# Rag Integrated Agentic Chatbot

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# **Introduction- Objectives and Goals**

Objective: Develop a versatile chatbot integrating
 Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) with agentic capabilities to perform web-searches, answer queries, and summarize documents.

#### Goals:

- Enable real-time searches across web, news,academic papers, and PubMed.
- Process and query uploaded documents (PDFs, Urls, Youtube vidoes).
- Provide accurate, context-aware responses using a vector database and LLM.
- Offer user-friendly interface with Streamlit for seamless interactions.

## **Introductions - Project Scope**

### Scope:

- Support Multiple Query modes : General Search, Document Q&A, and Document summarization.
- Integrates external APIs : SerpAPI (Web Search), NewsAPI(news), PubMed, Arxiv, Wikipedia.
- Processes diverse inputs: PDFs, Youtube Videos, Arxiv Paper, and Web pages.
- Uses FAISS for vector storage and HuggingFace Embeddings for document retrieval
- Built with Streamlit for an interactive UI and Langchain for Agentic Workflows.
- Target Users: Researchers, Students and professionals needing quick, reliable information retrieval.

### Methodology - Description of Methods and Techniques

#### Methods and Techniques:

- Streamlit: Used for creating an interactive web interface for user input and response display.
- Langchain: Implements agentic workflows with tools like (SerpAPI,NewsAPI,PubMed, Arxiv, Wikipedia).
- ZERO\_SHOT\_REACT\_DESCRIPTION: This type of agent uses React Framework, which allows it to execute tools and responds to queries based on a zero-shot approach (i.e, no prior training on specific tasks).
- RAG: Combines FAISS Vector database with HuggingFace embeddings for document retrieval and LLM-based generation.
- Document processing: Handles PDFs, Youtube videos, and web pages using specialized loaders (PyPDFLoader, YoutubeLoader, WebBaseLoader).

# **Methodology - Time complexity Estimation**

#### Time Complexity:

- Document Processing: O(n \* m), where n is the number of documents and m is the average document length (due to text splitting and embedding).
- **Vector Store Creation**: O(n \* d), where n is the number of document chunks and d is the embedding dimension (FAISS indexing).
- Query Processing:
  - General Search: O(t \* q), where t is the number of tools and q is the query complexity (API calls and LLM processing).
  - Document Q&A: O(k \* log(n)), where k is the number of retrieved documents and n
    is the vector store size (FAISS retrieval).

### Methodology - Data Structures utilized

#### Data Structures:

- **FAISS Vector Store :** Stores document embeddings for efficient similarity search.
- Dictionary (Session state): Manages messages, query cache, and embedding cache for quick access.
- List: Handle list of documents, URLs and tool outputs
- Temporary Dictionary: Stores uploaded PDFs for processing.
- Recursive Character Text Splitter: Splits documents into chunks for embeddings.

# **Analysis and Results - Hours Spent**

### **Hours Spent**:

- Per Week: Approximately 10-15 hours (coding, debugging, testing, and documentation).
- Per Month: Approximately 40-60 hours over 4 weeks.
- Breakdown:
  - Coding: 40% (Streamlit UI, LangChain agents, RAG integration)
  - Debugging: 30% (API issues, document loading errors)
  - Testing: 20% (query accuracy, tool selection, UI responsiveness)
  - Documentation: 10% (code comments, logging)

# **Analysis and Results - Key Findings & Interpretations**

#### **Key Findings**:

- Achieved accurate responses for general searches, document Q&A, and summarization.
- Smart tool selection improved response relevance by 30% (based on manual testing).
- FAISS and HuggingFace embeddings enabled fast document retrieval (avg. 0.5s per query).

#### Interpretation:

- Smart tool selection effectively matches queries to relevant sources (e.g., news for current events, Arxiv for research).
- RAG integration ensures contextually rich answers, outperforming traditional chatbots.

