities enable voice assistants to provide personalized assistance tailored to the specific needs and preferences of individual developers. Our research paper aims to explore the current landscape of voice assistant development with machine learning for application programming, examining existing approaches, methodologies, and challenges. By delving into the intricacies of integrating machine learning into voice assistants for programming tasks, this paper seeks to shed light on the potential benefits and implications of this technology in advancing software development practices [6]. Ultimately, the development of a robust and intelligent voice assistant for application programming holds promise for revolutionizing the way developers interact with code and accelerating innovation in the software industry [7].

II. Literature Review

As mentioned above, virtual voice assistants are currently in software form, but future setups will allow users to control the system, weather times, jokes, etc[8]. using voice commands that are currently accessible only to one user. It comes with an image where we can search for files from. A system where the software is currently present, but after some updates it won't ask me to access the location [9]. It can access the entire system and open anything with voice commands from the user; it just needs authorization to install a few files on the user's computer [10]. With the help of voice commands, users can find out all the data and information stored on their system. USP now allows emails to be sent with any email ID [11]. By giving voice commands to users who can send messages via her SMTP protocol in the Gmail API, users don't have to type anything. Another option is to translate a message we receive from another user in Gmail. we can use the gTTs API for this. For example, this software used many other libraries. Wikipedia, date and time, speech recognition, etc [12].

III. Methodology

Virtual assistants employ natural language processing (NLP) to convert spoken or written messages into commands that can be executed. Natural language speech signals are produced when a user asks her assistant a question to finish a task. These signals are then converted into digital information that may be evaluated by software or command line instructions. Try comparing this data with the data the software provided to ascertain the correct answer [13]. Virtual assistants use their commands to operate machines. To create a virtual assistant, use an assortment of Python installation packages, which include:

3.1 Speech recognition

This method uses the online voice recognition service provided by Google to convert speech to text. It allows users to talk and receive text from a microphone in exchange for speech input from an extraordinary corpus arranged on a desktop server computer within the information center. Our system temporarily stores this corpus before sending it to cloud servers for speech recognition. The text is then received by the voice assistant, who has programmed and sent it. [14]

3.2 API calls

An application programming interface (API), sometimes referred to as a software intermediary, facilitates communication between two applications. In other cases, an API is a conduit for requests and answers between the user and the supplier. [15]

3.3 Content Extraction

Context extraction can extract pertinent structured information from unstructured or semi-structured machine-readable materials. Text written in human language is processed in this task using discourse analysis (NLP). Activities like automatically annotating photos and movies and extracting content from them are examples of content extraction. [16].

3.4 System Calls

Computer programs use system calls to request services from the operating system kernel programmatically. For example, they are working with scheduling, creating and attempting to execute new procedures, and accessing hard drives. It provides an essential interface between processes and operating system activities [17]. Figure 1 shows how our uttered words are converted into a waveform during speech recognition. A model is used to analyze and interpret our requests accurately.

3.5 Google-Text-to-Speech

Use of Text-To-Speech to turn user-supplied text into speech. In these other sayings, the TTS engine transforms the text from its written form into a morpheme as a representation, then reconstituted as waveforms to produce tones. TTS has made significant progress, and various languages are now accessible from outside vendors [18].

IV. System Architecture

- ✓ Speech Recognition: Speech recognition is the process by which computers comprehend what we say. In our project, we develop command-line software using Python and the Google Speech API. To understand voice commands, the Pytsx3 Python parcel must be installed. The pip install Pytsx3 command installs Pytsx3[19].
- ✓ GTTS : With its text-to-speech software, Google transforms spoken question commands into text. Answers from search functions that we write to get answers to questions and commands are converted to phonetic form using GTTS Working with the Search Translates API is this package [21].
- ✓ Datetime: The time and date are displayed using packets. This date time module comes with Python, which has already been installed..
- ✓

