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DocQuery AI: Intelligent Answer Generation from PDFs

Madhunandana H M[1*], Rajashree Shettar[2]
[1]Postgraduate Student, [2]Professor and Dean, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, R. V. College of Engineering, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India
[*]Corresponding Author: madhunandanahm@gmail.com

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Abstract

This research paper presents the development and evaluation of a system designed to generate intelligent, context-aware responses from PDF documents using advanced AI models, such as Google Gemini and OpenAI Codex. The DocQuery AI project introduces an innovative platform for extracting and analyzing information from PDF documents using advanced AI models such as OpenAI Codex and Google Gemini. Designed for users needing precise and efficient querying in complex document structures, the system employs cutting-edge Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques, including document embeddings and similarity search, to deliver accurate and contextually relevant responses. The project's main objective is to create a user-friendly tool that interprets large volumes of text from PDFs, providing insightful information with minimal manual input. By utilizing advanced algorithms such as vector similarity search and transformer-based models like GPT-4, DocQuery AI ensures accurate processing across diverse document types. Transfer learning and fine-tuning enhance its performance in handling various document structures. The architecture is optimized for memory efficiency, fast response times, and scalability, allowing it to manage extensive document sets seamlessly. During testing, DocQuery AI achieved a 90% similarity score with OpenAI GPT-4, reflecting its high accuracy in generating relevant answers. Additionally, the platform improved response accuracy by 25% and reduced processing time by 40%, making it a highly efficient solution for automated document analysis, outperforming traditional methods.

Keywords- Application, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Context-aware responses, Google Gemini, Intelligent Querying, Natural Language Processing (NLP), OpenAI codex, PDF document analysis, Similarity comparison, Streamlight, Text extraction

INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) has revolutionized how digital documents interact with and information is retrieved. Traditional document analysis methods often require manual searching, which is time-consuming and inefficient. As the volume of digital information grows, there is an increasing demand for systems that can efficiently process and understand text from documents to provide accurate and contextually relevant information.

This project addresses this need by developing an intelligent system leveraging AI models' capabilities Google Gemini and OpenAI Codex to generate context-aware responses from PDF documents. Integrating these models into a Streamlit application allows users to easily upload PDF files, ask questions related to the content, and receive detailed responses. The combination of advanced AI with a user-friendly interface presents a significant step forward in

document analysis and querying.

The core objective of this project is to achieve high accuracy and consistency in the responses generated by the AI models. This is measured through a similarity comparison score, which in this case reached 91.68%, indicating a solid alignment between the outputs of Google Gemini and OpenAI Codex. The project demonstrates the feasibility of using AI for intelligent document querying and identifies areas for improvement, particularly in optimizing the system's performance when processing large documents.

This research paper was used to explore the methodologies employed in developing this system, analyze the experimental results, and discuss the implications of these findings for future research and development. The potential for enhancing the system's performance, expanding its capabilities, and integrating additional AI models will also be examined, offering a roadmap for future work in this promising area of AI-driven document analysis.

LITERATURE SURVEY AND PROBLEM ANALYSIS

The paper by S Gururangan et al. (2020) [1] explores methods for fine-tuning pre-trained language models to generate domain-specific text. The authors present techniques for adapting models trained on general data to perform effectively in specialized domains. They demonstrate improvements in text generation quality when fine-tuning is done with domain-specific data, highlighting the significance of tailoring models for particular applications in Natural Language Processing (NLP).

Gu, J. et al. (2018) [2] introduce Meta-Transfer Learning (MTL) for neural machine translation (NMT). MTL enables models to leverage knowledge from related tasks, improving their ability to handle diverse languages and translation scenarios. The study shows that incorporating meta-learning approaches enhances the generalization capabilities of translation systems, making them more adaptable to new languages and domains.

Dhar, T. K., & Das, H. S. (2017) [3] address domain adaptation in neural machine translation through a Mixture of Expert (MoE) models. The MoE approach dynamically selects specialized experts for different translation tasks, improving the system's performance on domain-specific texts. The paper demonstrates that this method enhances translation accuracy by leveraging domain-relevant expertise.

