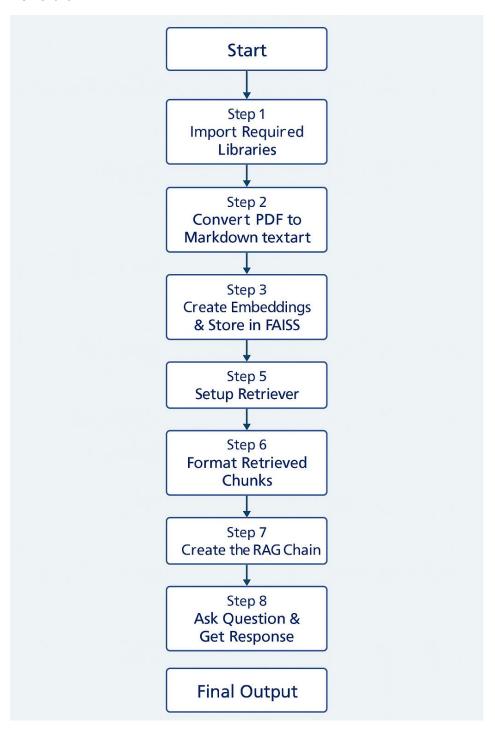
Documentation of how to implement a **Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) chatbot** using **LangChain, FAISS**, and **Ollama** to answer questions based on the content of a PDF document.

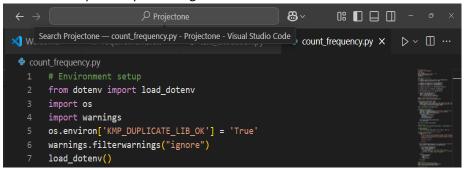
Flowchart:



Code breakdown:

1. Environment Setup:

• Loads environment variables and sets an environment variable to avoid potential conflicts with parallel processing libraries.



2. Importing Required Libraries:

- <u>FAISS</u>: Used for vector storage and retrieval
- <u>LangChain Modules:</u> Used for document processing, prompting, embedding running chains.
 - LangChain is an open-source framework used to develop applications that use LLMs and LLMs are deep learning models that can generate responses to the user queries.
 - Framework is like a template which eliminates the need of writing a code from scratch and helps to make the code clean, well-tested, bugs and errors free.
- Ollama: Provides LLM models for chat responses.
 - Ollama is a free, open-source tool that allows users to run large language models (LLMs) on their local machine.
- Docling: Converts PDFs into Markdown for easier text processing.

3. Convert PDF to Markdown:

- Uses DocumentConverter to extract text from the PDF and convert it into Markdown format.
- This makes it easier to split the content into sections.

4. Splitting Markdown into chunks:

- Splits the Markdown text based on headers (#,##,###).
 - ➤ Headers represent sections or topics within the document.
 - Splitting text based on headers keeps related information together.
- This helps in creating structured text chunks for retrieval.

```
# Splitting markdown content into chunks

def get_markdown_splits(markdown_content):
    headers_to_split_on = [("#", "Header 1"), ("##", "Header 2"), ("###", "
    markdown_splitter = MarkdownHeaderTextSplitter(headers_to_split_on, str
    return markdown_splitter.split_text(markdown_content)

chunks = get_markdown_splits(markdown_content)

chunks = get_markdown_splits(markdown_content)
```

Embedding and Storing the Text in FAISS:

- Uses OllamaEmbeddings to convert text into embeddings.
- Initializes a FAISS index to store and retrieve these embeddings.
 - > FAISS, developed by Facebook AI Research, is a library for fast, dense vector similarity search and grouping.
- Stores the text chunks in FAISS.

```
88 ~
                                                            Welcome
                                text_extraction.py
                                                   chunks = get_markdown_splits(markdown_content)
      # Embedding and vector store setup
      def setup_vector_store(chunks):
         embeddings = OllamaEmbeddings(model='nomic-embed-text', base_url="http:
         single_vector = embeddings.embed_query("this is some text data")
         index = faiss.IndexFlatL2(len(single_vector))
          vector_store = FAISS(
             embedding_function=embeddings,
             index=index,
             docstore=InMemoryDocstore(),
             index_to_docstore_id={}
          vector_store.add_documents(documents=chunks)
          return vector_store
      vector_store = setup_vector_store(chunks)
```

6. Setting-up Retriever:

 Converts the vector store into a retriever that fetches top-k relevant chunks using the Maximal Marginal Relevance (MMR) strategy.

```
55 # Setup retriever
57 retriever = vector_store.as_retriever(search_type="mmr", search_kwargs={'k': 3})
58
```

7. Formatting retrieved documents:

Joins retrieved documents into a single string for passing into the LLM.

```
58
59 # Formatting documents for RAG
60 def format_docs(docs):
61 | return "\n\n".join([doc.page_content for doc in docs]) if docs else ""
62
```

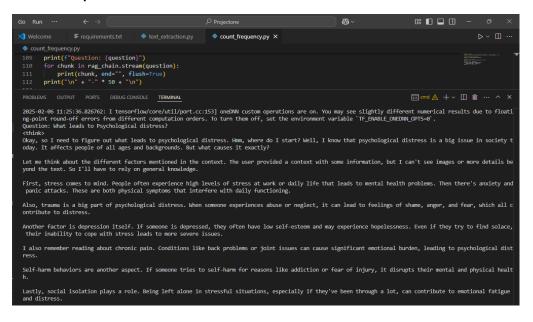
8. Creating the RAG Chain:

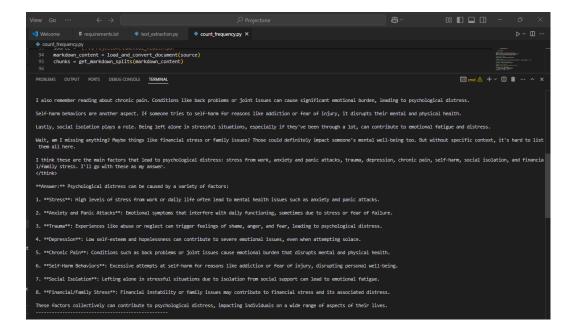
- Defines a prompt template to instruct the chatbot:
 - Only answer using the retrieved context.
 - > Respond in bullet points.
 - If the answer is unknown, say so.
- Uses **ChatOllama (deepseek-r1:1.5b)** to generate responses.
- Create a RAG pipeline:
 - > Retrieve context from the FAISS store.
 - Format it for the prompt.
 - Generate a response using the LLM.

9. Running the RAG Chatbot:

- Reloads the document, splits it, embeds it, and sets up the RAG chain.
- Asks a question and streams the response from the chatbot.

10. Output:





After adding streamlit interface:

