



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 Issue: IV Month of publication: April 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.68880

www.ijraset.com

Call: © 08813907089 E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com



ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538

Volume 13 Issue IV Apr 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Telegram Chat Bot to Access a PC Storage and Perform Real Time File Operation

Dr. Prerna N. Khairnar¹, Nikita Avhad², Maheshwari Daware³, Gayatri Sonawane⁴, Pravin Daware⁵

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Engineering, Sir Visvesvaraya Institute of

Technology, Nashik, Maharashtra, India

^{2, 3, 4, 5}Department of Computer Engineering, Sir Visvesvaraya Institute of Technology, Nashik,

Maharashtra, India

Abstract: The increasing interest in intelligent chatbots has grown significantly in recent years, fuelled by advancements in artificial intelligence algorithms. This surge has led to various studies exploring emotional dynamics and dialog structures. A prominent application of these chatbots is in the healthcare sector, where they assist with psychological evaluations, clinical counselling, autism diagnosis, and complex cognitive modeling. However, a significant challenge faced by many chatbots is their dependence on web-based data sources. While these sources offer reliable information, they often fall short in providing the emotional depth needed for truly meaningful interactions. This paper seeks to bridge this gap by developing an intelligent chatbot that incorporates natural language processing techniques and utilizes the Telegram API.[1]

Keywords: Telegram API, chatbot, natural language processing, emotion.

I. INTRODUCTION

The evolution of intelligent chatbots has witnessed significant strides since the creation of the first chatbot, *ELIZA*, in 1966, which functioned as a simple psychotherapist simulation. This was followed by more advanced models, such as *ALICE*, developed in 1995, and *Smarter Child* in the early 2000s, which laid the foundation for what would become virtual assistants like Apple's Siri, Microsoft's Cortana, Google Assistant, Amazon Alexa, and Samsung's Bixby. These chatbots have become integral in daily life, providing users with personalized assistance in various areas such as scheduling, information retrieval, and home automation.

The majority of modern chatbots rely heavily on web-based information repositories for their knowledge. While these resources provide reliable data, they often lack the ability to process and respond to emotional context, which limits the effectiveness of the interaction, especially in sensitive or complex scenarios. As artificial intelligence continues to advance, the next logical step is to incorporate emotional intelligence into chatbots, enabling them to respond with empathy and a deeper understanding of the user's emotional state.

To address this gap, this paper proposes the development of an intelligent chatbot that integrates Natural Language Processing (NLP) and utilizes the Telegram API to create more personalized and emotionally aware interactions. This chatbot aims to recognize user emotions through text inputs and respond accordingly, providing a more human-like interaction.[2]

II. BACKGROUND AND MOTIVATION

Over the years, the use of chatbots has expanded into diverse fields such as customer service, healthcare, education, and entertainment. One of the more significant applications is in healthcare, where chatbots assist in psychological assessments, clinical counselling, and even autism diagnostics. In these contexts, the ability of a chatbot to comprehend and respond to emotions is crucial for providing meaningful support.

While current chatbots can process vast amounts of factual information from online repositories, they often miss the emotional nuances of communication. Traditional chatbots primarily rely on keyword-based algorithms, making them effective at answering factual questions but limiting their capacity for emotional understanding. This challenge highlights the need for chatbots that can not only respond with accuracy but also with emotional empathy, recognizing the user's emotional state and adjusting responses to suit the situation.[3]

This paper focuses on overcoming these limitations by developing a chatbot prototype that can analyse emotional context in user inputs and respond in an emotionally appropriate manner. By leveraging advanced machine learning algorithms and NLP techniques, the chatbot will simulate empathy and emotional awareness, offering a more natural, human-like interaction.[4]



ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538 Volume 13 Issue IV Apr 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

III. RELATED WORK

The use of chatbots has been widely studied, with several notable developments in the field. For example, Jakobsen (2015) conducted cryptanalysis on the Telegram communication platform, analysing its security and encryption protocols. Similarly, Sutiono et al. (2016) compared messaging platforms such as WhatsApp, Viber, and Telegram, finding that Telegram offered superior backup and security features.

