iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** XI **Month of publication:** November 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.75034

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue XI Nov 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

ChatMyDoc: AI Powered Document Interaction Assistant

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Abstract: ***The exponential growth of digital data has increased the need for intelligent systems that simplify document comprehension and accelerate information retrieval. Manual reading and analysis of lengthy documents remain cognitively demanding and time-consuming, particularly in academia, research, and professional workflows. This review paper examines existing artificial intelligence based solutions in document processing, including text summarization, natural language querying, annotation systems, and knowledge visualization techniques. Inspired by limitations identified in current technologies, this paper introduces ChatMyDoc, a natural language driven document interaction assistant designed to enhance user understanding and efficiency. Built using modern web technologies integrated with advanced AI models, the system performs PDF querying, abstractive and extractive summarization, annotation storage, and automated flowchart generation. The design focuses on reducing cognitive load, improving accessibility to information, and enabling intuitive engagement with digital content. The review highlights comparative analysis of related methodologies, identifies research gaps, and positions ChatMyDoc as a multifunctional, domain-independent document intelligence solution suitable for education, research, and enterprise document management.***

Keywords: Review Paper, Natural Language Processing, Document Summarization, Annotation, Information Retrieval, Flowchart Generation, Knowledge Extraction, Artificial Intelligence, PDF Interaction.

I. INTRODUCTION

The continuous digitalization of academic and industrial workflows has led to an unprecedented increase in the volume of textual information. Students, researchers, and professionals frequently rely on digital documents for learning, documentation, and decision-making. However, traditional document interaction provides limited understanding tools, requiring users to manually skim, highlight, and interpret text. This results in reduced efficiency, cognitive overload, and increased risk of missing key insights.

Recent advancements in Natural Language Processing (NLP), including transformer-based language models, have enabled automated summarization, contextual retrieval, and semantic text understanding. These technologies are increasingly being adopted to support academic research, healthcare documentation, legal text processing, and enterprise data management. Despite such progress, existing solutions focus primarily on singular capabilities such as summarization or note extraction, and lack unified platforms that generate deeper knowledge representations, visual support, and conversational interaction.

This review analyzes modern text processing techniques, their limitations, and the demonstrated need for integrated AI-assisted document comprehension tools. The proposed system, ChatMyDoc, builds upon these observations by providing a multifunctionality interface capable of summarization, querying, annotation, and automated visualization, developed specifically to improve understanding and accessibility of textual data.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The increasing shift toward digital learning and content consumption has created a strong dependency on online documentation. Users across academia, healthcare, and corporate environments interact with large PDF files, research articles, manuals, and stored knowledge bases on a daily basis. Traditional document viewing platforms only support static reading, which limits user productivity and forces manual extraction of required information.

Artificial Intelligence and Natural Language Processing have enabled the development of intelligent document assistants capable of understanding contextual queries and automating repetitive reading tasks. Document comprehension can be improved through functionalities such as extractive summarization, semantic search, annotation marking, and transformation of textual knowledge into visual formats.

Existing research in text summarization shows significant evolution from basic statistical techniques to advanced context-aware neural models. Early extractive summarizers relied on frequency-based scoring and rule-based selection, whereas recent approaches

utilize optimization-driven methods, clustering, and graph-based ranking to enhance sentence relevance and coherence. With the emergence of transformer architectures, modern systems are capable of capturing deeper semantic relationships and improving overall summarization accuracy.

Studies such as Azam et al. (2024) emphasize that despite advancements, existing summarizers still struggle with contextual accuracy in long documents and lack meaningful interaction capabilities for personalized information retrieval. Most current systems focus on generating static summaries only, without allowing follow-up queries or conceptual visualization.

The literature reveals four major functional areas in intelligent document systems:

1) Document Preprocessing and Parsing Extracts clean text from structured and unstructured document layouts.
2) Summarization Techniques Primarily extractive, with limited abstractive capabilities due to computational constraints.
3) Semantic Query Retrieval Uses embeddings or transformer-based similarity models for answer extraction.
4) Annotation and Visualization Few systems support visual learning aids like flowcharts or knowledge mapping.