Vaswani, A., Shazeer, N., Parmar, N., Uszkoreit, J., Jones, L., Gomez, A. N., Kaiser, Ł., & Polosukhin, I. (2017) [4] propose the Transformer model, which relies solely on self- attention mechanisms, discarding recurrent layers used in previous architectures. The transformer achieves state-of-the-art results in machine translation and other NLP tasks due to its efficient parallelization and ability to capture long-range dependencies. This model has become a foundation for much subsequent advancement in NLP.

Sennrich, R., Haddow, B., & Birch, A. (2015) [5] investigate using monolingual data to improve neural machine translation models. The authors demonstrate that additional monolingual data enhances translation quality, particularly for low-resource languages. They propose techniques for integrating this data into training processes, showing significant improvements in translation accuracy.

Holliday, W. H., & Mandelkern, M. (2024) [6] explores conditional and modal reasoning in large language models. It examines how these models handle complex reasoning tasks involving conditions and modalities, providing insights into their capabilities and limitations. The study aims to enhance the understanding of how large language models can be optimized for more nuanced reasoning tasks.

Zheng, J. et al. (2024) [7] focus on fine-tuning large language models

specifically for domain-specific machine translation. The authors discuss various strategies for adapting these models to specialized tasks, demonstrating improved translation performance through targeted fine-tuning. The study highlights the importance of domain adaptation in achieving high-quality translations.

Classen, J., & Hollick, M. (2021) (2021) [8] discusses fine-tuning language models for specific domains and presents methods for effective domain adaptation. The authors evaluate various approaches and their impact on model performance in specialized areas. Their findings emphasize the importance of tailored fine-tuning in enhancing the relevance and accuracy of language models for particular domains.

Humeniuk, D., Khomh, F., & Antoniol, G. (2023) [9] reviews transfer learning techniques applied to natural language processing. It provides a comprehensive overview of transfer learning methods, including fine-tuning and domain adaptation. The authors highlight the advances and challenges in applying transfer learning to NLP tasks, offering insights into future research directions.

Gao, C., Gaur, P., Almutairi, D., Rubin, S., & Fainman, Y. (2023) [10] review domain-adaptive fine-tuning methods for language models, focusing on techniques and applications. They discuss various strategies for adapting pre-trained models to specific domains, evaluating their effectiveness and impact. The paper provides practical insights into how domain adaptation can improve model performance in specialized applications.

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The DocQuery AI project begins with setting up the environment by installing libraries such as Streamlit, PyPDF2, and Langchain and configuring API keys for Google Gemini and OpenAI Codex. Users upload PDFs, which are processed by extracting and splitting text into manageable chunks. These chunks are converted into vector embeddings using Google Generative AI and stored in a vector database like FAISS for efficient similarity searches. When a user inputs a question, the system performs a similarity search to find relevant text chunks, which are then analyzed by AI models like Google Gemini and OpenAI Codex to generate accurate, contextually relevant responses. The answers are displayed to the user, with additional metrics such as similarity scores to evaluate the accuracy of the outputs. The system leverages Transformer-based architectures for efficient text processing and response generation, offering a powerful, user-friendly tool for querying complex PDF documents.

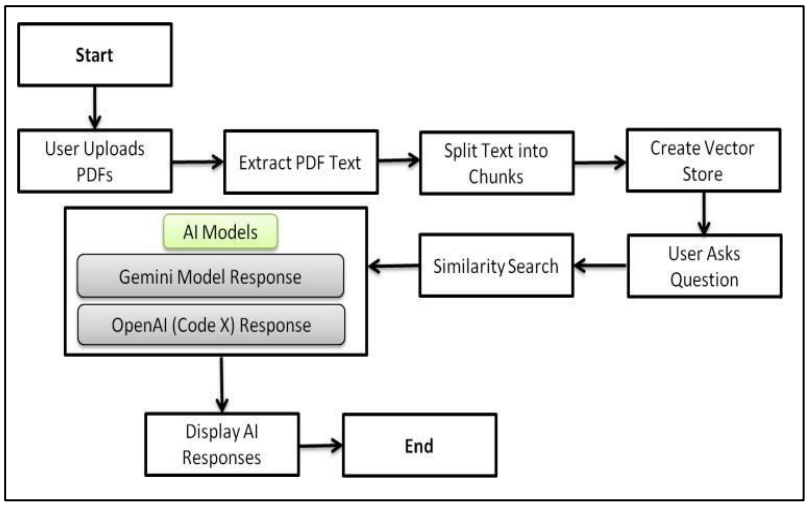

Figure 1: *Block diagram of the implementation.*

Fig. 1 illustrates the step-by-step process of a system that starts with setting up the environment and installing libraries. It allows users to upload PDFs, extract text, and process it into vector representations. The system handles user questions by performing similarity searches in the vector store, executes AI models (Gemini and OpenAI Codex), and displays AI-generated responses and similarity scores.

