Industry Project
CMI Internship with Alumni

Document Comparison Chatbot for International Regulatory Compliance

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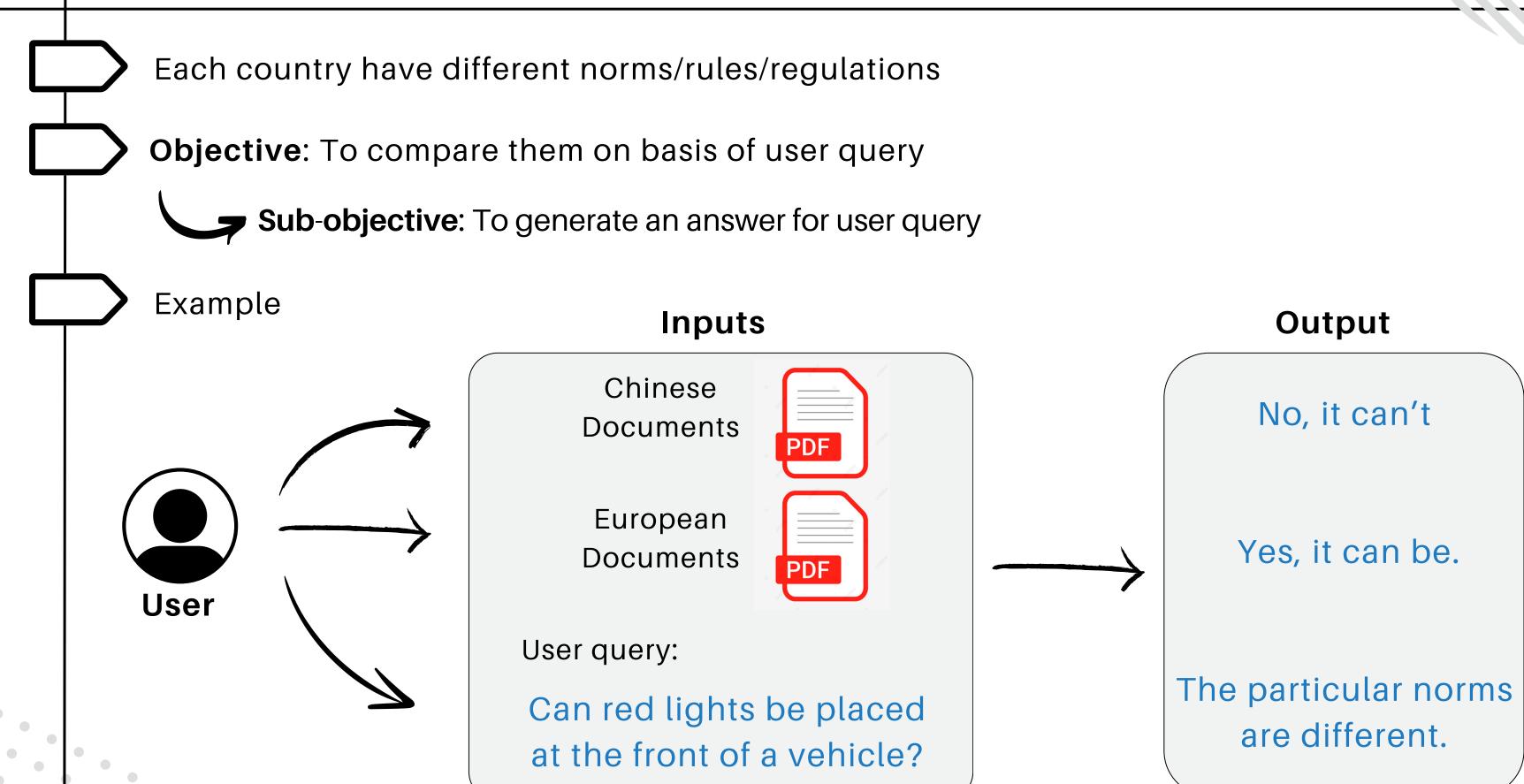


