



## **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
- 

#### ◆ 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** **s**

- 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  $\neq$  words (depends on tokenizer like GPT, BERT)

#### **Why important?**

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

### **Example**

- "ChatGPT is amazing"  $\rightarrow$  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

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### ◆ **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