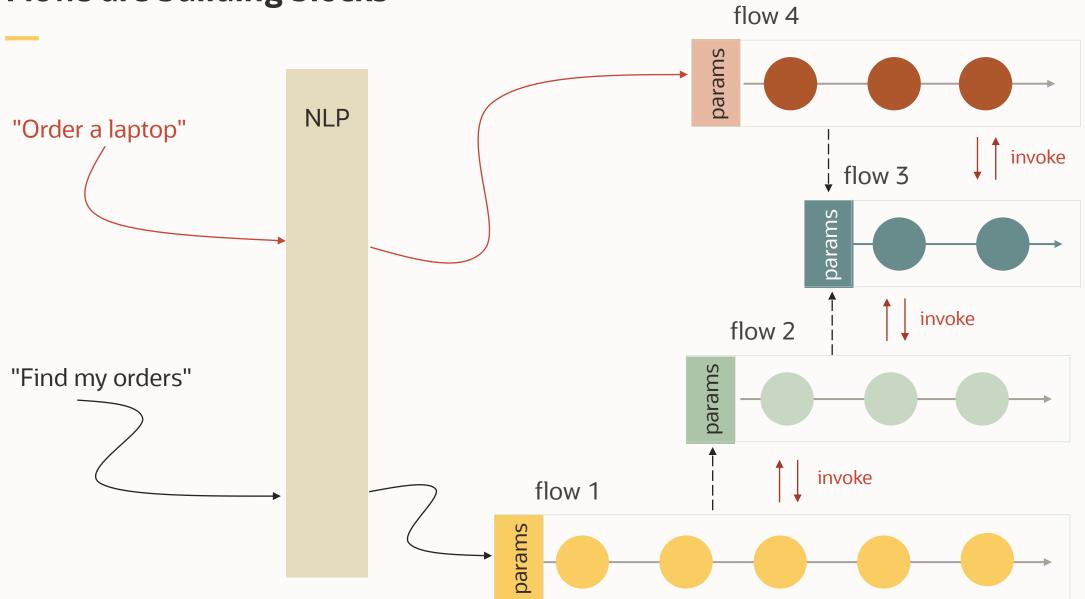


# Dialog design considerations

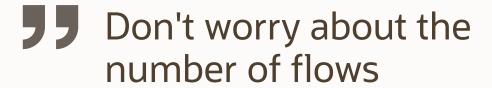
- 1 Implement a modular design
- 2 How to end flows
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# Flows are building blocks



# How many flows do you need?



### Intent flows

- Mapped to one or many intents
- Control flow for the task to accomplish

#### Services flows

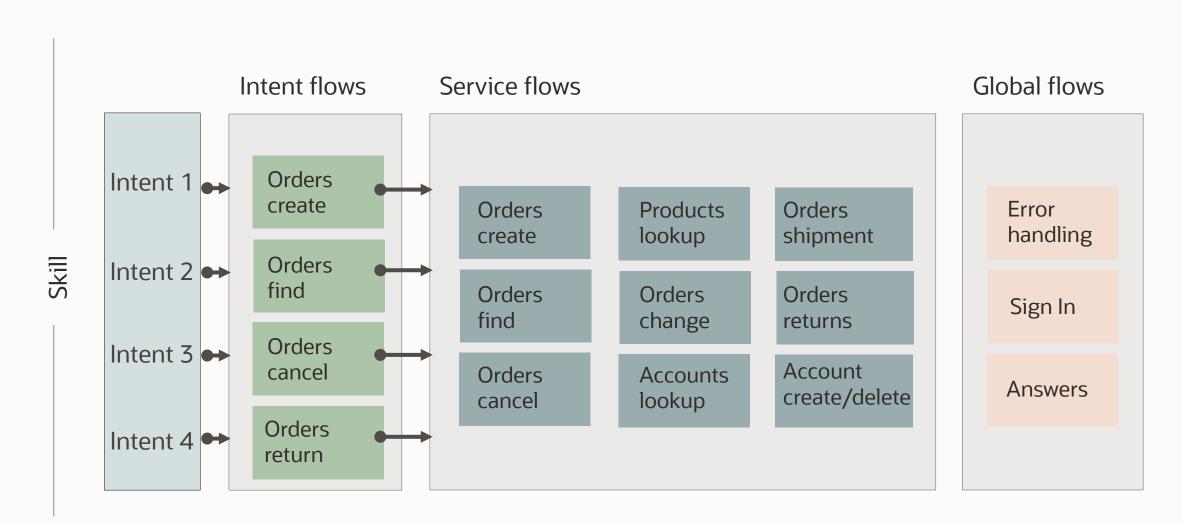
- Provides reusable functionality
- Not aware of the user task

