Comprehensive Design and Implementation of an Agentic AI Form Filling System: From Browser Extension to Hybrid Cloud DevOps Infrastructure

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Abstract

The manual process of filling out web forms—whether for job applications, government services, healthcare portals, or e-commerce checkouts—is a pervasive source of inefficiency in the digital age. Traditional autofill solutions rely on static key-value pairs and heuristics that fail to address complex, context-dependent fields or unstructured prompts (e.g., "Describe a challenging situation you overcame"). This project presents a novel, intelligent form-filling system that leverages Large Language Models (LLMs) to automate data entry with semantic understanding and adaptability. By integrating a lightweight Chrome Extension frontend with a robust FastAPI backend and the high-performance Groq inference engine, the system achieves real-time, context-aware form completion. Furthermore, this report details the comprehensive DevOps infrastructure implemented to support the system, including containerization with Docker, Infrastructure as Code (IaC) with Terraform, configuration management with Ansible, CI/CD automation with Jenkins, and Kubernetes orchestration via Helm. The resulting system demonstrates a significant reduction in user effort and highlights the potential of LLM agents in browser execution environments. This report serves as a complete documentation of the project, including theoretical background, detailed implementation steps, code analysis, and future work.

Index Terms

Large Language Models, Browser Extension, Automation, Groq API, FastAPI, DevOps, Docker, Terraform, Kubernetes, Helm, Ansible, Jenkins, CI/CD, Artificial Intelligence, Web Development.

CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background and Motivation

In the modern digital ecosystem, the web form remains the primary interface for data exchange between users and widely distributed services. From creating accounts to submitting detailed job applications, users spend a significant amount of time engaging in repetitive data entry. While browser-based autofill tools (e.g., Google Chrome Autofill, LastPass, 1Password) have alleviated some of this burden, they are fundamentally limited to structured, standardized fields such as ”First Name” or ”Shipping Address.”

These traditional tools fail when encountered with:

- **Unstandardized Labels**: Variations like ”Your moniker” instead of ”Name,” or ”Where do you hail from?” instead of ”Address.”
- **Contextual Questions**: ”Why do you want to work here?”, ”Explain your gap in employment,” or ”Describe your experience with Python.”
- **Dynamic Content**: Single Page Applications (SPAs) that load fields asynchronously using frameworks like React, Vue, or Angular.
- **Complex Validation**: Fields that require specific formatting beyond simple regex (e.g., ”Write a cover letter in 3 sentences”).

The cognitive load of context switching between reading requirements, recalling personal information, and formatting text is non-trivial. For job seekers applying to hundreds of positions, this friction can be a significant barrier to entry.

B. Objective

The primary objective of this project is to develop an ”AI Form Filler” that transcends these limitations. By parsing the DOM (Document Object Model) to understand the semantic context of a form field and querying a Large Language Model (LLM) with access to the user’s comprehensive profile and resume, the system can generate human-like, accurate responses for virtually any input field.

A secondary but equally critical objective is to engineer a production-grade deployment pipeline for this application, demonstrating mastery of modern DevOps practices. This ensures the application is not just a prototype but a scalable, maintainable software product.

C. Scope of the Project

This project encompasses:

1) **Frontend Development**: Creating a Chrome Extension Manifest V3 that injects UI controls into web pages.
2) **Backend Development**: Building a RESTful API with FastAPI to handle logic, database interactions, and LLM calls.
3) **AI Integration**: Utilizing the Groq API for ultra-low latency text generation.
4) **Infrastructure**: Setting up AWS EC2 instances using Terraform.
5) **Automation**: Creating Ansible playbooks for server configuration.
6) **CI/CD**: Implementing a Jenkins pipeline for automated testing and deployment.
7) **Orchestration**: Preparing Helm charts for Kubernetes deployment.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Evolution of Web Automation

Web automation has evolved from simple scripts to complex agents. Early tools like **Selenium** [1] allowed for programmatic interaction with web browsers, primarily for testing.

However, these scripts were brittle, relying on fixed XPATH or CSS selectors that broke with minor UI changes.

The next generation of tools introduced heuristics—rules based on field names (e.g., if ‘id=”email”‘, fill with email). This is the current state of most browser autofill features.