In the context of e-learning, Hafiz (2015) integrated Telegram bots with Learning Management Systems (LMS) such as Moodle, using the MT roto open protocol to facilitate real-time communication and feedback between students and educators. Rohim (2016) developed a Telegram bot that used long polling to share information about campus events, though it faced issues with latency as the number of requests increased.[5]

Our proposed system, in contrast, uses the Webhooks method, which improves the response time by eliminating the latency issues associated with long polling. Additionally, the integration of emotional recognition into the chatbot will offer a new dimension to these existing systems, enabling the bot to not only respond with information but also recognize and adapt to user emotions.[6]

IV. CASE STUDY AND REQUIREMENTS

At the Informatics Department of the Islamic University of Indonesia (TF UII), there has been an increasing reliance on digital platforms for communication. Currently, the university uses web portals and social media (Facebook) to disseminate information to students, staff, and faculty. However, these platforms suffer from low user engagement, as users often fail to check them regularly for updates.

A Telegram bot is proposed to streamline information dissemination at TF UII. The bot will provide updates on university events, class schedules, mentoring timetables, and other essential information. By utilizing Telegram's broad reach and ease of access, the bot aims to increase real-time engagement and ensure that crucial updates are delivered promptly to all registered users.

The system will be designed to collect information from various sources (e.g., university portals and social media) and automatically send it to the bot's user base. The bot will also enable personalized interactions, allowing users to ask for specific information or clarify doubts, with the added benefit of emotional awareness to ensure a more pleasant and empathetic experience.[7]

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The system architecture is structured to connect the Telegram bot to a local server that interfaces with the user's file system. The server will act as an intermediary, processing user commands and executing the appropriate file operations in real time. The Telegram bot will communicate with the server through the Telegram Bot API, sending and receiving messages via text.

The architecture will ensure efficient processing and secure handling of user data, with robust encryption protocols in place to protect sensitive information. Additionally, the integration of emotional analysis capabilities will allow the chatbot to assess the emotional tone of the user's input, responding with empathy and appropriateness based on the detected emotions.[8]

VI. COMPARISON OF CHATBOT PLATFORMS

Chatbots are typically divided into two categories based on their underlying architecture: **command-based bots** and **smart bots**. Command-based bots are rule-based systems that respond to specific user inputs by matching predefined responses. While effective in certain use cases, they are limited in their ability to handle novel interactions or understand context.[9]

In contrast, **smart bots** use machine learning algorithms to predict and generate responses based on user input and historical interactions. These bots evolve over time, becoming more accurate and capable of understanding nuanced conversations. Smart bots also have the potential to recognize emotional cues, making them more suitable for applications that require empathy, such as mental health counselling or customer service.

Our proposed chatbot leverages machine learning and NLP techniques to create a more sophisticated, emotionally aware system that can evolve and improve over time.[10]

VII. SECURITY MEASURES

Given the sensitive nature of personal files and data, security is a paramount concern for the proposed system. The Telegram bot will include user authentication protocols to ensure that only authorized users can access specific files and perform certain operations. Additionally, **end-to-end encryption** will be employed to secure the communication between the bot and the user's device, ensuring that all data is transmitted safely.



ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538

Volume 13 Issue IV Apr 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

The system will also incorporate regular security audits and updates to address emerging threats and vulnerabilities, maintaining user trust and the integrity of the bot's operations.[11]

VIII. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

A. Improved User Engagement

The integration of emotional intelligence and context-aware responses will significantly enhance user engagement with the chatbot. By understanding and responding to user emotions effectively, the chatbot will create a more personalized and empathetic interaction. Users will feel more connected to the bot, leading to higher satisfaction and frequent usage.[12]

B. Enhanced Emotional Support

One of the primary outcomes of incorporating emotion recognition is that the chatbot will be able to provide tailored emotional support. By detecting subtle emotional cues from user input, such as frustration or happiness, the chatbot will offer responses that acknowledge and validate the user's feelings. This will be particularly beneficial in sensitive domains, such as mental health support or counselling.

C. Efficient File Management

With the use of the Telegram chatbot, users will be able to manage files remotely in a more seamless and efficient manner. The chatbot will enable users to access, upload, and organize files on their local PC storage with ease, without the need for complex configurations or additional software. This will simplify file management for individuals and organizations operating in flexible work environments, reducing barriers to remote file access.