### Global flows

Flows mapping to built-in events



# Modular dialog flow architecture





### How to size flows

Don't think about sizing. Just keep flows small and simple

• Easy to read and understand

If a flow becomes large, review it for what part could be moved into its own service flow

Consider using composite bag entities to interact with users for a given piece of information

- A single state that could have multi-turn conversations
- Allows you to skip prompts if users provide information out-of-order

Build flows that focus on a single conversational task

- Easy for copy writers to find the right messages and prompts
- A change request by an UX designer does not impact other functionality

# What type of messages to print in a flow?

Modular development carries the risk of too many prompts and messages

 Typically, excessive display of prompts and messages only becomes apparent after the flows have been orchestrated into a conversation

A suggestion based on our concept of intent flows and service flows

- Intent flows print contextual messages
  - "I placed that order for you"
  - "To cancel this order, I need you to sign-in. Are you ready?"
  - Service flows print functional messages
    - "I seem to be having trouble locating the order number you requested an update for. Did I understand the order number 'ORCL1234567' correctly?"
    - "I found several products that match your query. Please help me clarify by selecting one of the choices or providing a new product name."

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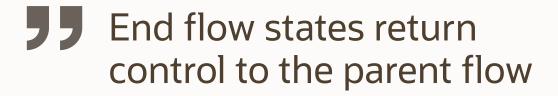
# what goes up must come down

Calling a flow from another creates a call hierarchy

Every flow eventually comes to an end

Values may need to be passed to calling flow upon flow return

### How to end a flow



Two types of ending flows: implicit, explicit

Implicit end flows don't need to be added to a flow

Only return control to parent

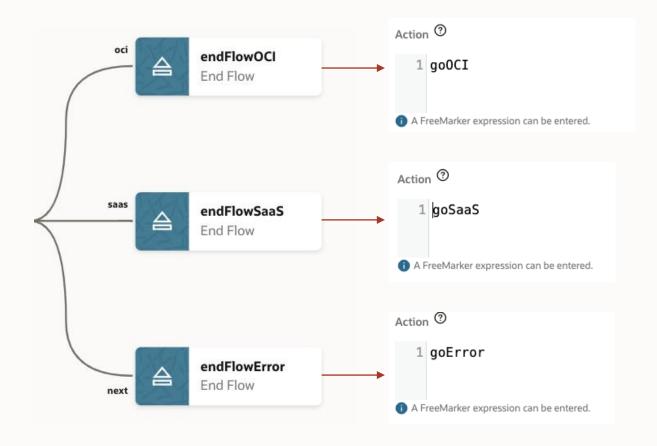
Explicit end flow are added as a component states

- May return values using output parameters
- Return an action string to the parent flow that could be used to decide the next navigation

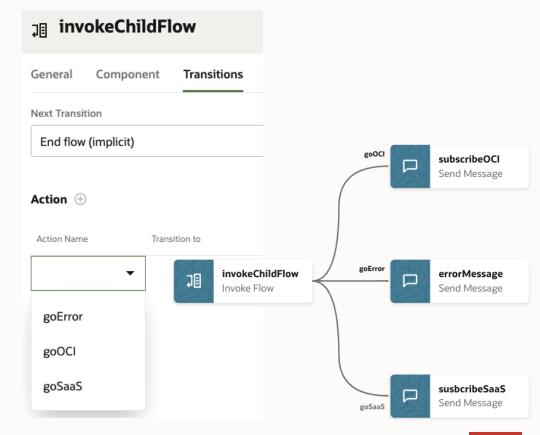
Explicit flows make it easier to understand what a flow does after it has passed the last component state

# Parent navigation based on action string returned from a child flow

### **Child Flow**



#### **Parent Flow**





# Understanding end flow keepTurn behaviors

Controls transition when the flow ends.