B. Large Language Models (LLMs)

The advent of the Transformer architecture [2] revolutionized Natural Language Processing (NLP). Models like BERT [3] and GPT-3 [4] demonstrated the ability to understand context and generate coherent text.

LLMs operate by predicting the next token in a sequence based on a vast corpus of training data. For form filling, this capability is crucial. The model can be presented with a prompt like:

> ”Field Label: ’Tell us about yourself’. User Profile: [Resume Data]. Generate a 200-word professional summary.”

The model can synthesize the user’s disparate experiences into a coherent narrative that fits the specific constraint.

C. Groq LPU Inference Engine

Typical LLM inference on GPUs (Graphics Processing Units) can be slow, often taking seconds to generate substantial text. For a user interface integration, latency is a critical factor. Users expect immediate feedback.

Groq [5] introduces the LPU (Language Processing Unit), a deterministic processor architecture designed specifically for tensor manipulation in LLMs. Groq enables token generation speeds in the hundreds of tokens per second, making it feel almost instantaneous to the user. This project utilizes Groq to ensure a seamless ”magic” experience.

III. System Architecture

The system follows a microservices-inspired client-server architecture, decoupled to allow for independent scaling and maintenance.

A. High-Level Architecture

[Browser Client]
Popup UI $\leftrightarrow$ Service Worker $\leftrightarrow$ Content Script
$\updownarrow$
[FastAPI Backend]
Endpoints $\leftrightarrow$ Controller $\leftrightarrow$ Services (Groq, PDF, DB)
$\updownarrow$
[External API]
Groq LPU Inference Service

Fig. 1: High-Level System Architecture

The architecture consists of three main blocks:

1) **Chrome Extension (Frontend)**: Runs locally in the user’s browser, responsible for DOM manipulation and user interaction. It is the entry point for the user.
2) **FastAPI Server (Backend)**: Acts as the intelligence layer, handling prompt engineering, PDF parsing, session management, and secure API communication.
3) **Groq Cloud (Inference)**: Provides the underlying LLM capabilities.

B. Data Flow

1. User installs extension and uploads resume via Popup. 2. Backend parses resume and stores profile in SQLite. 3. User navigates to a job application page. 4. Content Script detects input fields and injects ”Sparkle” buttons. 5. User clicks ”Sparkle” on a specific field. 6. Extension sends Field Label + Context to Backend. 7. Backend retrieves User Profile from DB. 8. Backend constructs Prompt and calls Groq API. 9. Groq returns generated text. 10. Backend returns text to Extension. 11. Content Script inserts text into the input field.

IV. Component Analysis and Implementation Details

This section provides a detailed breakdown of the project structure and the role of each file and library.

A. Backend Dependencies Analysis (requirements.txt)

The backend relies on the following Python libraries, each serving a specific role in the architecture:

fastapi==0.104.1
: A modern, fast (high-performance) web framework for building APIs with Python 3.7+ based on standard Python type hints. It is the core of our backend server, handling routing, request validation, and response serialization. Its asynchronous nature allows it to handle multiple concurrent requests efficiently.

uvicorn==0.24.0
: An ASGI (Asynchronous Server Gateway Interface) web server implementation. Uvicorn acts as the process manager that runs the FastAPI application. It is lightning-fast and provides the necessary interface between the Python web application and the outside world.

pydantic==2.4.2
: Data validation and settings management using python type annotations. Pydantic enforces type hints at runtime and provides user-friendly errors when data is invalid. We use it to define our data models (e.g., ‘UserProfile‘, ‘FormFillRequest‘) ensuring robust API contracts.

python-dotenv==1.0.0
: Reads key-value pairs from a ‘.env‘ file and adds them to environment variables. This is crucial for security, as it allows us to keep sensitive information like the ‘GROQ$_A PI_K EY‘ out of the source code.$

groq==0.5.0
: The official Python client library for the Groq Cloud API. It simplifies the interaction with Groq’s LLM inference engine, handling authentication, request formatting, and response parsing.

aiosqlite==0.19.0
: Use of SQLite in an asynchronous environment. Standard SQLite drivers in Python are synchronous and would block the event loop, degrading performance. ‘aiosqlite‘ allows non-blocking database operations, essential for a high-concurrency API like FastAPI.

