

# Voice Assisted E-Commerce Website

Gitansh Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Manmeet Kaur Matharu<sup>2</sup>, Gaurank Joshi<sup>3</sup>, Jatin Chauhan<sup>4</sup> and Ankit Kumar<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1-5</sup>Department of Computer Science, ABES Engineering College, Ghaziabad

Email: Gitansh.20B0121004@abes.ac.in, Manmeet.20B0121116@abes.ac.in, Gaurank.20B0121038@abes.ac.in, Jatin.20B0121026@abes.ac.in, ankitkumar@abes.ac.in

**Abstract**— The way humans interact with computers has evolved thanks to automatic voice-controlled devices. Voice or speech recognition systems enable a user to make a hands-free request to the computer, which then processes the request and returns relevant responses to the user. Voice-controlled technologies have become more efficient and are widely implemented in many sectors to enable and improve human-to-human and human-to-computer interactions after years of development and research in machine learning and artificial intelligence. Web-based technologies enable cutting-edge e-commerce applications to provide interactive and user-friendly interfaces. However, in other cases, people, particularly those with visual difficulties, are unable to completely appreciate the utility of such programs. A voice-controlled system embedded in a web application can improve user experience and functionality.

In the current corporate environment, e-commerce is on the rise. Using the Internet as an electronic medium, e-commerce systems facilitate the buying and selling of goods. By enabling contact-free interactions between the user and the machine, voice/speech recognition systems greatly simplify the process. Voice recognition has been the subject of a great deal of research up to this point. The user experience and task completion can be improved by utilizing all of these in online apps. This feature will also improve the web app's accessibility because a significant portion of the population suffers from various forms of visual impairments, and it will be especially helpful to them.

**Index Terms**— GTTS, STT, Django, Python, GPT3.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In the ever-changing digital landscape of today, where consumer expectations are rapidly changing, businesses need to innovate continuously to remain relevant. The world of e-commerce is no different, and as technology advances, so do online consumers' needs and preferences. Considering this, we are thrilled to submit an application for a ground-breaking project: a voice-activated e-commerce website that seamlessly integrates ChatGPT, a cutting-edge conversational artificial intelligence model. This project's greatest strength is its capacity to reinvent the fundamentals of online shopping. Voice interaction with e-commerce platforms is expected to be more natural, intuitive, and engaging than the click-and-text methods used by users in the past.

Perhaps the most in-demand category of applications that the modern world needs are e-commerce. However, a common feature of most e-commerce applications is their limited accessibility, which limits their target user base and makes them more difficult to use. Voice-Activated Online Shopping One such attempt is to create an e-commerce web application and use Software as a Service (SAAS) to integrate a Voice Controller into it. The text-to-speech and speech-to-text services are the two key features that the SAAS will give the application to use voice. These services essentially accept speech or text input and output the alternative. Many web assistive technologies,

such as screen readers, customized browsers, and screen magnification methods, have been developed over time to address the issues that visually impaired web users face. These systems have made it easier for users to understand what is on a web page by reading to them, permitting voice commands, or offering screen magnification options. However, due to the frequent occurrence of misconceptions, the majority of these solutions have fallen short in terms of accuracy.

Our project introduces a novel way to improve user interaction in the quickly changing e-commerce space by combining Django, Speech-to-Text (STT), and Google Text-to-Speech (GTTS) technologies. Our project aims to transform the online shopping experience by utilizing an interface driven by speech. With the help of GTTS, users can interact with the platform naturally by using voice commands, which makes hand-free navigation possible. STT integration guarantees precise and effective interpretation of users' spoken queries, and the Django framework gives our e-commerce platform a stable and expandable base. The goal of this project is to push the limits of user security, happiness, and accessibility in e-commerce by providing a cutting-edge substitute that makes use of web development and voice technology.

## II. OBJECTIVES

One of the goals behind creating a voice-activated e-commerce website is to increase user accessibility and usability. The aim is to develop a shopping platform that facilitates seamless voice interactions between users, resulting in a shopping experience that is more intuitive and user-friendly. This innovation is in line with the growing importance of convenience and ease of use in the digital sphere. This kind of website not only reaches out to a larger audience by accommodating users with disabilities and auditory communication preferences, but it also looks forward to a time when real-time feedback systems and dynamic customer service will be essential to the success of e-commerce. This website helps customers make better decisions by gathering real-time feedback from users about products. This improves customer engagement with the platform and helps them gain a deeper understanding of the products that are available.