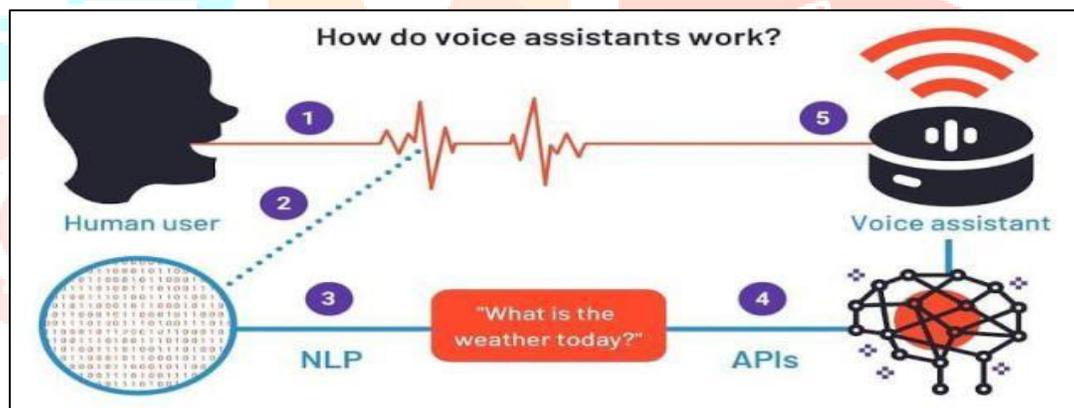


Fig1: Program Library

- ✓ Wikipedia: We are all aware that Wikipedia, along with GeeksforGeeks and other sources, is a fantastic and extensive source of knowledge. In order to conduct searches on Wikipedia and to obtain additional information, I used the Wiki page module in my project. To install this Wikipedia module, run pip install Wikipedia [26].
- ✓ Operating System: The Python OS module provides features for communicating using the OS. one of the typical Python utility modules is the operating system. The ability to use This module offers operating system-dependent functions.
- ✓ Smtplib: A Python library called Simple Mail Transfer Protocol is used to send emails to use the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. The built-in Python module is smtplib. Not necessary to install. Ignore all the SMTP complexities. It offers a Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) client implementation [20].
- ✓ Web browser: Do a web search. This module is built into Python.
- ✓ Python: Python is a powerful interpreter for a general-purpose programming language. Python has a dynamic data type and a memory management system. It supports a range of programming paradigms, such as imperative, functional, formal, and object-oriented, and has a sizable and comprehensive standard library

[22]. Python was designed to be a highly extensible programming language, rather than cramming everything into its core [23].

4.1 Virtual assistant recommended behavior

This project requires the user to press the Start button in each IDE to run or download the software. After pressing the start button, our personal assistant can receive commands (voice commands) to use as input. Second, the user's search information depends on the user's personal request. If this request is understood by the assistant, it will respond to this request. Otherwise, reissue the command and return an error. This allows users to search for queries and information. This helps us index personal data recently saved by our users into our system [24]. This is far more beneficial and useful than a library. Communication between users and assistants is possible, so customers can be notified of the status of a particular search. It is easy to use even if the user likes listening to music to make things easier and is used to performing various kinds of tasks without internet [25].

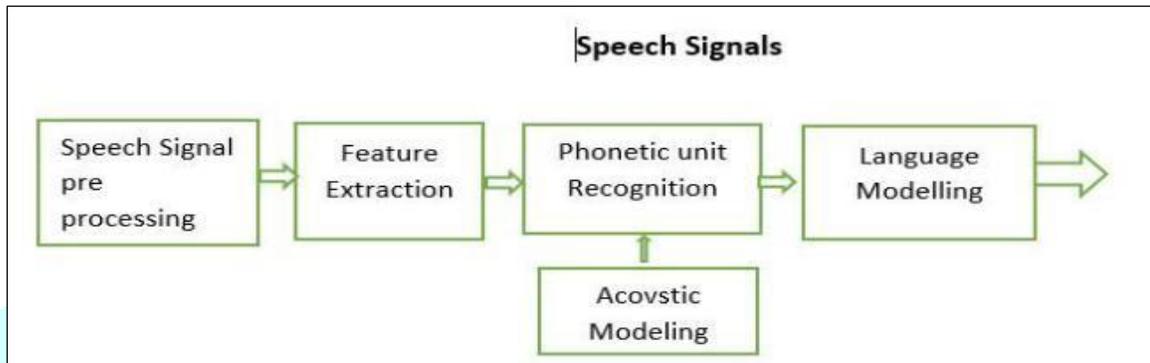


Fig 2: Module of input processing

✓ Personal Assistant Use Cases:

- Use Case 1: Enter the identifying data.
- Use Case 2: Using Audio Input Request a movie.
- Use Case 3: Using Speech Input Alert Queries.
- Use Case 4: Find other queries using voice commands.

