



Agentic AI Lab

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Submitted By: **Ashmit Naik (2023428345)**

SECTION I and GROUP: G1

Submitted To **Mr. Ayush Kumar Singh**

Faculty Designation
Assistant Professor @ Sharda University
Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING SHARDA
SCHOOL OF COMPUTING SCIENCE & ENGINEERING SHARDA
UNIVERSITY, GREATER NOIDA**

5 Levels of Text Splitting Documentation

1. Introduction

Text splitting is a preprocessing technique used in Natural Language Processing (NLP) to divide large text into smaller, manageable chunks. This is especially important for applications such as Large Language Models (LLMs), document indexing, retrieval-based systems, and chatbots, where models have context-length limitations.

This project demonstrates **five progressive levels of text splitting**, starting from basic splitting and moving toward more intelligent, semantic-aware strategies.

2. Objective

- To understand why text splitting is required
 - To explore multiple strategies for splitting text
 - To compare simple and advanced splitting methods
 - To prepare text for downstream NLP or LLM tasks
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3. Why Text Splitting is Important

- Large documents exceed model context limits
 - Improves retrieval accuracy in RAG systems
 - Reduces memory and computation cost
 - Preserves semantic meaning when done correctly
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4. Level 1: Character-Based Splitting

Description

- Splits text after a fixed number of characters
- Does not consider sentence or word boundaries

Working

- Input text is divided every N characters
- Simple and fast method

Advantages

- Easy to implement
- Works for uniform text size

Limitations

- May break words or sentences

- Poor semantic preservation
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5. Level 2: Word-Based Splitting

Description

- Splits text based on word count
- Maintains complete words

Working

- Text is tokenized into words
- Fixed number of words per chunk

Advantages

- Better than character splitting
- Prevents word breakage

Limitations

- Can still break sentences
 - Limited semantic awareness
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6. Level 3: Sentence-Based Splitting

Description

- Splits text using sentence boundaries
- Uses punctuation as separators

Working

- Text is divided at '.', '?', or '!'.
- Each chunk contains complete sentences

Advantages

- Preserves sentence meaning
- More readable chunks

Limitations

- Chunk sizes may vary
 - Still lacks topic awareness
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7. Level 4: Recursive Text Splitting

Description

- Hierarchical splitting strategy
- Uses multiple separators recursively

Working

- Attempts splitting by paragraphs first
- Falls back to sentences or characters if needed

Advantages

- Balanced chunk size
- Better structure preservation

Limitations

- More complex implementation
 - Slight computational overhead
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8. Level 5: Semantic-Based Splitting

Description

- Splits text based on meaning and context
- Uses embeddings or similarity measures

Working

- Text is converted into vector embeddings
- Chunks are created when semantic similarity drops

Advantages

- Best semantic preservation
- Ideal for RAG and search systems

Limitations

- Computationally expensive
 - Requires embedding models
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9. Comparison of Text Splitting Levels

| Level | Method | Semantic Quality | Complexity |
|-------|-----------|------------------|------------|
| 1 | Character | Very Low | Very Low |
| 2 | Word | Low | Low |
| 3 | Sentence | Medium | Medium |

| Level | Method | Semantic Quality | Complexity |
|-------|-----------|------------------|------------|
| 4 | Recursive | High | High |
| 5 | Semantic | Very High | Very High |

10. Applications

- Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)
 - Chatbots and virtual assistants
 - Document summarization
 - Search engines
 - Knowledge base indexing
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11. Conclusion

This project demonstrates how text splitting evolves from simple mechanical techniques to intelligent semantic-aware strategies. Choosing the correct level depends on the application, performance requirements, and available computational resources.

12. Future Scope

- Hybrid semantic + recursive splitting
- Adaptive chunk size based on content
- Integration with vector databases