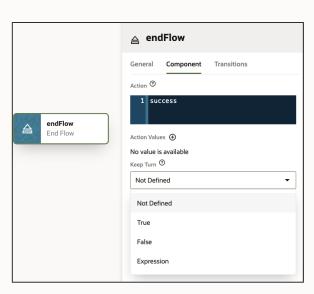
- True: after the flow ends, the next state is executed directly.
- False: after flow ends, the skill waits for a user input before the next state executes.

Value ignored and **ALWAYS** set to "true" regardless of the value you define:

- Current running flow is a child flow.
- Current running flow is a root Flow, and the last state before the "end flow" captured user input.

#### Default value set to "Not Defined"

Recommended not to change this value





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# **Naming convention**



Use a naming convention to indicate context, meaning and a possible relationship between artifacts (e.g., intents and flows)

Helps copy writers and conversation designers to locate strings and conversation states

Allows developers to find the area within the flow design that is misbehaving at runtime

Allows to filter e.g., intent names more efficiently at design time and runtime

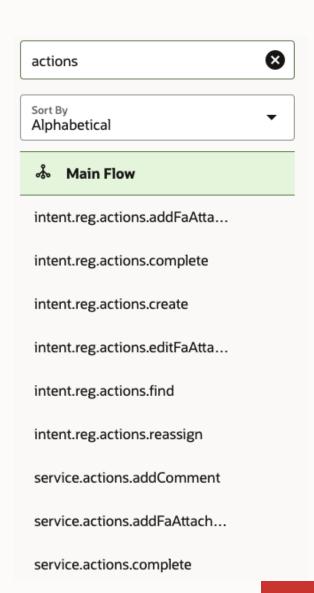
# **Example naming convention**

#### Intents

- Regular intent
  - reg.orders.create, orders.reg.create, reg.profile.find, reg.profile.find.mine
- Answer intent
  - ans.oci.freetier.targetAudience, oci.ans.freetier.targetAudience

#### Flows

- For intent flows use e.g., "intent.<name of intent>"
  - intent.reg.orders.create
- For service flow use e.g., "service.<name>"
  - service.orders.create
- For global flows use e.g., "global.<name>"





# **Example naming convention**

### **Entities**

- cbe.<name>, list.<name>, regex.<name>
- optional: metadata.list.<name>, metadata.regex.<name>, ...

### Entity event handler

- Use name of CBE in name
  - CreateOrder\_EEH, OrderSummary\_EEH

### Resource bundle keys

- Add location of use to key name
  - <flow name>.<state name>.<key name>
  - <entity name>.<prompt | errorMessage | disambiguationMessage>
  - <entity name>.<bag item name>.<prompt | errorMessage |disambiguationMessage>
  - eeh.<entity event handler name>.<key name>

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# **Error handling**

Always implement an error handling strategy

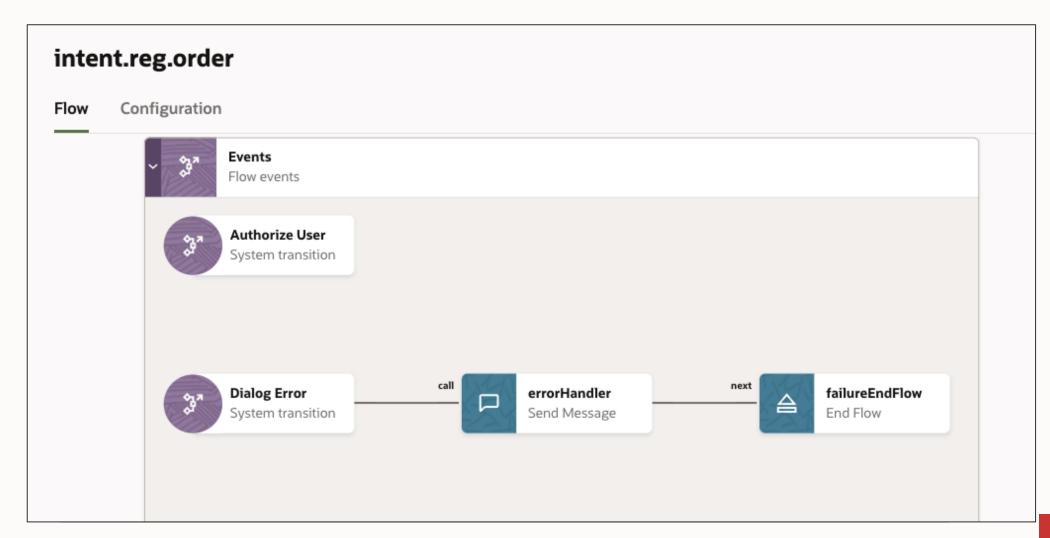
- Print a customized message
- Log error
- Notify admins
- Initialize/Reset variables