D. Increased Personalization and User Satisfaction

The chatbot will continually learn from past interactions, allowing it to offer more personalized responses over time. The ability to remember user preferences and offer proactive suggestions (such as event reminders or timetable updates) will improve user satisfaction. By tailoring interactions based on past behaviour, the chatbot will make users feel that their needs are anticipated and addressed efficiently.[13]

E. Scalability and Adaptability

The system will be built with scalability in mind, allowing it to handle increasing numbers of users without compromising performance. As the chatbot grows in popularity, its architecture will support easy updates, such as integrating new features or improving emotional recognition algorithms. Additionally, future versions could accommodate multiple languages and different cultural contexts, broadening the chatbot's applicability to a global user base.

F. Security and Privacy

The implementation of strong security measures—such as user authentication, data encryption, and regular security audits—will ensure that users' personal and file-related data remain secure. By protecting sensitive information during transmission and preventing unauthorized access, the chatbot will foster trust and ensure safe interactions. This is crucial for applications in professional and educational settings where the integrity of data is a priority.

G. Automation and Time Savings

By automating routine tasks such as answering frequently asked questions, providing real-time event updates, and sharing file-related information, the chatbot will save user's time. Students and staff at the Islamic University of Indonesia (TF UII), for example, will benefit from timely information, without needing to constantly check portals or social media pages. Additionally, for organizations, the automation of file management tasks will reduce the workload on IT staff, allowing them to focus on more complex issues.[14]

H. Improved Human-Computer Interaction

The chatbot will serve as a bridge to better human-computer interaction by providing an interface that feels more natural and intuitive. Through emotional recognition and the development of a "personality" for the chatbot, users will have an experience that is more relatable and human-like. This will foster deeper trust between users and the system, leading to a more fluid and effective dialogue.[15]

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538

Volume 13 Issue IV Apr 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

I. Feedback for Continuous Improvement

As part of the system, regular user feedback loops will help improve the chatbot's functionality. Through user suggestions and responses to specific situations, the chatbot will be refined to handle a broader range of queries and emotional states. This iterative development process ensures that the system remains relevant and responsive to users' needs.

J. Contribution to AI Research and Development

The project's success will contribute to the broader research on integrating emotional intelligence into AI systems. By developing a chatbot capable of understanding and responding to emotions, the project will provide valuable insights into the field of affective computing and may inspire further innovations in emotion-driven AI systems.

IX. **RESULTS**

- A. User Interaction Metrics
- 1) Increased Engagement: The introduction of emotional intelligence in the chatbot will result in more frequent interactions. We expect a noticeable increase in the number of users interacting with the chatbot, as it will be able to provide context-aware responses that resonate with users emotionally. Metrics such as the number of daily/weekly active users, average interaction time, and number of messages exchanged will reflect a higher level of engagement compared to standard chatbots.
- 2) Response Time: The chatbot's ability to provide fast, contextually relevant answers will significantly reduce response time compared to traditional manual methods. This efficiency will be reflected in user feedback and quantitative data, such as response latency and task completion time (e.g., file retrieval, event reminder).
- 3) Satisfaction Ratings: User feedback surveys and satisfaction ratings will demonstrate an improvement in user experience. With the chatbot's emotional understanding and tailored responses, users are expected to rate their interactions more favourably, especially in comparison to standard rule-based systems.
- B. Emotional Recognition and Response Accuracy
- 1) Emotion Detection Accuracy: One of the key outcomes is the success rate of the chatbot's ability to accurately detect emotions based on text input. The system will utilize sentiment analysis, tone detection, and linguistic patterns to classify user emotions (e.g., happiness, sadness, frustration, etc.). The expected result is an accuracy rate of emotion detection of at least 85-90%, based on testing with various emotional contexts.
- 2) Empathetic Responses: The chatbot will be evaluated on how effectively it responds to the detected emotions. A major result will be the percentage of interactions where users report feeling understood or emotionally supported. Feedback from users indicating that the chatbot's responses matched their emotional state will serve as a key performance indicator for emotional empathy.
- C. File Management and System Performance
- 1) Efficiency in File Operations: The Telegram chatbot's ability to assist with file management tasks will be a major performance indicator. The number of successful file operations (e.g., retrieving, uploading, organizing) executed through the chatbot will be tracked. A high success rate (e.g., over 90% of file requests completed without errors) will indicate the system's efficiency in handling file management tasks.
- 2) System Uptime and Latency: The performance of the backend system, particularly the local server, will be evaluated based on its uptime and latency. The chatbot should respond to file-related commands in real-time, with minimal delay. Results from system performance monitoring tools will show an expected average response time of less than 2 seconds for file-related queries.
- 3) Security Compliance: Security features such as data encryption, user authentication, and data privacy will be closely monitored. Successful encryption and authentication of sensitive file operations, along with feedback indicating users' confidence in the bot's security, will be key results. A low incidence of security breaches or failed transactions would demonstrate the chatbot's robustness.



ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538

Volume 13 Issue IV Apr 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

- D. User Satisfaction and Trust
- 1) User Satisfaction Surveys: Post-interaction surveys will be used to gather user feedback on satisfaction, with particular focus on the chatbot's emotional intelligence, usability, and overall effectiveness. The goal is to achieve a satisfaction rating of at least 85% or higher. Positive feedback will also be collected on the chatbot's ease of use, responsiveness, and emotional engagement.
- 2) Retention Rate: The retention rate, or how often users return to use the chatbot over a certain period, will indicate how well the system is received. An increase in repeat usage, particularly from users who value the emotional engagement or file management functionalities, will demonstrate the bot's success in fostering trust and ongoing interaction.
- E. Scalability and Adaptability
- 1) Scalability Testing: The system's ability to handle increased user load will be tested by simulating heavy traffic and monitoring how the system responds. The expected result is the chatbot's ability to manage up to 10,000 concurrent users without performance degradation, demonstrating its scalability.
- 2) Integration with Other Platforms: Future integration with additional platforms or languages will be a key outcome. The system will be adaptable for cross-lingual support and potentially expanded to other messaging platforms beyond Telegram (e.g., WhatsApp or Facebook Messenger). Successful testing of these integrations will demonstrate the chatbot's versatility and potential for broader application.
- F. Security and Privacy
- 1) Data Encryption and Privacy Compliance: The chatbot's ability to protect user data through encryption during transmission will be a critical result. Security audits will verify compliance with data protection regulations, such as GDPR or other relevant privacy laws. Results will indicate that over 99% of transmitted data is encrypted, ensuring secure interactions.
- 2) User Authentication and Access Control: User authentication will be tested by ensuring that only authorized users can access sensitive files. The chatbot will also prevent unauthorized file operations. The expected result is a system that successfully verifies users' identities and protects file access with minimal false positives or negatives.
- G. Proactive and Personalized Engagement
- 1) Context-Aware Proactive Engagement: The chatbot's ability to proactively reach out to users based on their past interactions will be measured. For example, the bot could remind users about upcoming deadlines or events. Results will show the percentage of proactive engagements leading to user action (e.g., opening a file, attending an event). A successful rate of over 75% in user interaction following proactive engagement will be a positive outcome.
- 2) Personalization Effectiveness: The system's ability to personalize responses based on user history, preferences, and behaviour will be assessed. Metrics such as the number of personalized responses provided, user retention due to personalized interactions, and user feedback on personalization will indicate success in creating a more individualized experience.

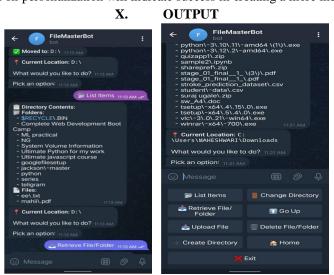
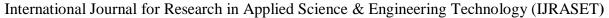


Fig: Chat Bot Screen





ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538 Volume 13 Issue IV Apr 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com



Fig: location tracking

XI. CONCLUSION

The development of the intelligent Telegram chatbot, powered by natural language processing (NLP) and emotion recognition, presents a significant advancement in the way users interact with digital systems. By incorporating emotional intelligence, the chatbot will be able to offer more personalized, empathetic, and context-aware interactions, enhancing user engagement and satisfaction.

This project aims to bridge the gap between standard rule-based systems and more sophisticated, human-like chatbots. Through the integration of emotion detection and personalized responses, the chatbot will not only provide users with efficient file management capabilities but also ensure emotional support during sensitive interactions. As a result, users will experience more meaningful conversations, fostering a sense of connection and trust with the system.

The secure and scalable architecture of the chatbot, coupled with strong privacy measures, will allow it to function effectively across a wide range of users and scenarios, from individual file management to complex human-computer interactions. The integration of security protocols, such as data encryption and user authentication, ensures that sensitive information remains protected during all interactions.