Shashi Satyam Sarvesh Bhandaokar

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1 Project Overview

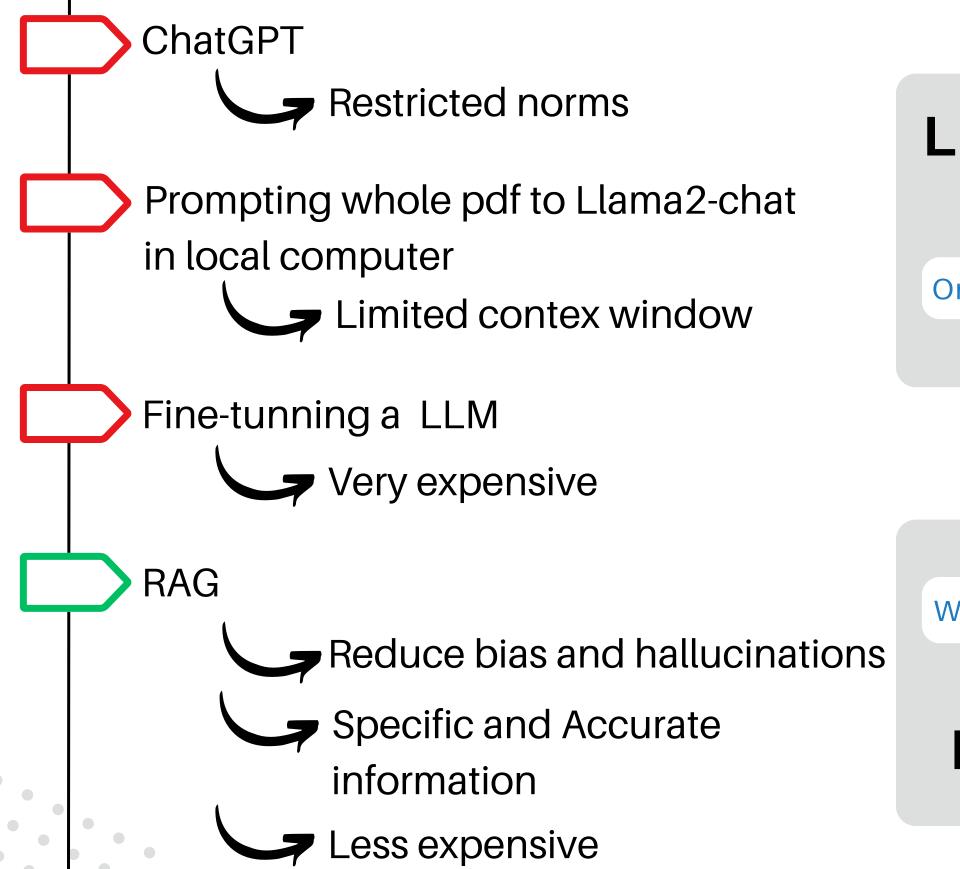


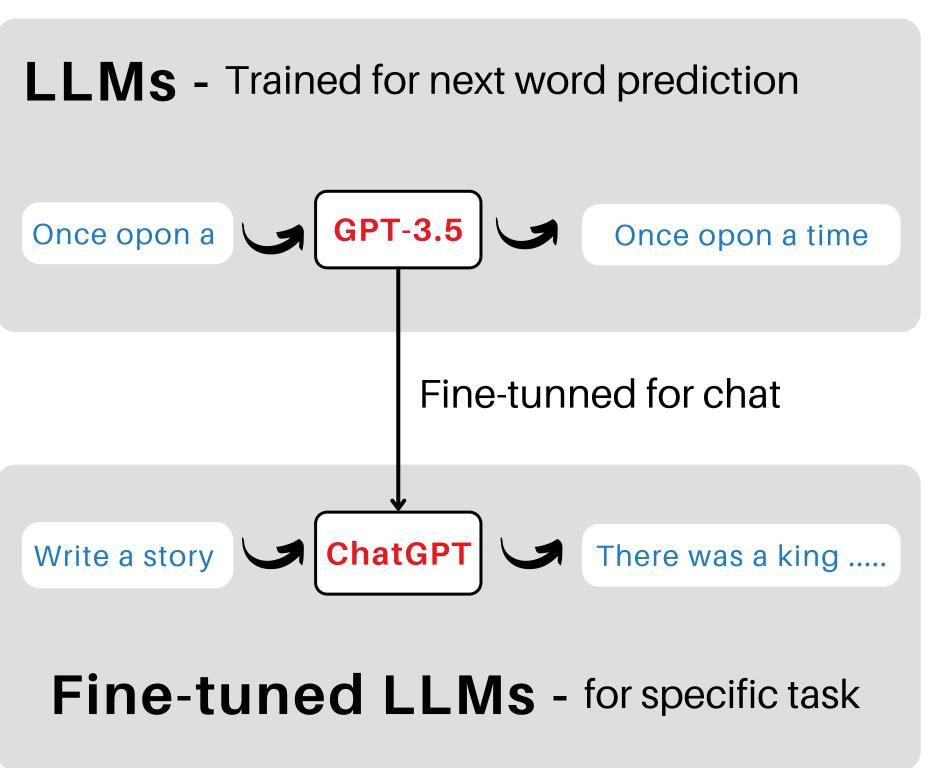
2 The Why

Vehicle manifacturing company want to sell internationally Advantages over doing it manually Reduce cost Reduce time - 60 hours to compare two pdfs manually Accuracy Language discrimination Why different countries have different norms Material Cost Carbon emissions Weather conditions