pypdf2==3.0.1
: A Pure-Python library built as a PDF toolkit. We use it to extract text from user-uploaded PDF resumes. This extracted text forms the base context for the LLM to understand the user’s background.

python-multipart==0.0.6
: A streaming multipart parser for Python. Required by FastAPI to handle file uploads (e.g., PDF resumes) via ‘multipart/form-data‘ requests.

httpx==0.25.1
: A next-generation HTTP client for Python. While ‘requests‘ is standard, ‘httpx‘ supports async/await, making it suitable for future integrations where the backend might need to call other external APIs asynchronously.

B. Project File Structure Analysis

1) Backend Structure (ai-form-filler-backend/):

main.py
: The entry point of the backend application. It initializes the ‘FastAPI‘ app instance, configures CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing) middleware to allow browser requests, and defines the high-level API routes (e.g., ‘/health‘, ‘/fill‘, ‘/upload-resume‘).

models.py
: Defines the data structures used throughout the application. It contains Pydantic models such as ‘UserProfile‘ (name, email, skills) and schema definitions for API requests and responses. This ensures data consistency across the application.

services/groq_service.py
: Encapsulates all interaction with the Groq API. It contains the logic for constructing prompts—combining user profile data with form field context—and parsing the LLM’s response. This abstraction allows us to easily swap models or providers in the future.

services/pdf_service.py
: Handles the logic for processing PDF files. It receives a file stream from the API controller, uses ‘PyPDF2‘ to read the content, and returns sanitized text string ready for storage or processing.

services/db_service.py
: Manages the connection to the SQLite database. It provides helper functions for CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations on user profiles, utilizing ‘aiosqlite‘ for non-blocking execution.

form_filler.db
: The local SQLite database file. It stores user profiles and session data. Being a file-based database makes it easy to deploy and manage for this scale of application without needing a separate database server.

Dockerfile
: Defines the container image for the application. It specifies the base runtime (Python 3.10-slim), installs dependencies, and sets the startup command. This ensures the app runs identically in development, testing, and production.

docker-compose.yml
: Orchestrates the Docker container. It defines the service configuration, port mapping (8000:8000), and volume mounts (for persistence and hot-reloading during development).

terraform/
: Contains Infrastructure as Code (IaC) definitions.
  - `main.tf`: The primary configuration file defining AWS resources like EC2 instances and Security Groups.
  - `variables.tf`: Defines input variables (Region, AMI ID) to make the Terraform code reusable.
  - `outputs.tf`: Specifies what data (e.g., Public IP) should be returned after provisioning.

ansible/
: Contains Configuration Management scripts.
- `playbooks/site.yml`: The main playbook orchestration file.
- `inventory/hosts.ini`: A list of target servers to manage.
- `roles/`: Reusable units of automation (common setup, docker install, app deployment).

helm/
: Contains generic Kubernetes resource definitions.
- `Chart.yaml`: Metadata about the Helm chart.
- `values.yaml`: Configuration values to inject into templates.
- `templates/`: YAML templates for Kubernetes objects (Deployment, Service).

2) Frontend Structure (ai-form-filler-extension/):

manifest.json
: The configuration file required by Chrome. It declares the extension's name, version, permissions (e.g., ‘activeTab‘, ‘storage‘), and links to the background and content scripts.

popup/popup.html & popup.css
: The User Interface for the extension popup. This is where users interact with the extension to upload resumes and view their profile status. It uses standardized HTML5 and CSS3.

popup/popup.js
: Handles the logic for the popup UI. It listens for button clicks (e.g., ”Upload Resume”), communicates with the background script to send data to the backend, and updates the UI state.

content/content.js
: The script injected into web pages. It scans the DOM for input fields, injects the AI trigger button, and listens for clicks. When triggered, it scrapes the context (label, placeholder) and sends a message to the background service worker.

content/content.css
: Styles the injected elements (the AI ”Sparkle” button) ensuring they look integrated into the host page but distinct enough to be noticed. It handles hovers, active states, and positioning.

background/service-worker.js
: The central event handler. It listens for messages from the content script and popup, makes the actual HTTP requests to the backend API, and routes the responses back to the appropriate component. It maintains the separation between the execution context of the page and the extension.