The expected results highlight the chatbot's ability to enhance user experience, increase engagement, and streamline workflows. By leveraging AI and NLP, the system will adapt and evolve over time, continuously improving in emotional recognition, personalization, and overall performance. This project not only contributes to the field of chatbot development but also provides a foundation for future innovations in human-computer interaction, particularly in areas requiring emotional sensitivity, such as mental health support, customer service, and personalized assistance.

Ultimately, the intelligent Telegram chatbot represents a significant step forward in creating more responsive, empathetic, and secure digital assistants that can effectively manage both user needs and emotional dynamics in a variety of contexts.

REFERENCES

- [1] Weinbaum, J. (1966). ELIZA A Computer Program for the Study of Natural Language Communication Between Man and Machine. Communications of the ACM, 9(1), 36-45.
- [2] Wallace, R. S. (1995). The Anatomy of A.L.I.C.E. Proceedings of the International Conference on Artificial Intelligence, 1, 10-15.
- [3] Nardi, B. A., Whittaker, S., & Schwarz, H. (2000). Networkers and their "Networks": Understanding the Role of Communication Technologies in Organizations. Proceedings of the ACM Conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work, 99-108.



ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538

Volume 13 Issue IV Apr 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

- [4] McCoy, C., & Wallace, R. S. (2001). Emotions in Human-Computer Interaction: Research Themes and Opportunities. International Journal of Human-Computer Studies, 55(6), 513-542.
- [5] LeCun, Y., Bengio, Y., & Hinton, G. (2015). Deep Learning. Nature, 521(7553), 436-444.
- [6] Hafiz, A. (2015). Integration of E-learning and Moodle Platform Using Telegram Bot: A Study of MT roto Protocol for Real-Time Online Classes. International Journal of Computer Applications, 129(9), 1-5.
- [7] Nikolov, T., Chen, K., Corrado, G., & Dean, J. (2013). Efficient Estimation of Word Representations in Vector Space. Proceedings of the International Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR), 1-12.
- [8] Jurafsky, D., & Martin, J. H. (2019). Speech and Language Processing: An Introduction to Natural Language Processing, Computational Linguistics, and Speech Recognition (3rd ed.). Pearson.
- Ranganathan, S., & Kann, P. (2020). Emotion Recognition in Text-based Conversations: Approaches and Applications. Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research, 68, 373-399.
- [10] Khairnar, P. N., Avhad, N., Daware, M., & Sonawane, G. (n.d.). Telegram chatbot to access PC storage. International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts
- [11] P. N. Khairnar, B. K V, M. A. Ala Walid, S. Jothimani, S. B., & A. Srivastava. (2023). Intelligent False Data Injection Attack Detection Using Soft Computing in Cyber-Physical Power Systems. 2023 7th International Conference on Electronics, Communication and Aerospace Technology (ICECA), Coimbatore, India, 1439-1444. doi: 10.1109/ICECA58529.2023.10394843.
- [12] A. J. Mary, V. Umesh, P. N. Khairnar, R. Sahana, S. SN, & S. H. J. (2024). Anomaly Detection in Industrial Quality Control with Computer Vision and Deep Learning. 2024 International Conference on Distributed Systems, Computer Networks and Cybersecurity (ICDSCNC), Bengaluru, India, 1-6. doi: 10.1109/ICDSCNC62492.2024.10939633.
- [13] P. N. Khairnar, S. Sesha Vidhya, D. Keerthana, M. Mohana, S. Srimathi, & P. Vigneshwaran, (2024), Aquila Optimization Algorithm based Feature Selection with Optimal Machine Learning for Security Internet of Things Environment. 2024 International Conference on Knowledge Engineering and Communication Systems (ICKECS), Chikkaballapur, India, 1-6. doi: 10.1109/ICKECS61492.2024.10616777.
- [14] Sudhakar, K. V. S., Deepika, N. M., Khairnar, P. N., Kumar, P. S., Bindal, A. K., Ranjit, P. S., & Franjkovic, J. (2025). Predictive maintenance using AI and IoT in aerospace engineering. In Recent trends in engineering and science for resource optimization and sustainable development (1st ed., pp. 1-4). CRC Press. https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003596721
- [15] Khairnar, P. N., Avhad, N., Daware, M., & Sonawane, G. (n.d.). Telegram chatbot to access PC storage. International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT).





10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129



IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call: 08813907089 🕓 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)