Living Standards

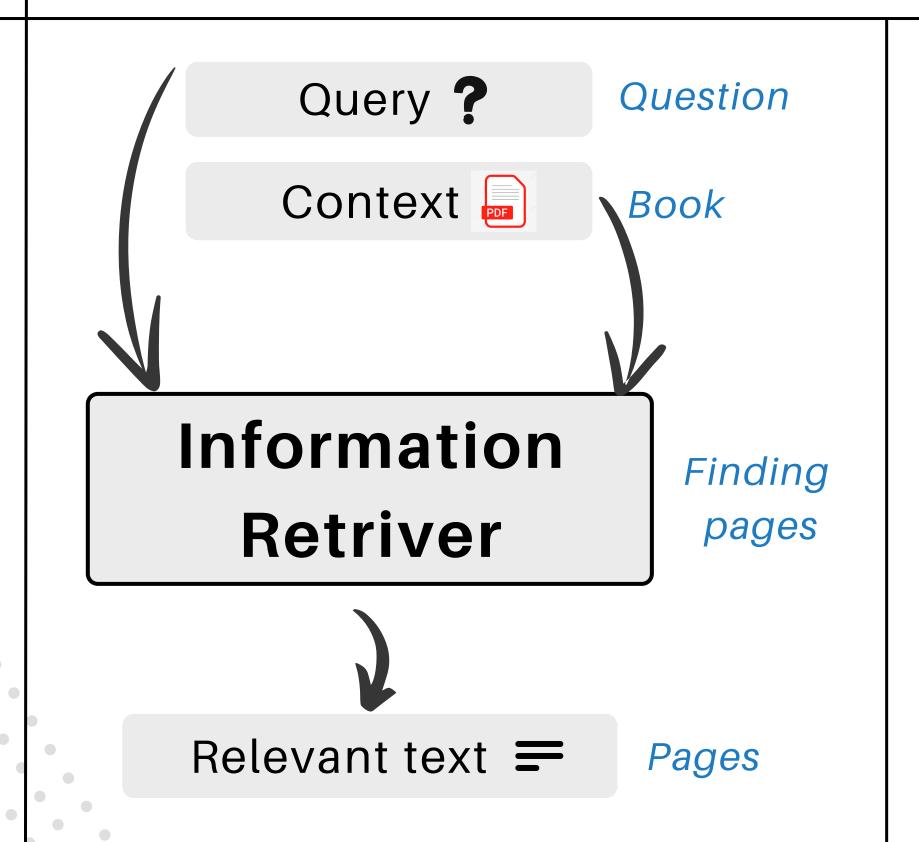
3 The How

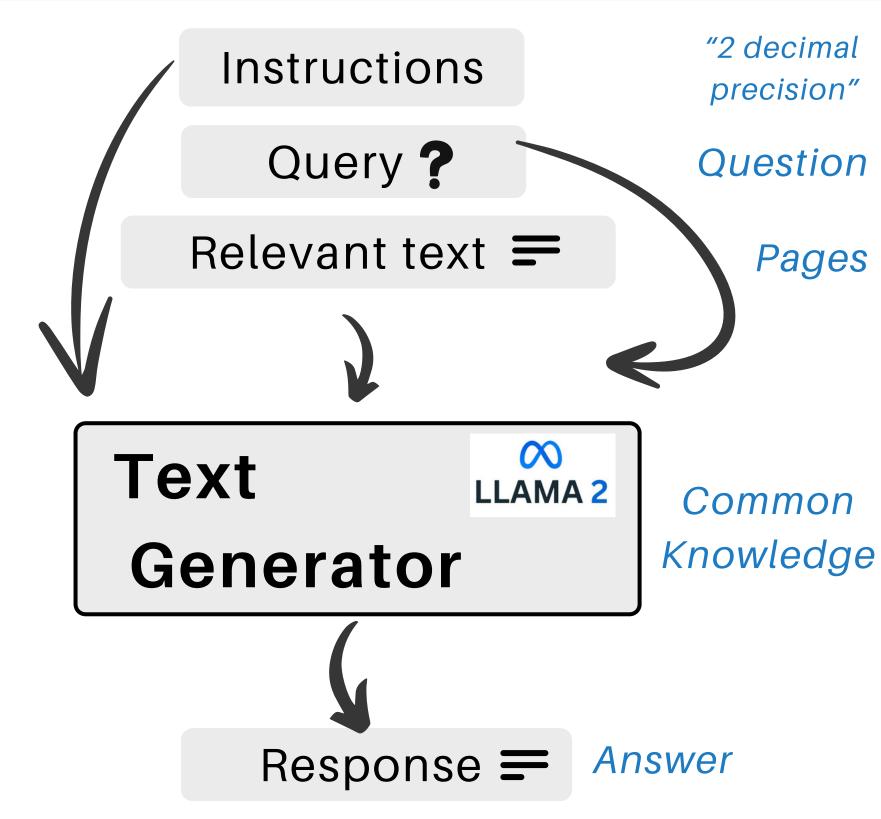




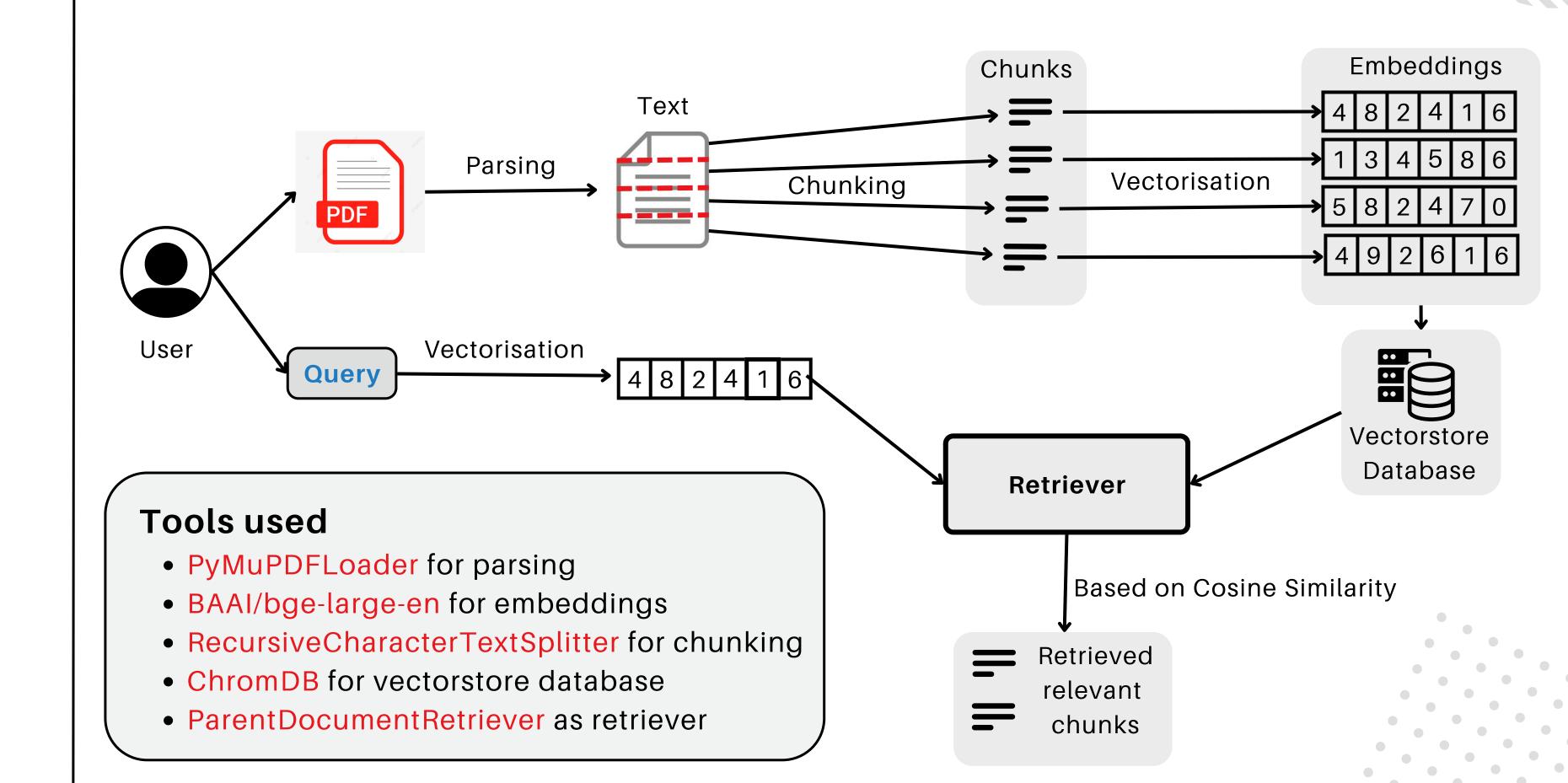
4 First approach: RAG

Analogy with open-book exam in which student haven't studies



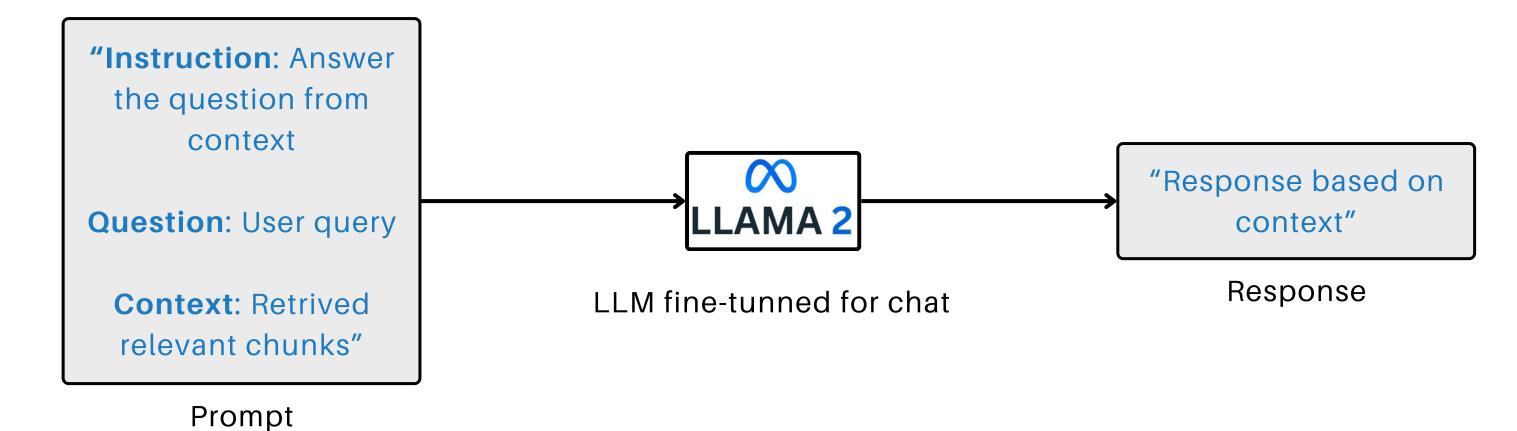


Information Retrieval



Text Generation

Generating response based on context with custom intructions