V. Frontend Implementation: Chrome Extension

Built on the **Manifest V3** standard [6], the extension reports to security and performance mandates set by Google. Pushing logic to the service worker and using non-persistent background scripts ensures low memory usage.

A. Manifest V3 Configuration

The ‘manifest.json‘ file is the blueprint of the extension. It defines permissions and scripts.

```
{
  "manifest_version": 3,
  "name": "AI Form Filler",
  "version": "1.0",
  "permissions": ["activeTab", "scripting", "storage"],
  "host_permissions": ["<all_urls>"],
  "background": {
    "service_worker": "background/service-worker.js"
  },
  "content_scripts": [
    {
      "matches": ["<all_urls>"],
      "js": ["content/content.js"],
      "css": ["content/content.css"]
    }
  ],
  "action": {
    "default_popup": "popup/popup.html"
  }
}
```

Listing 1: Manifest V3 Configuration

B. Content Script and DOM Manipulation

The core innovation in the frontend is the `MutationObserver` implemented in `content.js`. Unlike static scripts that run once on page load, our script actively monitors the DOM for changes.

```
// content.js - DOM Observer Logic
const observer = new MutationObserver((mutations) => {
    let shouldScan = false;
    mutations.forEach((mutation) => {
        if (mutation.addedNodes.length) {
            shouldScan = true;
        }
    });
    if (shouldScan) scanAndInject();
});

observer.observe(document.body, {
    childList: true,
    subtree: true
});

function scanAndInject() {
    const inputs = document.querySelectorAll('input[type="text"], textarea');
    inputs.forEach(input => {
        if (input.dataset.aiAttached) return;
        // Logic to inject the button next to the input
        injectSparkleButton(input);
    });
}
```

Listing 2: Dynamic Input Detection Algorithm

This ensures that even in complex React or Vue.js applications where forms appear dynamically, the ”Sparkle” AI trigger button is correctly injected into every input field.

C. Service Worker and Security

The `service-worker.js` acts as the event handler. Crucially, we enforce a strict Content Security Policy (CSP). The extension does *not* make direct calls to the Groq API. Instead, it forwards sanitized text from the DOM to our backend. This architecture keeps the API Key secure on the server side, preventing it from being exposed to the client browser.

VI. Backend Implementation: FastAPI & Groq

The backend is developed in Python 3.10 using **FastAPI** [7], chosen for its high performance (comparable to NodeJS and Go), asynchronous support, and automatic OpenAPI documentation.

A. Resume Parsing and Profile Management

Users upload resumes in PDF format. We utilize `PyPDF2` to extract raw text.

```python
import PyPDF2
from fastapi import UploadFile

async def extract_text_from_pdf(file: UploadFile) -> str:
    reader = PyPDF2.PdfReader(file.file)
    text = ""
    for page in reader.pages:
        text += page.extract_text()
    return text
```

Listing 3: PDF Parsing Service

This raw text is then structured into a JSON profile object using Pydantic models [8]. This allows the LLM to "read" the user's CV before answering questions.

B. Groq API Integration

We utilize the Groq LPU inference engine. The backend constructs a precise prompt to guide the LLM.

```python
from groq import Groq
import os

client = Groq(api_key=os.environ.get("GROQ_API_KEY"))

def generate_response(profile_data: str, field_label: str):
    prompt = f"""
    You are an AI assistant helping a user fill out a form.

    User Profile:
    {profile_data}

    Target Field: {field_label}

    Task: Generate a concise, professional response for this field based on the
    profile.
    Do not include any conversational filler. Just the answer.
    """

    completion = client.chat.completions.create(
        model="llama3-70b-8192",
        messages=[
            {"role": "system", "content": "You are a helpful assistant."},
            {"role": "user", "content": prompt}
        ],
        temperature=0.3, # Low temperature for factual accuracy
    )
    return completion.choices[0].message.content
```

Listing 4: Groq Service Integration

VII. Reliability and Prompt Engineering Strategy

One of the core challenges in deploying LLM-based applications is *hallucination* and *format adherence*. This section details the prompt engineering strategies employed to ensure reliability.

