Project Title: Chat with Multiple PDFs

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Required libraries to be installed

```
pip install -q streamlit dotenv PyPDF2 langchain FAISS openai tiktoken
# streamlit: for building the web interface
# dotenv: for managing environment variables (e.g., API keys)
# PyPDF2: for extracting text from PDF files
# langchain: for text processing, embeddings, and conversational AI
# FAISS: for efficient similarity search in vector databases
# openai: for integrating OpenAI language models
# tiktoken: for tokenizing text for OpenAI models
# Importing necessary libraries
import streamlit as st # For creating the web application
from dotenv import load dotenv # To load environment variables from a
.env file
from PyPDF2 import PdfReader # For reading PDF files
from langchain.text splitter import CharacterTextSplitter # For
splitting text into manageable chunks
from langchain.embeddings import OpenAIEmbeddings # To generate text
embeddinas
from langchain.vectorstores import FAISS # For storing and querying
vectors efficiently
from langchain.chat models import ChatOpenAI # Chat model interface
for OpenAI GPT
from langchain.memory import ConversationBufferMemory # To store
conversation history in memory
from langchain.chains import ConversationalRetrievalChain #
Conversational chain that retrieves relevant data
from htmlTemplates import css, bot template, user template # Custom
HTML templates for styling
```

Function to extract text from PDF documents

```
def get_pdf_text(pdf_docs):
    text = "" # Initialize an empty string to hold the extracted text
    for pdf in pdf_docs: # Iterate through each uploaded PDF
        pdf_reader = PdfReader(pdf) # Create a PDF reader object
        for page in pdf_reader.pages: # Iterate through all pages in
    the PDF
        text += page.extract_text() # Extract and append text
```

```
from each page
    return text # Return the combined text
# Extracts text from a list of uploaded PDF files and Combined text
extracted from all the pages of all PDFs
```

Function to split text into smaller chunks

```
def get_text_chunks(text):
    text_splitter = CharacterTextSplitter(
        separator="\n", # Split text by new lines
        chunk_size=1000, # Maximum size of each text chunk
        chunk_overlap=200, # Overlap size between consecutive chunks

for context
        length_function=len # Function to determine the length of the

text
   )
   chunks = text_splitter.split_text(text) # Perform the text

splitting
   return chunks # Return the list of text chunks
# Splits a large text into smaller chunks for easier processing
# Looks for the newline separator (\n) to split the text. If no
newlines are found, it will fall back to splitting based
on the chunk_size.
```

Function to create a vectorstore using FAISS for storing embeddings of text chunks

```
def get_vectorstore(text_chunks):
    embeddings = OpenAIEmbeddings() # Initializing the embedding model
from OpenAI to generate text embeddings to transform chunks to
embeddings
    #numeric representations of words, phrases, or entire texts that
capture meaning(multi-dimension)

    vectorstore = FAISS.from_texts(texts=text_chunks,
embedding=embeddings)
    #vectors-represents data in numeric form(specific dimension)
    #FAISS (Facebook AI Similarity Search) is a library that allows
developers to quickly search for embeddings of documents that are
similar to each other.

    return vectorstore # Returns the created FAISS vectorstore
containing the text embeddings(storage mechanism for embeddings)
```

Function to create a conversational chain for handling chat interactions using LangChain

```
def get_conversation_chain(vectorstore): #To set up a conversational
interface that uses the data.
    llm = ChatOpenAI(openai_api_key="sk-proj-
WfzHvAIUaDr155ETmMTbg1_xIq2w3KQbWnyE-
```

```
5iiPBS6JXAPD8of Lnk26RRI9uEqyrm0RJ2qKT3BlbkFJAELqJe7Dez0x907TS73hNI6UX
oBjw4Q2x0YVPpJI -wI3hzKKaI-4TW6kWi6MCyt -fvFjIJwA")
    #An LLM is a predictive engine that generates text with past data.
    #OpenAI API key is a unique identifier provided by OpenAI to
authenticate users to access their API.
    memory = ConversationBufferMemory(
        memory_key='chat_history', return_messages=True)
    # Setting up memory to track the chat history during the
conversation
    # 'return messages=True' ensures that previous messages are
accessible for context
    conversation chain = ConversationalRetrievalChain.from llm(
        llm=llm,
        retriever=vectorstore.as retriever(),
        memory=memory
    #integrates natural language with external knowledge base like
vectorstore.
    #`retriever=vectorstore.as retriever()`: Configures the
vectorstore to retrieve relevant data during the conversation
    return conversation chain #Returns the configured conversation
chain for use in handling conversational gueries
```

Function to process and handle the user's input question or query

```
def handle userinput(user question):
    # Using the user question to get a response from the conversation
chain.
    # 'conversation' is a session variable that stores the AI chat
model.
    # The function call retrieves a response based on the current user
question.
    response = st.session state.conversation({'question':
user question})
    # Store the chat history returned from the response in the session
state(feature to store variables across different runtimes).
    # 'chat_history' is updated with the complete conversation
history, including both user and AI messages.
    st.session state.chat history = response['chat history']
    # Iterating through each message in the chat history. Each message
has two parts: user input and bot response.
    # The loop uses 'enumerate' to keep track of the index (i) of each
message in the chat history.
    for i, message in enumerate(st.session state.chat history):
```

```
# Check if the index (i) is even. If it's even, it's a user
message. The chat history is assumed to store messages in an
alternating pattern: user message first, then bot response
        if i \% 2 == 0:
            # Replacing the {{MSG}} placeholder in the user template
with the user's message content.
            # Then display the formatted HTML using Streamlit's
st.write method.
            st.write(user template.replace(
                "{{MSG}}}", message.content), unsafe allow html=True)
        else:
            # If the index (i) is odd, it's a bot (AI) response.
            # Replacing the {{MSG}} placeholder in the bot template
with the bot's message content.
            # Then displaying the formatted HTML using Streamlit's
st.write method.
            st.write(bot template.replace(
                "{{MSG}}", message.content), unsafe_allow_html=True)
def main():
    load dotenv()
    st.set page config(page title="Chat with multiple PDFs",
                       page icon="∏")
    st.write(css, unsafe allow html=True) #using css template to write
    if "conversation" not in st.session state:
        st.session state.conversation = None
    if "chat history" not in st.session state:
        st.session state.chat history = None
    st.header("Chat with multiple PDFs∏")
    user guestion = st.text input("Ask a guestion about your
documents:")
    if user question:
        handle userinput(user question)
    with st.sidebar:
        st.subheader("Your documents")
        pdf docs = st.file uploader(
            "Upload your PDFs here and click on 'Process'",
accept multiple files=True)
        if st.button("Process"):
            with st.spinner("Processing"):
                # get pdf text
                raw_text = get_pdf_text(pdf docs)
                # get the text chunks
                text chunks = get text chunks(raw text)
                # create vector store
```

Chatbot With One PDFChat%20with%20multiple%20PDFs.png

Chatbot With Mulitple PDF's Chat%20with%20multiple%20PDFs.png

image.png

image.png

requirements.txt File

langchain==0.0.184

PyPDF2==3.0.1

python-dotenv==1.0.0

streamlit==1.18.1

openai==0.27.6

faiss-cpu==1.7.4

altair==4

tiktoken==0.4.0