The voice commerce website that is envisioned serves as both a prototype and a step toward the development of more sophisticated e-commerce platforms. This invention creates the groundwork for projects in the future where proactive customer service and real-time feedback systems are essential. The flexibility and responsiveness of the system have the capacity to promote increased levels of customer trust and engagement. Users are enabled to make knowledgeable purchasing decisions by means of voice responses that offer comprehensive product information and specifications. By continuously improving voice technology through iterative refinement in response to user feedback and technological advancements, the platform's functionalities are consistently enhanced. The guiding principle here is continuous improvement through dynamically optimized user experiences, paving the way for a time when technology-enabled interactions will cross traditional boundaries.

## III. LITERATURE REVIEW

In addition to providing an overview of works on technology for building online stores, portals, and services, the article also outlines two techniques for assessing the effectiveness of e-commerce systems.[1]

Voice assistants' capacity to aid people in making decisions and guide them when making purchases. [2]

This study paper offers a number of ideas or characteristics that can support the development of an effective e-commerce website. Good quality, performance, and development-based characteristics are ensured by the points.[3]

In an effort to enhance user interaction with the e-commerce website, we have so built a chatbot that is based on the website. In addition to using a pre-stored set of responses, the chatbot also considers real-time user input, which helps it to deliver pertinent answers and product recommendations.[4]

This study provides techniques for developing an active database management system that, under certain circumstances, automatically takes the required actions. [5]

Improving the accessibility of business websites is essential for the modern economy, which depends heavily on e-commerce. In order to take advantage of web application accessibility for visually impaired users, we implement an SRS-based e-commerce web application that allows them to utilize voice commands to navigate the application. This implies that each user's interface can be displayed uniquely, improving the application's aesthetic appeal and usability.[6]

The speech-to-text and text-to-speech services employ the SRS technique. Additionally, it provides an explanation of the suggested system using use case diagrams and system architecture, which facilitates comprehension and system implementation.[7]

The outcome is consistent with other published figures in this area, demonstrating unequivocally that although e-commerce is growing quickly in India, the majority of Indian internet users still prefer it. We present the voice interface, which is a really fascinating concept. While many e-commerce websites currently offer speech interfaces, what sets us apart is that in addition to using voice commands to search for things, we can also listen to product descriptions, read reviews, and even write reviews. Shopping apps and e-commerce websites should be made to function on low bandwidth networks as well.[8]

Because more people are purchasing online, producers and retailers must now cater to consumers' requirements and offer a wider range of options than in the past. Customers are now faced with the challenge of evaluating each service to ascertain what they truly require and will truly profit from. We discuss about commonly used strategies in recommender systems and their associated trade-offs to help clients in this situation.[9]

Although speech-based intelligent personal assistants (sIPAs) have the potential to enhance older individuals' quality of life, their adoption by this demographic is constrained by a number of usability issues. In order to learn about the experiences of fourteen older persons with these gadgets, we conducted a semistructured interview research. Two overarching themes emerged from the inductive and deductive coding analysis of the gathered data: the use of sIPA and worries about sIPA.[10]

In order to communicate with consumers and respond to their inquiries, customer service is increasingly using artificial intelligence (AI) and natural language processing (NLP). Examining previous studies on NLP technology use in customer service, including the research domain, applications, datasets, and assessment techniques, is the aim of this systematic review. The evaluation also considers any notable constraints and the field's future path. The review comprises materials from five main scientific databases and spans the years 2015–2022.[11]

The integration of an interface to enable people with partial blindness to engage with eMarketplace is the main goal of this research work. Using voice recognition technology, a voice-based eMarketplace concept has been introduced. The lack of proper optimization of screen readers for visually impaired users for e-commerce mobile applications has led to a social need for content accessibility. This study investigates how six participants wearing blindfolds could collaborate to co-design an e-commerce mobile application's Voice User Interface (VUI) to communicate its content and improve the user experience for visually impaired people.[12]