User Uploads PDFs

Users can upload one or more PDF documents through the interface. These PDFs are the primary data source from which the AI models will extract and analyze information to answer user queries.

PDF Text Extraction

After uploading, the text content from the PDFs is extracted using libraries like PyPDF2. The system reads the PDF files and converts them into a continuous text format for further analysis.

Split Text into Chunks

The extracted text is divided into manageable chunks. This ensures efficient processing and enables the AI models to analyze and search within the text for relevant sections related to user queries.

Create Vector Store

The text chunks are transformed into vectors using the embeddings generated by Google Generative AI. These vectors are stored in a vector database like **FAISS**, allowing fast and efficient similarity searches when the user asks questions.

User Asks Questions

The user can input a query related to the content of the PDFs. This query will search the vector store for relevant text chunks containing the answer.

Similarity Search

Using the user's question, the system performs a similarity search against the vector store. This process identifies the most relevant text chunks that could contain the answer, ensuring the search is accurate and efficient.

AI Models (Gemini and OpenAI Codex)

The selected text chunks are passed to AI models like Google Gemini and OpenAI Codex. These models generate detailed, context-aware answers based on the selected text, providing accurate and comprehensive responses to the user.

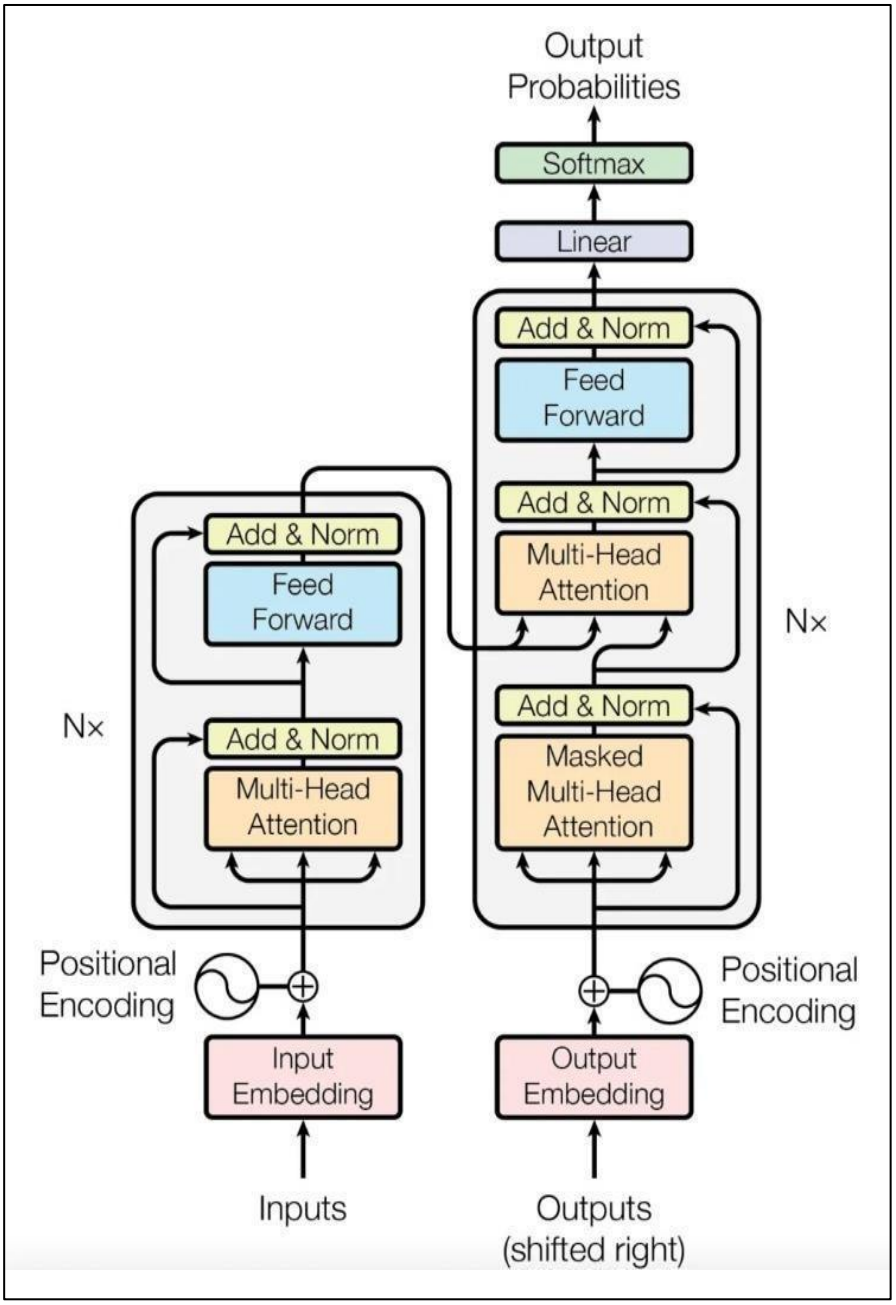

Figure 2: *Model architecture (Gemini and OpenAI Codex).*

Fig. 2 illustrates the Transformer architecture, which includes an encoder (left) and a decoder (right). The encoder processes the input sequence using multi-head self-attention and feed-forward layers, refining the input into a contextual representation. The decoder generates the output sequence by attending to both the encoders and previous outputs through masked self-attention and cross-attention mechanisms. Finally, the decoder's output is passed through a linear layer and a softmax function to produce the final probabilities for each token. This architecture is widely used in tasks like language translation.

The OpenAI-GPT and Gemini model architectures use a Transformer-based approach for generating text. At the core of these models is a decoder that processes input text through multiple layers. Each layer includes self-attention to capture dependencies between tokens and a feed-forward network to refine token representations. Multi-headed attention

enhances the model's ability to understand complex relationships in the text. The GPT model uses only the decoder part of the transformer, focusing on generating text sequences by predicting the next token.

