

Deconcentrator

let deconcentrator do the „hard“ work of checking multiple natural language understanding processing providers.

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scope

be a common endpoint for various nlu providers:

- [RASA](#)

others aren't implemented yet, but implementation should be trivial:

- [Microsoft LUIS](#)
- [Google Cloud NLU](#)
- [IBM Watson NLU](#)

principles

important frameworks/software pieces

- [[nginx](https://nginx.org)](<https://nginx.org>): reverse proxy (static files) and uwsgi gateway - [[uWSGI](https://pypi.org/project/uWSGI/)](<https://pypi.org/project/uWSGI/>): wsgi implementation - [Django REST framework](<https://www.django-rest-framework.org/>): REST interfaces, viewsets, generic serialization

logic etc.

- [Django](<https://www.djangoproject.com/>): „The web framework for perfectionists with deadlines.“ - [Celery](<https://docs.celeryproject.org/>): Distributed task queue for delegating I/O tasks (like doing web requests) - [RabbitMQ](<https://www.rabbitmq.com/>): async task queue itself - [redis](<https://redis.io/>): django cache, session cache, celery result backend - [memcached](<https://memcached.org/>): django cache. - [PostgreSQL](<https://www.postgresql.org/>): database backend.

important models

- `Method`: the abstraction of a function to retrieve an actual NLU processing result. - `Provider`: the actual provider, which is doing some kind of NLU processing. - `Strategy`: how to select a `Provider` for a specific `Objective` - `Objective`: kind of a task that has to be done. It's the main entry-point, user-supplied. It contains the actual

payload which has to be NLU processed and selects an strategy.

- `Job`: the `Strategy` creates jobs from an `Objective`. Each job then has a specific `Provider` to use for processing. - `Result`: the outcome of asking a `Provider`.

implementation details

- `Objective`, `Job` and `Result` make use of non-abc-dispatching (i. e. dispatching without a common abstract base

```
class). That means:
- they have a common method with equal signature called `execute()` and
are connected to the same `post_save`
  handler.
- once an object of one of these classes is `save`d, the `post_save` hook
will call that common method.
- that method, then, calls the `Strategy` model method for further
handling.
- to avoid infinite recursion, one has to avoid calling `save()` within
the `Strategy` method, instead using the
  `

```

- the `ViewSet`'s design:

1. `Method`s, `Strategy`s, `Job`s and `Result`s can only be read
2. `Provider`s can be CRUD on demand.
3. `Objective`s can be created and retrieved, but not updated or deleted.

how-to

The project contains multiple `docker-compose` files; therefore, basically you only have to `docker-compose up` the project.

- You can use the `management.sh` script to create the required secret files: `./management.sh prepare`; they are

required to start the containers.

- You will probably want to define a `docker-compose.override.yml` to export the nginx port to the public. - You will probably want to run the migrations; basically it's a `./manage.py migrate` call, which can be done via

```
`./management.sh exec uwsgi /mnt/deconcentrator/manage.py migrate`.
```

- To access the admin interface, you'll have to create a superuser account first:

```
`./management.sh exec uwsgi /mnt/deconcentrator/manage.py
createsuperuser`.
```

Versioning

Authors

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