Error handler at the flow level

Global error handler shared across all flows

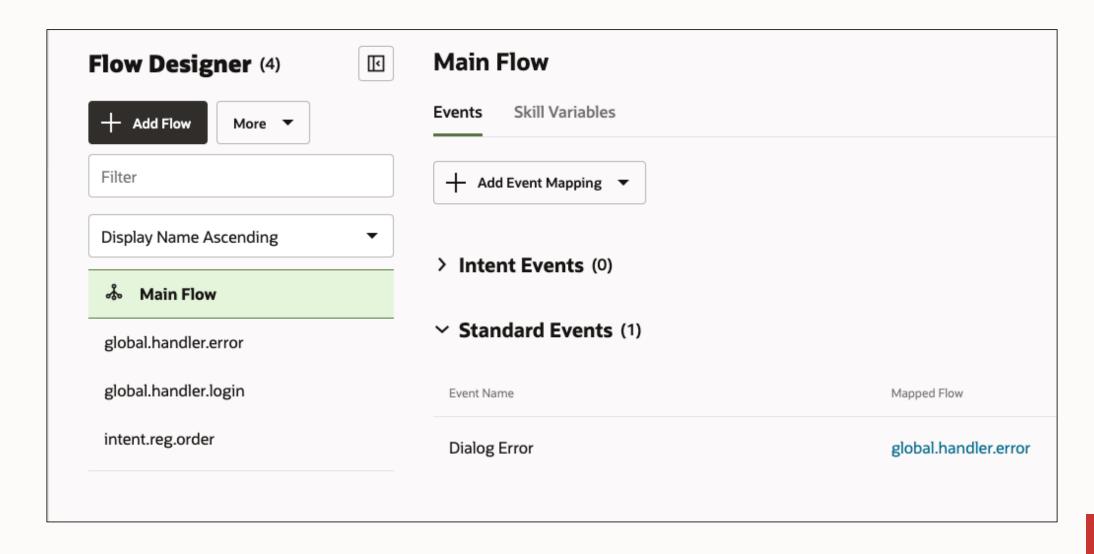
# **Error handler**

# Flow specific



### **Error handler**

### Global handler





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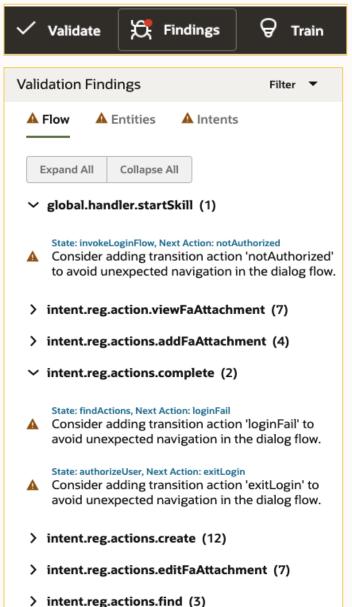
# **Design by validation**

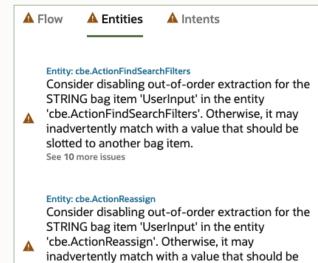
To err is human - Alexander Pope

See what you missed implementing in your intents, entities and flows by using the validate button

Best practices built-in

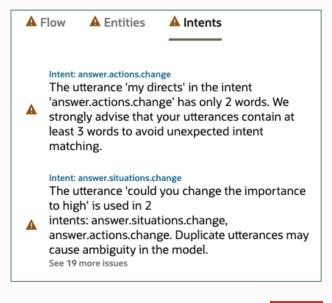
Validator shows errors as well as warnings and tips





slotted to another bag item.

See 6 more issues





# ORACLE