Every year, the voice assistant app's market share increases, yet its privacy and security flaws continue to cost businesses greatly and jeopardize users' sensitive personal data. For this reason, a thorough assessment outlining the classification of the most recent research on the security and privacy issues with voice assistant programs is crucial. This study summarizes and evaluates three categories of privacy risks and five categories of security attacks from papers presented at prestigious conferences for voice and cyber security.[13]

This thesis aims to investigate current SEO trends, the ways in which voice search affects SEO, and the state and prospects of voice search. It will be investigated if voice search would eventually overtake traditional search as the primary method of doing searches on search engines, based on the preliminary research that was carried out.[14]

This article conducts a thorough literature evaluation of 117 papers on ethical issues related to voice assistants in order to assess the current state of this field's borders and foundations. The review analyzes nine particular areas of concern and assesses participant demographics and method distribution throughout the literature. We demonstrate how the operationalization of certain concerns—like privacy—is far higher than that of other concerns, like accessibility, and how the majority of research participants come from a select few Western countries. By doing this, we intend to draw attention to the gaps in the present body of research and offer an overview of the complex tapestry of work around these issues.[15]

#### IV. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

##### *Requirement Analysis*

Carefully examine the goals and specifications for the voice-activated e-commerce platform. Determine the system's essential features, capabilities, and performance standards. Establish user scenarios and personas to direct the design process.

##### *Technology Selection*

Justify the choice of GTTS, STT, and Django by citing their connection with project goals and the literature review. Evaluate the selected technologies' compatibility and integration potential.

For a comprehensive solution, look into other tools or libraries that work well with GTTS, STT, and Django.

##### *System Architecture Design*

Provide a high-level architecture that describes the interaction flow between GTTS, STT, Django, and other components for the voice-driven e-commerce platform.

Describe the databases and data structures needed to store and retrieve pertinent information.

As you plan for scalability, keep in mind growing user loads and prospective future improvements.

#### *User Interface Design*

Create an easy-to-use interface that allows voice instructions to be smoothly included into the e-commerce process.

To guarantee inclusion for users with different requirements, take accessibility principles into consideration.

Make prototypes or wireframes to get input and testing from users.

#### *Implementation of GTTS and STT Integration*

Integrate GTTS to generate speech responses that seem natural depending on prompts and data from the system.

Use STT to reliably record user-spoken instructions and inquiries.

Make sure that the Django backend, STT, and GTTS are all in real-time communication.

#### *Backend Development for Django*

Create a Django project and add the controllers, views, and models required to manage e-commerce features.

Implement session management, transaction processing, and secure user authentication.

To facilitate smooth communication, integrate the GTTS and STT components with the Django backend.

#### *Development of Voice Interaction*

Establish and execute the voice interaction flow for typical e-commerce activities, like product selection, search, and checkout.

Verify the voice-driven features' precision, responsiveness, and comprehension of natural language.

Improve the voice interaction flow iteratively in response to user testing and feedback.

#### *Security Measures and Data Privacy*

Put security measures in place to safeguard user information and guarantee transaction integrity and confidentiality.

Include the best practices for user authentication, encryption, and secure communication protocols.

#### *Usability Evaluation and User Feedback*

Test the voice-driven interface's usability with target consumers to see how well it works and how user-friendly it is.

Gather user opinions about the overall experience and note any shortcomings.

#### *Enhancement and Fine Tuning*

Examine performance indicators to find areas that need improvement or bottlenecks.

Adjust the system in response to user feedback, taking care of any usability problems or technical difficulties.

Verify the voice-driven e-commerce platform's stability and dependability by doing extensive testing.

#### *Administration and Implementation*

Create thorough documentation that includes user manuals, the codes, and the system architecture.

Transfer the voice-driven e-commerce platform to a live environment, making sure that everything goes smoothly from development to production.

After deployment, keep an eye out for problems with the system and make the required upgrades.

#### *User Engagement and Future Developments*

Encourage user engagement through surveys and feedback. Identify areas for future developments, updates, and enhancements to the website.