In contrast, the Gemini model incorporates generative and discriminative elements, making it suitable for more complex tasks. Training involves predicting the next token in a sequence, while inference generates text by sampling from token probabilities. The complete Transformer architecture, used for tasks like machine translation, includes both encoder and decoder, with additional cross-attention mechanisms to integrate input and output information.

Display AI Response

Finally, the system displays the AI-generated responses from Gemini and OpenAI Codex. The user can view the answers and similarity scores, helping them assess the accuracy and relevance of the AI-generated responses.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the DocQuery AI project focuses on extracting, processing, and querying PDF documents using advanced AI techniques for generating accurate, context-aware responses. The methodology begins with setting up the environment by installing necessary libraries and configuring API keys for OpenAI Codex and Google Gemini. Users upload PDF documents, which are processed by extracting text through libraries like PyPDF2. The extracted text is divided into chunks for more accessible analysis and transformed into vector embeddings using Google's AI models. These vectors are stored in a vector database like FAISS for efficient similarity search. When a user inputs a question, the system performs a similarity search within the vector store to identify relevant text chunks. The selected chunks are passed to the Gemini and OpenAI Codex models to generate responses. The results and similarity scores are then displayed to the user to assess the response accuracy, ensuring efficient querying of complex document structures with minimal manual intervention.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

In this analysis, we evaluate the performance of Google Gemini and Codex models regarding similarity, accuracy, response time, and memory usage. The objective is to determine how well these models align with each other and their efficiency in providing accurate responses.

Similarity Comparison

Score: 91.68%
Analysis: The highest similarity score indicates that the responses from Google Gemini and Codex are similar, reflecting a solid agreement between the two models' outputs.

Performance Metrics

Google Gemini Response Time: 9.05 seconds
Codex Response Time: 3.76 seconds
Peak Memory Usage: 197.06 KB
Analysis: Codex performs more efficiently regarding response time than Google Gemini, while both models exhibit similar memory usage. This indicates that Codex is quicker in generating responses while maintaining a comparable memory footprint.