RAG underperformed

Complex formatting with 4-5 levels of topic hierarchy

Smaller chunks often struggle when detailed response is needed

Larger chunks often struggle when concise answer is needed

Parent document Retrieval

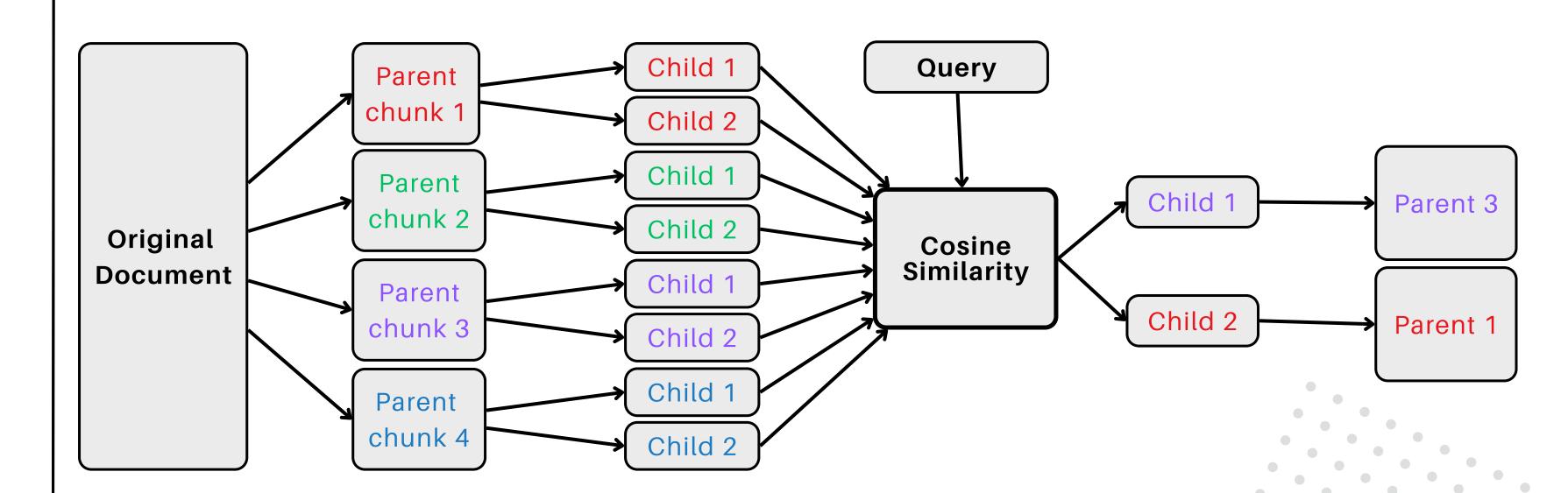
Solves conflicting advatages

Small Documents - accurate embeddings

Large Documents - retaining the context