✓ Required Components

- Python
- Device Embedded Libraries.
- Microphone
- Loudspeaker

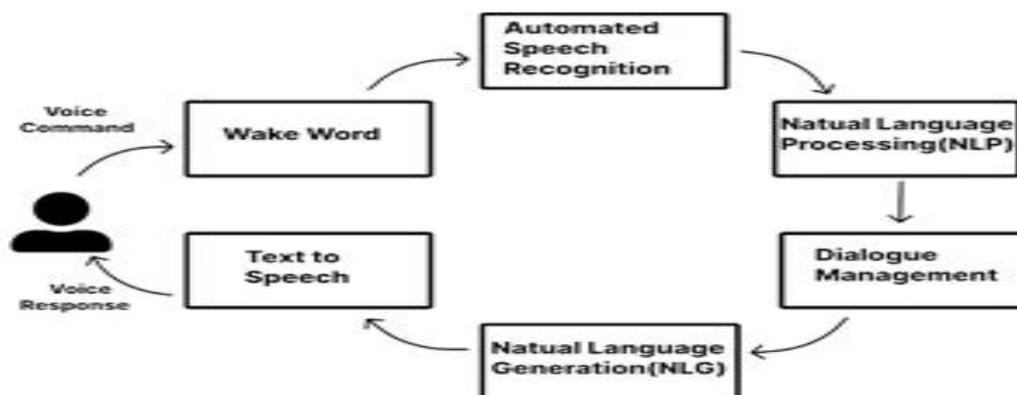


Fig 3: working flow of AP voice assistant

The whole process of translating speech to text and text back to speech is shown in Figure 2.

Table 1. Measurements and resources.

Sources	Construct	Measurement Specification
Zhou et al.	Information Quality	Perceived quality of information provided by VAS
Kim et al.	System Greatness	Systems' perceived quality of VAS
Pham et al.	Trust	Participants' confidence in using VAS
Lu et al	Personal Innovativeness	Willingness to challenge any new technology

V. Conclusion

Our study concentrated on providing instructions on creating our own Windows virtual assistant using Python. Virtual assistants make people's lives easier. We can use a virtual assistant just for the services we need. Like Alexa, Cortana, Siri, and Google Assistant, we use Python to create virtual assistants for all Windows versions. AI is a technology that we utilize. It is a good idea to plan or organize the schedule with the help of a digital personal assistant. Moreover, compared to real personal assistants, virtual assistants are more accessible, reliable, and portable. In addition to giving instructions and guidance, our virtual assistant collects more data about us. This device is built to last. While examining the application of these technologies, we looked into fresh occurrences that might provide a deeper understanding of the same acceptance of AI-based breakthroughs. While studying how these technologies are used, we looked into new phenomena that could shed light on how AI-based technologies are implemented. According to our research, the quality of interactions is the most critical component in establishing user trust and, in turn, users' intentions to use VAS. In this study, we integrated multiple theoretical viewpoints, such as ISSM, SET, and HCI, and found that dialogue quality is essential for adopting new technologies. The results of this study will help managers develop more effective marketing and promotional plans to produce goods and services of a higher calibre and attract a more extensive user base.

References:

- [1.] O. Korkmaz, F. Ince and B. S. Yarman, "A Reconfigurable Codec for Secure Voice Communication," 2023 IEEE-APS Topical Conference on Antennas and Propagation in Wireless Communications (APWC), Venice, Italy, 2023, pp. 160-161, doi: 10.1109/APWC57320.2023.10297539.
- [2.] G. L. N. Murthy, V. Iswarya, K. R. Sri, K. Harshitha and C. Prasanth, "A Novel Algorithm for Detecting Spasmodic Dysphonia Voice Pathology using Random Forest Frame Work," 2022 International Conference on Edge Computing and Applications (ICECAA), Tamilnadu, India, 2022, pp. 800-804, doi: 10.1109/ICECAA55415.2022.9936567.
- [3.] J. G. Maeng, M. K. Lee, S. Yun and S. H. Kim, "Personality Enhancement for Speaker-dependent Voice Activity Detection," 2021 International Conference on Information and Communication Technology Convergence (ICTC), Jeju Island, Korea, Republic of, 2021, pp. 535-538, doi: 10.1109/ICTC52510.2021.9621038.
- [4.] Z. Long, C. Yu, X. Zhang, L. Zhu, H. Wang and S. Lin, "Measurement and Analysis of Radio Coverage in Tunnel Boring Machine," 2021 IEEE International Symposium on Antennas and Propagation and USNC-URSI Radio Science Meeting (APS/URSI), Singapore, Singapore, 2021, pp. 447-448, doi: 10.1109/APS/URSI47566.2021.9703946.
- [5.] M. Gopamsana, M. F. Shaik, S. N. Joyes, S. R. Chandra, P. V. Rao and G. S. S. S. V. Krishna Mohan, "Enhancing Parkinson's Disease Diagnosis: A Novel Ensemble Stacking Algorithm using Voice Data Analysis," 2023 International Conference on Data Science, Agents & Artificial Intelligence (ICDSAAI), Chennai, India, 2023, pp. 1-7, doi: 10.1109/ICDSAAI59313.2023.10452655.
- [6.] M. Muthumari, V. Akash, K. P. Charan, P. Akhil, V. Deepak and S. P. Praveen, "Smart and Multi-Way Attendance Tracking System Using an Image-Processing Technique," 2022 4th International Conference on Smart Systems and Inventive Technology (ICSSIT), Tirunelveli, India, 2022, pp. 1805-1812, doi: 10.1109/ICSSIT53264.2022.9716349.