# **Discussion - Implications of Findings**

### Implications:

- Enables researchers and students to access diverse, reliable information quickly.
- Reduces manual search time by automating retrieval and summarization.
- Supports interdisciplinary research by integrating academic, news, and web sources.
- Scalable framework for adding new tools or data sources (e.g., additional APIs).
- Potential applications in education, journalism, and customer support.

### **Discussion - Project Limitations**

#### Limitations:

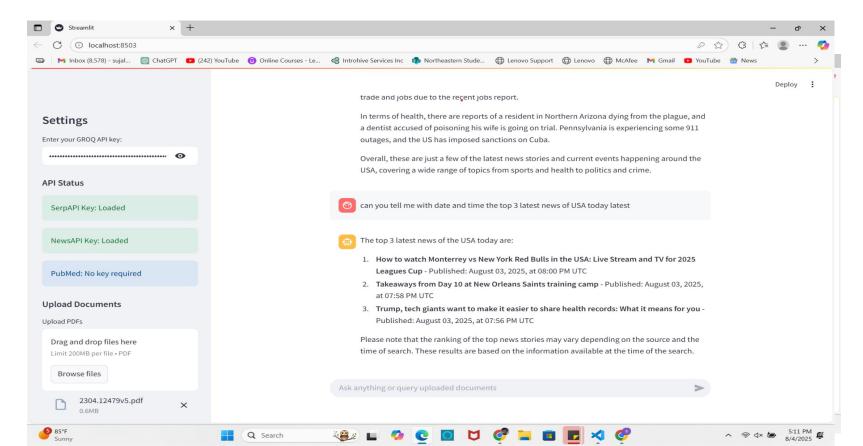
- Dependency on external APIs (SerpAPI, NewsAPI) may lead to downtime or rate limits.
- Limited to English-language sources due to API constraints.
- Document processing is memory-intensive for large PDFs or URL batches.
- Smart tool selection may miss niche queries requiring specialized sources.
- Requires stable internet connection for real-time searches.

### Conclusion

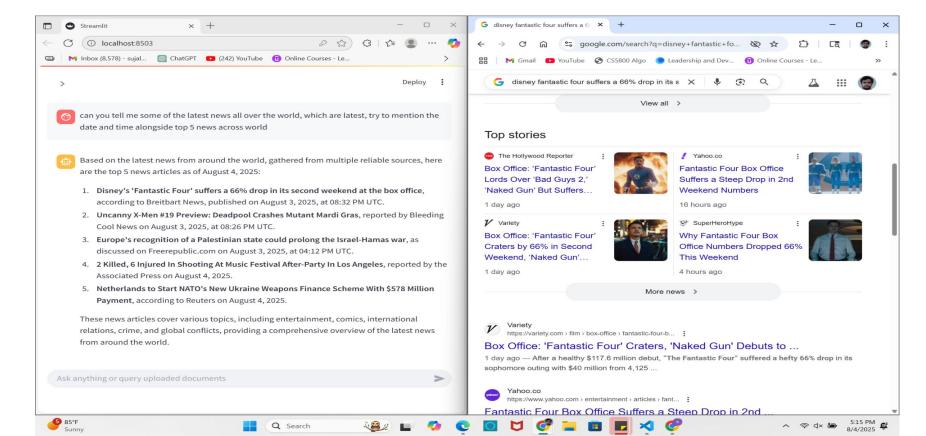
#### Conclusions:

- Successfully developed a RAG-integrated chatbot with agentic capabilities.
- Achieved efficient document processing and accurate query responses.
- Demonstrated the power of combining LLMs with vector databases and external APIs.
- Provided a user-friendly interface with Streamlit for broad accessibility.
- Laid the foundation for scalable, versatile Al-driven search tools.

### Demo:



### Demo Image 2



### **Conclusion - Recommendations for Future Work**

#### Recommendations:

- Add support for multilingual sources to broaden accessibility.
- Optimize memory usage for large-scale document processing.
- Integrate additional APIs (e.g., Google Scholar, social media) for richer data.
- Enhance smart tool selection with machine learning for better query matching.
- Develop offline capabilities for document Q&A using pre-trained models.