Fig 1 explains the, depending on whether consumers a) buy in a new product category or b) repurchase in the same category, Alexa suggests two different interaction processes. The voice commerce retailer simultaneously achieves three primary search goals: 1) exact match; 2) broad match; and 3) automatic match.

Retailers of voice assistants, like Amazon or Alibaba, serve as “choice architects,” structuring the overall framework within which consumers make decisions while voice shopping. Within voice commerce, there is a difference between virtual assistants (VAs) that are used to discover the best products (product brokering) and vendors (merchant brokering). Amazon Alexa is a well-known example of a recommendation agent that brokers

products, whereas Google Home is a retailer-neutral service that currently recommends a number of retailers. The writers of this piece concentrate on the former kind.

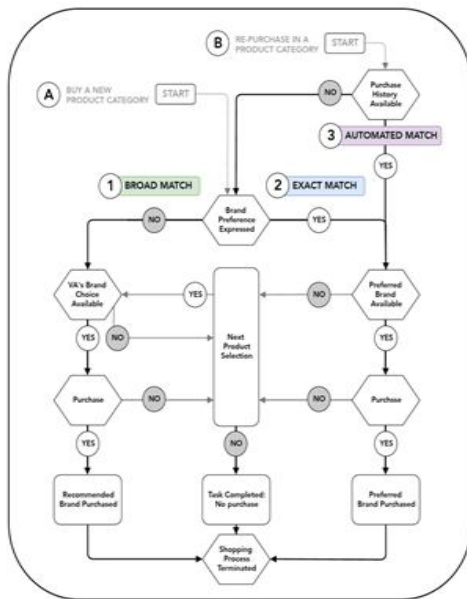


Fig 1. Overview of Proposed work

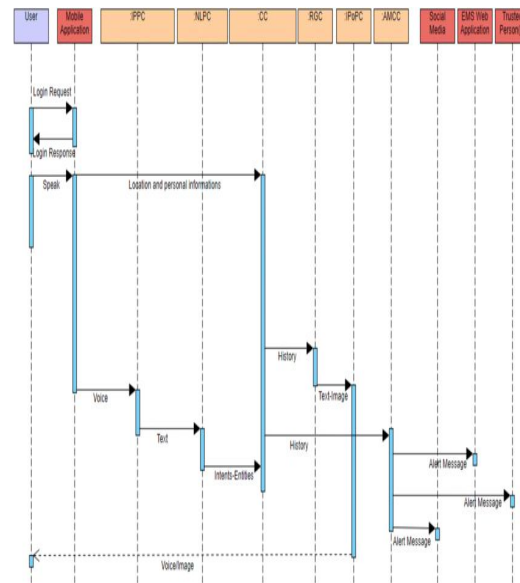
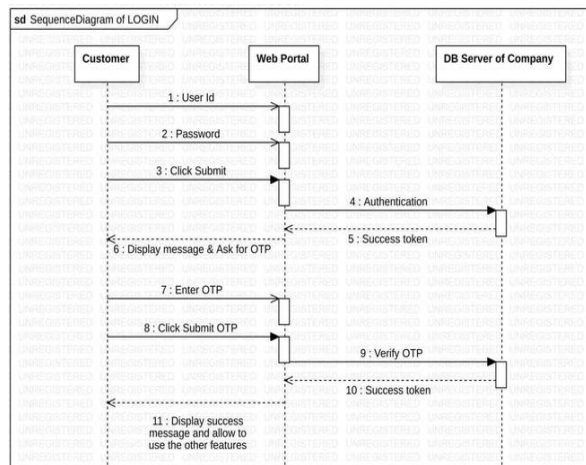


Fig 2. Sequence Diagram



.Fig 3. Sequence Diagram of LOGIN

Fig represents-

1. User Activates Voice Interface
2. Voice Interface Awaits Command.
3. User Initiates a Command.
4. Speech-to-Text Conversion (STT).
5. Intent Extraction
6. Query Processing
7. Response Generation
8. Product Interactions
9. Transaction processing.
10. Confirmation and Completion.
11. User Feedback .
12. Error Handling.
13. User Session Management.