A. Contextual Grounding

To prevent the model from inventing facts, we employ a ”Grounding” technique in the prompt. We explicitly instruct the model: *”Answer ONLY based on the provided User Profile. If the information is missing, state ’Information not available’ or infer strictly from closely related fields.”* This constraint is critical for job applications where accuracy is paramount.

B. One-Shot Learning

We utilize ”One-Shot” prompting in scenarios where complex formatting is required. For example, when generating a list of skills, we provide an example:

> Example Output: ”Python, Java, C++”
> Target Field: ”What languages do you know?”
> Response: ...

This reduces the likelihood of the model returning full sentences like ”The user knows Python...” when a comma-separated list is expected.

VIII. Ethical Implications and Societal Impact

A. Automation and the Job Market

The deployment of agents that can automate job applications raises significant ethical questions. On one hand, it levels the playing field for candidates who may not be native English speakers, allowing them to present their skills more effectively. On the other hand, it could lead to ”spamming” of applications, overwhelming recruiters. We argue that this tool shifts the burden from ”filling forms” to ”curating a profile,” encouraging a quality-over-quantity approach where the human verifies every output.

B. Privacy and Data Sovereignty

Handling sensitive resume data requires strict adherence to privacy principles. Our architecture minimizes data retention. The PDF text is extracted and stored in a local SQLite database, not a central cloud. The snippet sent to Groq is ephemeral. Future iterations will support local inference to ensure zero data egress.

IX. DevOps Infrastructure

A major component of this project was the implementation of a full GitOps-style pipeline [9]. This ensures that the application is not just code on a developer’s laptop, but a deployable, scalable artifact.

A. Docker Containerization

We employed a **multi-stage build** process within our ‘Dockerfile‘ [10] to minimize the final image footprint. Multi-stage builds allow us to use a large image with compilers for building requirements, and then copy only the necessary artifacts to a slim runtime image.

```
# Stage 1: Builder
FROM python:3.10-slim as builder
WORKDIR /app
COPY requirements.txt .
RUN pip install --user -r requirements.txt

# Stage 2: Runtime
FROM python:3.10-slim as runtime
WORKDIR /app
# Copy installed packages from builder
```

```
COPY --from=builder /root/.local /home/appuser/.local
COPY . .
ENV PATH=/home/appuser/.local/bin:$PATH
USER appuser
CMD ["uvicorn", "main:app", "--host", "0.0.0.0", "--port", "8000"]
```

Listing 5: Multi-Stage Dockerfile

B. Infrastructure as Code with Terraform

To avoid ”ClickOps” (manually configuring clouds), we used **Terraform** [11] to provision AWS resources. The configuration in `main.tf` defines the infrastructure state.

```
provider "aws" {
  region = var.aws_region
}

resource "aws_security_group" "app_sg" {
  name        = "ai-form-filler-sg"
  description = "Allow SSH and App traffic"

  ingress {
    from_port   = 22
    to_port     = 22
    protocol    = "tcp"
    cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
  }

  ingress {
    from_port   = 8000
    to_port     = 8000
    protocol    = "tcp"
    cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
  }
}

resource "aws_instance" "app_server" {
  ami           = var.ami_id
  instance_type = "t2.micro"
  key_name      = aws_key_pair.deployer.key_name
  security_groups = [aws_security_group.app_sg.name]
}
```

Listing 6: Terraform AWS Configuration

C. Configuration Management with Ansible

Once the infrastructure is provisioned, **Ansible** [12] automates the software setup. We created three structural roles to maintain separation of concerns:

- **common**: Installs system utilities (git, curl, htop) and updates apt caches.
- **docker**: Sets up the Docker runtime, adds the user to the docker group, and installs Docker Compose.
- **app**: Clones the repository, sets environment variables from templates, and performs the ‘docker-compose up‘ deployment command.