While retrieval we need smaller chunks

While generation we need larger chunks



5 Other approaches

Retrieval augmented generation

Prompting whole pdf

Hallucinates

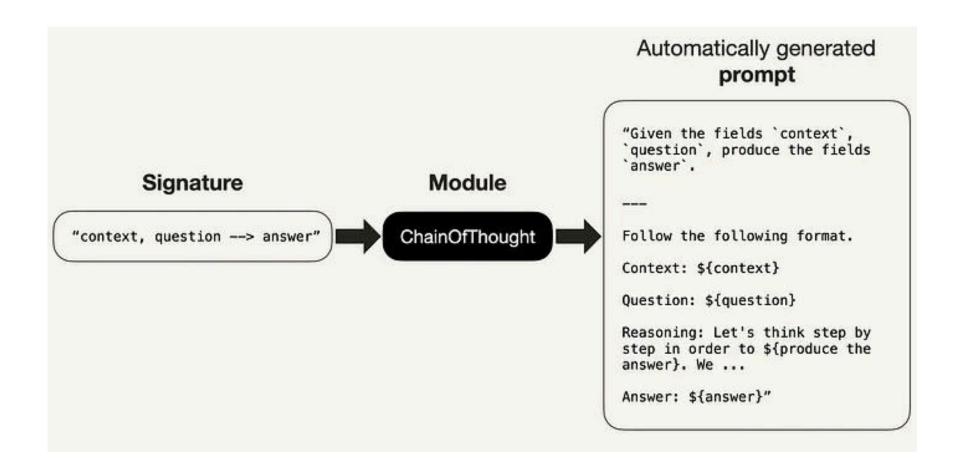
Commutative page wise summarisation

Double retriever RAG

DSPy

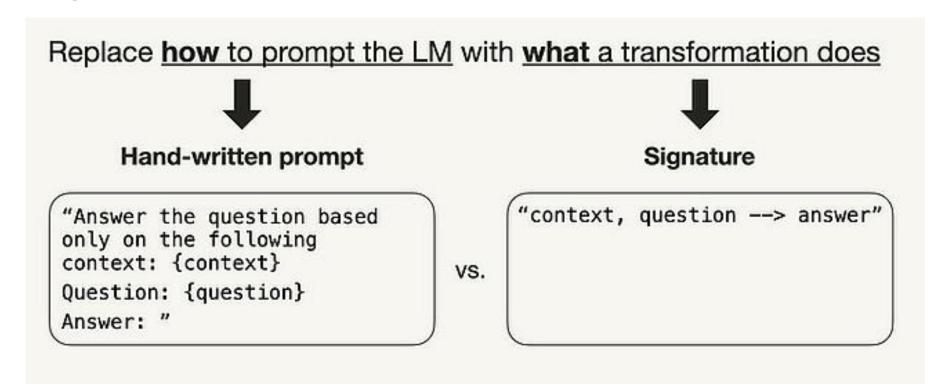
5 DSPy

- Declarative Self-improving Language Programs (developed by Stanford University)