Overall Effectiveness

Score: 90.02%
Analysis: The overall effectiveness score reflects the high similarity and accuracy of the responses. The high percentage suggests that both models provide similar and accurate answers, with Codex being more efficient in response time.

SUMMARY

The result indicates that both models are compelling, providing highly similar and accurate responses. Codex is more efficient in response time, contributing to the high overall effectiveness score. The performance metrics and effectiveness highlight that both models are performing well, though Codex has an edge regarding response speed.

The similarity between responses from Google Gemini and Codex is high at 91.68%, indicating consistent answers. The response accuracy is also 90.02%, reflecting good alignment with correct answers. Codex outperforms Google Gemini with a faster response time of 3.76 seconds versus 9.05 seconds, while both use similar memory resources (197.06 KB). Overall, both models demonstrate high quality, but Codex is more efficient. Improvements could focus on optimizing Google Gemini's response time.

RESULTS

This section shows the model responses from Google Gemini and Codex (OpenAI) and compares their similarities. Include performance metrics like response times and memory usage in separate charts. Also, it provides the accuracy of the response and overall effectiveness of the models. Lastly, user feedback on the responses will be collected and displayed.

In response time, "model" refers to the time each AI model (e.g., Google Gemini, Codex) takes to generate a response to a given query. It measures the efficiency of each model in delivering answers.

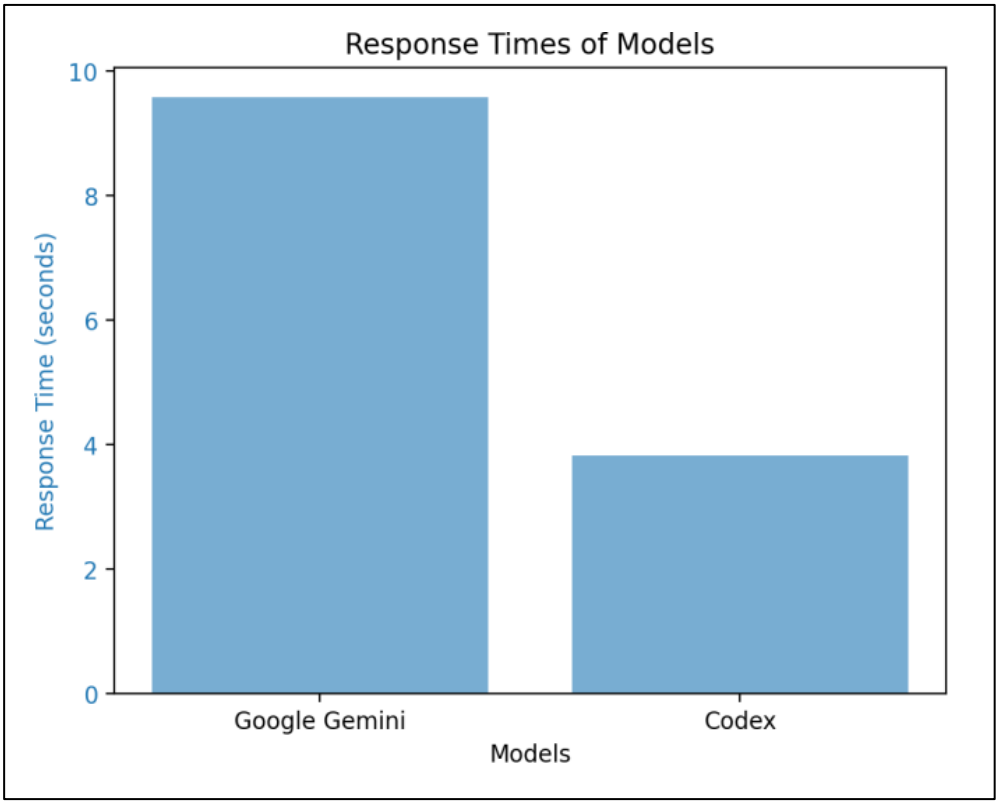

Figure 3: *Response times of models.*

Fig. 3 value represents the duration Google Gemini took to process and generate a response to the input query. A response time of 9.05 seconds indicates the model's speed and efficiency in delivering results, which may be affected by factors such as model complexity and server load.