14. Logging and Analytics
15. End of interaction

## V. CONCLUSIONS

A project's conclusion usually includes an overview of the main conclusions, successes, and thoughts on the whole undertaking. The following components might be included in the conclusion of a voice-assisted e-commerce website that uses Django, Speech-to-Text (STT), and Google Text-to-Speech (GTTS):

- Effective Voice Technology Integration.
- Improvements to the User Experience
- Effect on the Level of Accessibility
- Security Protocols Put in Place
- Novel Advancements in Electronic Commerce
- Acquired Knowledge and Modifications
- User Input and Usability Testing
- Subsequent Improvements and Versions
- Total Effect of the Project
- Recognitions
- Final Words

In crafting the conclusion, aim to leave the reader with a clear understanding of the project's outcomes, its implications for future work, and the overall impact on the intersection of voice technology and e-commerce. These ideas can help your conclusion give a thorough and powerful overview of your voice-assisted e-commerce project.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Bazhanov, R.S. and Shaytura, S.V., 2013. Key performance indicators of internet project as the basis of measurement in web analytics. *Slavic Forum*. 2(4), pp. 13-22.
- [2] Kamishima, T., ... & Pizzato, L. (2019). Beyond Personalization: Research
- [3] Directions in Multistakeholder Recommendation. arXiv preprint arXiv:1905.01986.
- [4] Albuquerque, A.B. and Belchior, A.D.(2020), 'E-commerce websites: a qualitative evaluation', *Proceedings of the 11th International WWW Conference, Hawaii, ACM Press*, pp. 294-300.
- [5] B. A. Abu Shawar, "A Corpus Based Approach to Generalising a Chatbot System," *School of Computing, University of Leeds, Leeds*, 2021.
- [6] BUC89A. Buchmann et al. "A Framework For Integrating Time-Critical Scheduling and Database Transaction Scheduling." To appear in *Proc. 5th International Conference on Data Engineering*, February 2021.
- [7] National Research Council. (2020). *Technology and Assessment: Thinking Ahead--Proceedings from a Workshop*. National Academies Press.
- [8] Aaftab Aalam, Shivansh Mishra, Satyam Sharma, Richa Gupta, "Study & Development of E-Commerce Website", *International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET)* Volume: 07 Issue: 05 May 2020 [2] M. S. Kandhari, F. Zulkemine and H. Isah, "A Voice Controlled E-Commerce Web Application," *2020 IEEE 9th Annual Information Technology, Electronics and Mobile Communication Conference (IEMCON)*, Vancouver, BC, Canada, 2020, pp. 118- 124, doi: 10.1109/IEMCON.2018.8614771
- [9] Zuroni, M. J., & Goh, H. L. (2021). Factors influencing consumers' attitude towards e-commerce purchases through online shopping. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 2(4), 223– 230.
- [10] Christopher Avery, Paul Resnick, and Richard Zeckhauser 2022. *The Market for Evaluations*. *American Economic Review*, 89(3): pp. 564-583.
- [11] L. Vaca-Cardenas, D. Avila-Pesantez, M. Vaca-Cardenas and J. Meza, "Trends and Challenges of HCI in the New Paradigm of Cognitive Cities", *2020 7th International Conference on eDemocracy and eGovernment ICEDEG 2020*, pp. 120-126, Apr. 2020.
- [12] S. Mohamad Suhaili, N. Salim, and M. N. Jambli, "Service chatbots: A systematic review," *Expert Syst. Appl.*, vol. 184, p. 115461, Dec. 2021, doi: 10.1016/j.eswa.2021.115461.
- [13] J. Su, D. V. Vargas, and K. Sakurai, "One pixel attack for fooling deep neural networks," *IEEE Transactions on Evolutionary Computation*, no. 5, pp. 828–841, 2019.
- [14] Mari, A. 2019. *Voice Commerce: Understanding shopping-related voice assistants and their effect on brands*. IMMAA Annual Conference. Northwestern University in Qatar, Doha October 4-6, 2019.
- [15] Noura Abdi, Kopo M Ramokapane, and Jose Such. 2019. More than smart speakers: security and privacy perceptions of smart home personal assistants. In *Fifteenth Symposium on Usable Privacy and Security ({SOUPS} 2019)*. 451–466.