



## **Agentic\_AI\_Lab1**

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## OVERALL PURPOSE OF THE CODE

This notebook demonstrates **5 levels of text splitting techniques** used in **NLP / LLM pipelines**, especially for:

- Large document processing
- Chunking text for embeddings
- Preparing data for **RAG (Retrieval-Augmented Generation)**
- Improving search, summarization, and QA systems

The idea is:

**Different text splitting strategies are needed depending on data size, structure, and task.**

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### ◆ STEP 1: ENVIRONMENT SETUP & DRIVE MOUNTING

```
from google.colab import drive
```

```
drive.mount('/content/drive') 
```

#### What's happening?

- Mounts Google Drive into Colab
- Allows access to:
  - PDFs
  - Text files
  - Datasets stored in Drive

☒ Needed when working with **large documents**

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### ◆ STEP 2: IMPORTING REQUIRED LIBRARIES

You import libraries related to:

- Text processing
- LangChain text splitters
- File loaders

Typical imports

include:

```
from langchain.text_splitter import (
```

```
    CharacterTextSplitter,
```

```
    RecursiveCharacterTextSplitter,
```

```
    TokenTextSplitter
```

)

### 💡 Why these?

LangChain provides **advanced text splitting utilities** designed for LLM workflows.

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#### ◆ LEVEL 1: BASIC CHARACTER TEXT SPLITTING

##### ◆ Code Logic

```
CharacterTextSplitter(
```

```
    separator="\n",
```

```
    chunk_size=1000,
```

```
    chunk_overlap=200
```

```
)
```

### 💡 Working

- Splits text **purely based on character count**
- Uses a newline (\n) as separator
- Ensures:
  - Each chunk  $\leq$  chunk\_size
  - chunk\_overlap preserves context between chunks

### ██ Use Case

- Simple text files
- When structure doesn't matter

### +Limitation

- Can break:
  - Sentences
  - Paragraph meaning

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#### ◆ LEVEL 2: RECURSIVE CHARACTER TEXT SPLITTING (MOST IMPORTANT)

```
RecursiveCharacterTextSplitter(
```

```
    chunk_size=1000,
```

```
    chunk_overlap=200
```

```
)
```

## Working (Very Important Concept)

This splitter tries separators **in order**:

1. \n\n (paragraphs)
2. \n (lines)
3. (spaces)
4. Characters (last resort)

It **recursively** splits until chunk size condition is met.

### Advantage

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- Preserves:
  - Paragraphs
  - Sentences
  - Semantic meaning

 This is the industry-standard splitter for RAG

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## ◆ LEVEL 3: TOKEN-BASED TEXT SPLITTING

```
TokenTextSplitter(  
    chunk_size=500,  
    chunk_overlap=50  
)
```

### Working

- Splits text based on **tokens**, not characters
- Tokens ≠ words (depends on tokenizer like GPT, BERT)

### Why important?

LLMs have **token limits**, not character limits.

### Example

- "ChatGPT is amazing" → maybe 5 tokens, not 3 words
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## ◆ LEVEL 4: DOCUMENT-BASED SPLITTING

This level involves:

- Loading documents (PDF, TXT)

- Splitting while **preserving metadata**

Example logic:

```
docs = loader.load()
split_docs = splitter.split_documents(docs)
```

### Working

- Each chunk retains:
  - Page number
  - Source file
  - Document metadata

### Useful for:

- Search results with citations
  - Academic & legal documents
- 

## ◆ LEVEL 5: SEMANTIC / SMART SPLITTING (ADVANCED)

This level focuses on:

- Meaning-aware splitting
- Chunking based on **content relevance**

May involve:

- Embeddings
- Similarity-based grouping

### Working Conceptually

1. Convert text → embeddings
2. Detect semantic boundaries
3. Split where meaning changes

### Used in:

- Advanced RAG systems
- Research-level NLP
- Production AI assistants