 - Framework for algorithmically optimizing LM prompts and weights
- Fundamental Components
 - Signatures: Abstracting prompting and fine-tuning
 - Modules: Abstracting prompting techniques
 - Teleprompters: Automating prompting for arbitrary pipelines



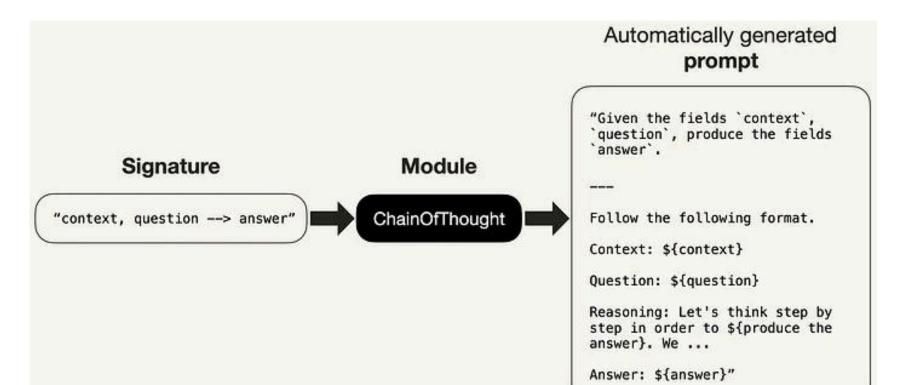
5 DSPy

Signatures: A contract that specifies the expected input/output dynamics of a module.



- Question Answering as "question -> answer"
- Sentiment Classification as "sentence -> sentiment"
- Summarization as "document -> summary"

Modules: A foundational component for constructing programs that leverage LLMs.



- dspy.Predict
- dspy.ChainOfThought
- dspy.ProgramOfThought
- dspy.ReAct
- dspy.MultiChainComparison