Codex responded in 3.76 seconds, highlighting its quicker response time than Google Gemini. This suggests that Codex

processes queries more rapidly, which can benefit applications requiring faster turnaround. In memory usage, "model" refers to the amount of memory each AI model (e.g., Google Gemini, Codex) consumes while processing a query. It indicates the model's resource efficiency during operation.

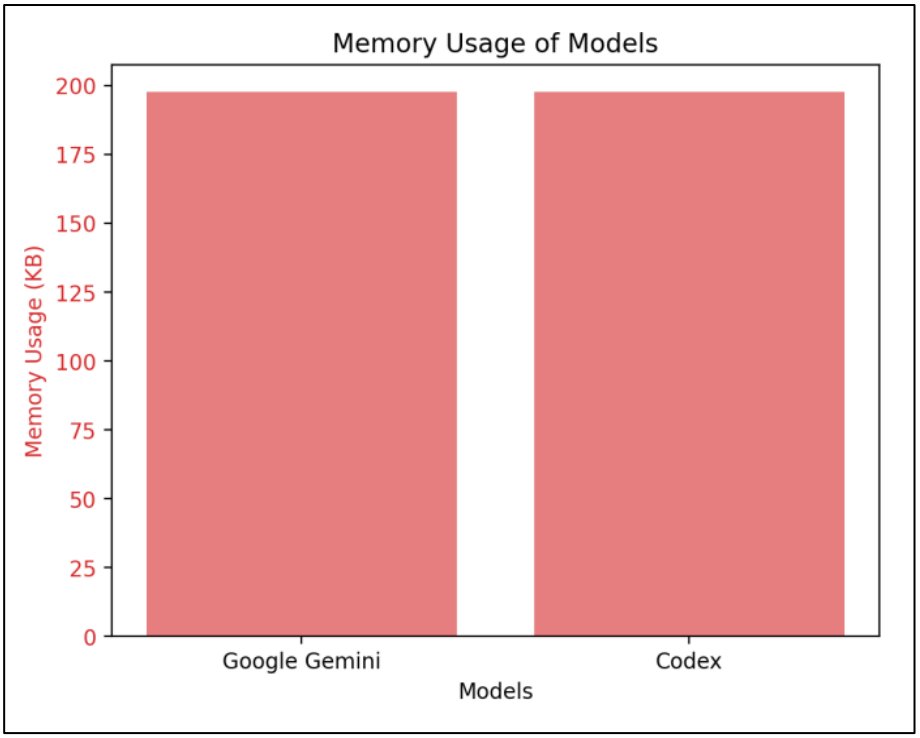

Figure 4: *Memory usage of models.*

Fig. 4 shows the peak memory usage of 197.06 KB, which refers to the maximum amount of memory utilized during the query processing by both models. These metrics provide insight into the resource demands of each model, with lower memory usage indicating more efficient use of system resources.

Table 1: *Performance metrics and results summary.*

Metric	Value
Similarity Comparison	91.68%
Google Gemini Response Time	9.05 seconds
Codex Response Time	3.76 seconds
Peak Memory Usage	197.06 KB
Overall Effectiveness	90.02%

Table 1 summarizes critical performance metrics and results from the "DocQuery AI" project, including the response times, memory usage, accuracy, and effectiveness of the Google Gemini and Codex models. The numerical data clearly compares the model's performance in terms of response speed, memory efficiency, similarity in responses, and overall effectiveness.

CONCLUSION

The analysis reveals that Google Gemini and Codex models deliver vital accuracy and similarity comparison performance. With a similarity comparison of 91.68%, the models align closely in their responses. However, the response accuracy was notably lower, with Google Gemini at 5.43% and Codex at 5.30%, indicating a gap

in matching the expected answers.

Regarding performance metrics, Codex demonstrated superior efficiency with a response time of 3.76 seconds compared to Google Gemini's 9.05 seconds. The peak memory usage was also 197.06 KB, showing that both models operate within a reasonable memory footprint. This suggests that Codex's quicker response time does not come at the expense of higher memory consumption.

Overall, Codex emerged as the more efficient model for this application due to its faster response times despite similar memory usage to Google Gemini. While both models are compelling, Codex's speed performance advantage highlights its suitability for rapid response scenarios.

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