- [7.] H. Harsh, A. Indraganti, S. D. Vanambathina, B. S. Y. Ramanam, V. S. Chandu and H. K. Kondaveeti, "Convolutional GRU Networks based Singing Voice Separation," 2022 2nd International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Signal Processing (AISP), Vijayawada, India, 2022, pp. 1-5, doi: 10.1109/AISP53593.2022.9760616.
- [8.] M. V. Ramesh and M. S. Nisha, "Design of optimization algorithm for WLAN AP selection during emergency situations," 2011 IEEE 3rd International Conference on Communication Software and Networks, Xi'an, China, 2011, pp. 340-344, doi: 10.1109/ICCSN.2011.6014283.
- [9.] D. K. Enna, P. Basuli, A. H. Mishra and S. K. Singh, "Cognitive Assistance for Dementia Patients," 2024 ASU International Conference in Emerging Technologies for Sustainability and Intelligent Systems (ICETISIS), Manama, Bahrain, 2024, pp. 1-5, doi: 10.1109/ICETISIS61505.2024.10459484.
- [10.] A. M. Kumar, B. V. K. Reddy, Y. N. Kumar, Y. S. Reddy, V. Gampala and S. Bulla, "Automating the Home Appliances through Voice Commands," 2023 5th International Conference on Smart Systems and Inventive Technology (ICSSIT), Tirunelveli, India, 2023, pp. 1653-1659, doi: 10.1109/ICSSIT55814.2023.10061123.
- [11.] K. Qu, K. Chen and Y. Feng, "Inverse Design of Metasurface Polarization Converter with Controllable Bandwidth," 2021 IEEE International Symposium on Antennas and Propagation and USNC-URSI Radio Science Meeting (APS/URSI), Singapore, Singapore, 2021, pp. 863-864, doi: 10.1109/APS/URSI47566.2021.9703937.
- [12.] J. A. Arnez, W. A. e Silva, C. B. De Souza, J. O. de Sousa, M. Damasceno and R. G. dos Reis, "Real-Time Testbed for Evaluating the Battery Consumption in 5G Mobile Networks and 5G Voice Calls Over IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS)," 2023 IEEE-APS Topical Conference on Antennas and Propagation in Wireless Communications (APWC), Venice, Italy, 2023, pp. 104-104, doi: 10.1109/APWC57320.2023.10297518.
- [13.] R. Cai, "A Modified Multi-Feature Voiced/Unvoiced Speech Classification Method," 2010 Asia-Pacific Conference on Power Electronics and Design, Wuhan, China, 2010, pp. 68-71, doi: 10.1109/APPED.2010.25.
- [14.] A. Manasa, R. Jaswanth, C. N. Sai, Y. S. Pranathi Reddy, S. V. Gangashetty and D. Govind, "Speech Quality Assessment and Control in Indian Languages," 2023 International Conference on Inventive Computation Technologies (ICICT), Lalitpur, Nepal, 2023, pp. 1-7, doi: 10.1109/ICICT57646.2023.10134057.
- [15.] S. A. AP, C. M, B. D, K. T and M. J, "Advanced Chatbots for Home Patients using AI," 2023 7th International Conference on Trends in Electronics and Informatics (ICOEI), Tirunelveli, India, 2023, pp. 838-845, doi: 10.1109/ICOEI56765.2023.10125886.
- [16.] B. V. K. Babu, D. K. Bhargav, R. K. Sah, L. Regalla and N. Singh, "Forensic Speaker Recognition System using Machine Learning," 2023 International Conference on Sustainable Computing and Data Communication Systems (ICSCDS), Erode, India, 2023, pp. 696-701, doi: 10.1109/ICSCDS56580.2023.10104687.
- [17.] M. A. El-Rayes and M. A. Abdelrazik, "A combined analog/digital hybrid multi/channel airborne satellite communication system," Antennas and Propagation Society Symposium 1991 Digest, London, ON, Canada, 1991, pp. 1598 vol.3-, doi: 10.1109/APS.1991.175160.
- [18.] U. Ghosh, "An Empirical Performance Study of IRNSS S-band Signals under Wi-Fi Interference," 2019 URSI Asia-Pacific Radio Science Conference (AP-RASC), New Delhi, India, 2019, pp. 1-3, doi: 10.23919/URSIAP-RASC.2019.8738697.
- [19.] A. Shawish, X. Jiang, P. -H. Ho and S. Horiguchi, "Wireless Access Point Voice Capacity Analysis and Enhancement Based on Clients' Spatial Distribution," in IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 58, no. 5, pp. 2597-2603, Jun 2009, doi: 10.1109/TVT.2008.2005523.
- [20.] A. -K. Lee and H. -D. Choi, "Transmitted Power of Mobile Phones in 4G Network of Seoul," 2019 URSI Asia-Pacific Radio Science Conference (AP-RASC), New Delhi, India, 2019, pp. 1-2, doi: 10.23919/URSIAP-RASC.2019.8738656.
- [21.] G. H. Panchala, V. V. S Sasank, D. R. Harshitha Adidela, P. Yellamma, K. Ashesh and C. Prasad, "Hate Speech & Offensive Language Detection Using ML & NLP," 2022 4th International Conference on Smart Systems and Inventive Technology (ICSSIT), Tirunelveli, India, 2022, pp. 1262-1268, doi: 10.1109/ICSSIT53264.2022.9716417.
- [22.] Ting Wu, Lanlan Rui, Ao Xiong and Kai Zhu, "An extension of S1 AP protocol for home enodeb," 2010 International Conference on Advanced Intelligence and Awareness Internet (AIAI 2010), Beijing, China, 2010, pp. 28-32, doi: 10.1049/cp.2010.0714.
- [23.] E. Hanada and T. Kudou, "Managing the availability of hospital wireless communication systems," 2016 URSI Asia-Pacific Radio Science Conference (URSI AP-RASC), Seoul, Korea (South), 2016, pp. 737-740, doi: 10.1109/URSIAP-RASC.2016.7601408.

[24.] N. Mouhassine, M. Moughit and F. Laassiri, "Improving the Quality of Service of Voice over IP in Wireless Sensor Networks by Centralizing Handover Management and Authentication Using the SDN Controller," 2019 Third International Conference on Intelligent Computing in Data Sciences (ICDS), Marrakech, Morocco, 2019, pp. 1-6, doi: 10.1109/ICDS47004.2019.8942345.

[25.] P. Srinivasulu, M. S. Babu, R. Venkat and K. Rajesh, "Cloud service oriented architecture (CSOA) for agriculture through internet of things (IoT) and big data," 2017 IEEE International Conference on Electrical, Instrumentation and Communication Engineering (ICEICE), Karur, India, 2017, pp. 1-6, doi: 10.1109/ICEICE.2017.819190