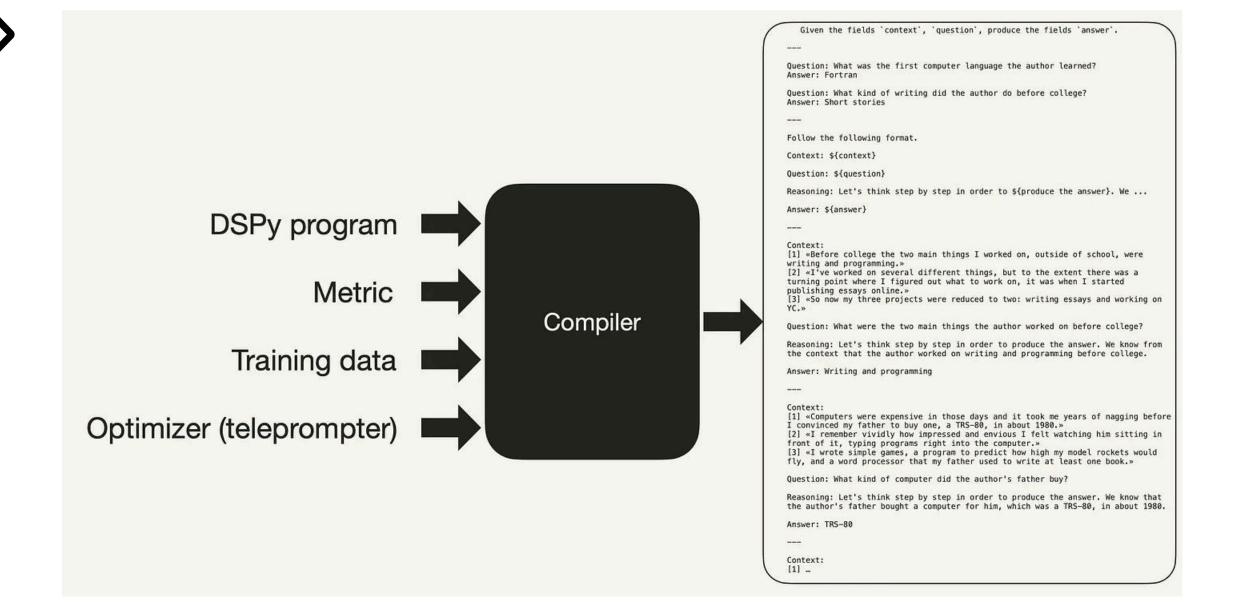
5 DSPy

Optimizers (formerly Teleprompters)

a DSPy optimizer requires three key components:

- Your DSPy Program
- Your Chosen Metric
- A Set of Training Inputs

To adjust the settings of a DSPy program, including both the prompts and the language model (LM) weights, aiming to enhance specified metrics, such as accuracy.



Results

Query

Response

The total speed reduction of the subject vehicle at the time of the collision with the stationary target shall be not less than how many kilometers per hour?

When collision early warning signal shall be sent?

(1) Answer from Context 1:

The total speed reduction of the subject vehicle at the time of the collision with the stationary target shall be not less than 10km/h, as specified in Context 1.

(2) Answer from Context 2:

The total speed reduction of the subject vehicle at the time of the collision with the stationary target shall be not less than the value specified in Table I, column D of Annex 3, as specified in Context 2.

(3) Comparison:

Both answers are different. In Context 1, the speed reduction is specifically limited to 10km/h, while in Context 2, the speed reduction is specified to be not less than the value in Table I, column D of Annex 3. Therefore, the answer from Context 1 is different from the answer in Context 2.

Additionally, it's important to note that the speed reduction values specified in both contexts are related to the service braking system of the vehicle, and are intended to ensure the safety of the vehicle and its occupants during emergency braking situations.

(1) Answer from Context 1:

When the AEBS (Automatic Emergency Braking System) detects the possibility of a collision with a forward vehicle in the same lane, which is traveling at a slower speed, has slowed to a halt or is stationary, it shall send a collision early warning signal. This signal shall be sent when the AEBS has detected the risk of collision and the timing of the warning is important to enable the driver to react timely and avoid nuisance warnings (4.2.2). The warning signal can be acoustic, haptic or optical, and if an optical signal is used, it may also flash to indicate a failure (4.2.3).

(2) Answer from Context 2:

In Context 2, the question is asked differently, focusing on the timing of the collision early warning signal. The answer is that the signal shall be sent when the AEBS detects the possibility of a collision with a forward vehicle in the same lane, which is traveling at a slower speed, has slowed to a halt or is stationary (4.2.1). The timing of the warning is important to enable the driver to react timely and avoid nuisance warnings (4.2.2).

(3) Comparison:

Both answers agree that when the AEBS detects the possibility of a collision with a forward vehicle in the same lane, it shall send a collision early warning signal. They also agree on the importance of timing of the warning to enable the driver to react timely and avoid nuisance warnings. However, Context 1 provides more details on the types of signals that can be used for the collision early warning, while Context 2 focuses more on the timing of the warning signal.

6 Evaluation

Manual Our target Correct information Relevant information Complete information No additional related information May look for evaluation, after achieving the target.



7 Future Works

Handling multiple languages

Knowledge Database

Thank you!

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