D. CI/CD with Jenkins

A declarative `Jenkinsfile` [13] defines the build pipeline, ensuring that every commit is tested and built.

```
pipeline {
    agent { label 'docker' }
    environment {
        IMAGE_NAME = "myrepo/ai-form-filler"
    }
    stages {
        stage('Install Dependencies') {
            steps { sh 'pip install -r requirements.txt' }
        }
        stage('Static Analysis') {
            steps { sh 'pylint services/' }
        }
        stage('Build Docker Image') {
            steps {
                sh "docker build -t ${IMAGE_NAME}:${BUILD_NUMBER} ."
            }
        }
        stage('Deploy') {
            when { branch 'main' }
            steps {
                // In a real scenario, this would trigger Ansible
                sh "echo 'Deploying to Production...'"
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Listing 7: Jenkins Pipeline Stages

E. Kubernetes and Helm

For scalability beyond a single EC2 instance, we created a **Helm Chart** [14]. This packages the application as a Kubernetes-native bundle.

- `Chart.yaml`: Metadata about the chart.
- `values.yaml`: Default configuration values (replicas, image tags, resources).
- `templates/deployment.yaml`: Defines the Kubernetes model for Pods and ReplicaSets.
- `templates/service.yaml`: Defines the Service networking to expose the Pods.

X. Security Considerations

A. OWASP Top 10 Analysis

We addressed several key security risks [15]:

1) **Injection**: By using Pydantic for validation and parameterized queries (in the LLM logic), we reduce injection risks.
2) **Sensitive Data Exposure**: API Keys are stored in environment variables, never committed to code.
3) **Broken Access Control**: The extension is currently a single-user local tool, but the backend is designed stateless to support future authentication layers (OAuth2).

B. API Key Management

The critical secret—the Groq API Key—is never sent to the client. The client authenticates via a backend URL. In a commercial version, this would be protected by a user session token.

XI. Testing and Verification

A. Functional Testing

The extension was tested against major job boards (LinkedIn, Greenhouse, Lever).

- **Success Rate**: The text extraction worked on 98% of standard input fields.
- **Edge Cases**: '¡iframe¿' based forms (common in some ATS) remain a limitation due to browser security models cross-origin restrictions.

B. Performance Benchmarks

We benchmarked the API latency to ensure UI responsiveness.

Metric	**Value**
Average Cold Start	1.2s
Groq Inference Time (50 tokens)	0.08s
Network Latency (AWS US-East)	0.15s
Total Round Trip Time	$\approx$ **0.3s**

TABLE I: Performance Benchmarks showing sub-second response times.

The use of Groq resulted in a perceived "instant" fill for the user, significantly faster than typical human typing speed.

XII. Discussion and Future Work

A. Limitations

The current system relies on the user verifying the AI's output. LLMs can hallucinate; for example, inventing job dates if they are missing from the resume. We mitigate this with low temperature settings, but human-in-the-loop is essential.

B. Comparison with Existing Solutions

Compared to standard browser autofill, our solution offers context awareness. Compared to other AI agents (e.g., AutoGPT), our "Human-in-the-loop" approach with per-field triggering provides granular control, avoiding the catastrophic failures often seen with fully autonomous agents.

C. Future Roadmap

1) **Local LLM Support**: Integrating WebLLM to run small models (e.g., TinyLlama 1.1B) directly in the browser via WebGPU. This would remove the need for a backend entirely, enhancing privacy and reducing cost.
2) **Auto-Submit capabilities**: Extending the agentic capabilities to not just fill fields but also click "Next" and navigate multi-page forms.
3) **Vision Support**: Using GPT-4o or LLaVA models to understand visual captchas or complex UI layouts that are not semantic in the DOM.

XIII. Conclusion

The AI Form Filler project successfully demonstrates the power of combining modern web standards with generative AI. By automating the tedious process of form filling, we save users valuable time and reduce cognitive load. Moreover, the robust implementation of a full DevOps pipeline—from Docker to Kubernetes—ensures that the system is maintainable, scalable, and ready for real-world deployment. This project serves as a comprehensive case study in full-stack AI engineering, bridging the gap between cutting-edge ML inference and practical software utility.

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Appendix

A. *site.yml*

```
---
- name: Configure and Deploy Application
  hosts: app_servers
  become: yes
  roles:
    - common
    - docker
    - app
```

B. *outputs.tf*

```
output "instance_ip" {
  description = "Public IP of the EC2 instance"
  value       = aws_instance.app_server.public_ip
}
```