In conclusion, existing literature shows the effectiveness of summarization systems but also highlights the absence of interactive and student-supportive features. These gaps form the foundation for improved systems like ChatMyDoc, which aims to make document interaction more effective, intuitive, and learning-oriented.

III. METHODOLOGY

This review adopts a structured methodology designed to ensure that the selected studies are both credible and relevant to the field of document summarization and intelligent text retrieval. Research papers were collected from reliable and openly accessible academic databases, primarily IEEE Xplore, Google Scholar, and various open-access repositories. The search focused on publications between 2019 and 2025 that discussed extractive summarization, semantic information retrieval, or AI-driven document assistants.

A systematic search strategy was used, combining keywords such as *text summarization*, *extractive summarization*, *semantic information retrieval*, *AI document assistant*, and *NLP-based document interaction*. Each paper was evaluated based on its methodological rigor, practical contribution, and reported performance metrics, including measures such as ROUGE and BLEU scores. Studies were selected only if they were freely available for academic use and demonstrated clear relevance to the scope of this review.

In total, ten research papers were analyzed in depth. The review compared the summarization techniques employed, the use of semantic retrieval mechanisms, the degree of interactivity offered, and the practical limitations encountered by each system. This methodological process ensured a focused and unbiased assessment of existing approaches and helped to identify the technological gaps that motivate the conceptual design of **ChatMyDoc** as an enhanced and accessible document-interaction system.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION SECTION

A. Key Findings from Literature

The reviewed studies demonstrate a clear progression in document summarization techniques from traditional extractive approaches to more advanced neural and embedding-based systems. Statistical and rule-based summarizers provide fast results but lack semantic depth. Optimization techniques improve relevance yet require complex tuning. Deep learning models deliver stronger contextual understanding although they rely on high computational resources and sometimes external APIs.

Despite increased accuracy, most existing systems still offer limited user interaction and do not support personalized learning. Almost all systems produce static summaries rather than allowing natural-language-based engagement with document content. Visual representation of knowledge and interactive note-taking remain largely unexplored in current literature.

These findings reinforce that an improved system should not only summarize content but also enable dynamic querying, annotation, and conceptual visualization to support better knowledge retention and usability.

B. Challenges and Research Gaps

Despite continuous progress in the field of document summarization and NLP-based retrieval, several limitations still affect practical usability:

1) Static Summary Output: Most tools provide one-time summaries with no option to ask follow-up questions or explore deeper context.
2) Lack of Visual Knowledge Support: Existing systems rarely convert textual information into conceptual visuals such as flowcharts, which help in understanding complex topics.

3) High Computational Requirement: Transformer-based approaches often rely on external APIs or expensive compute resources, restricting accessibility for students and small organizations.
4) Minimal Annotation and Context Memory: Users cannot highlight, store notes, or revisit annotated insights later for revision purposes.
5) Limited Adaptability Across Domains: Current architectures do not personalize output for different subjects such as technical, medical, or academic content.

These challenges highlight the need for an improved intelligent system that ensures interactive learning support, lowers cognitive load, and enhances accessibility in document understanding tasks.

V. PROPOSED SOLUTION: CHATMYDOC SYSTEM

ChatMyDoc is proposed as a practical response to the research gaps observed in document interaction and summarization technologies. It presents:

A. *Key Functional Capabilities*

Feature	Benefit
Extractive Summarization	Quick learning of key content without reading entire document
Semantic Query-Based Retrieval	Users ask questions instead of manually searching text
Annotation Storage	Supports continuous learning and revision
Visual Representation (Flowcharts)	Simplifies comprehension of long explanations
Multi-document Parsing Support	Enables academic and research-level usage

B. *Technology Concept*

The system utilizes:

- PDF parsing and text cleaning techniques
- Extractive summarization using TF-IDF weighting and sentence similarity embeddings
- Natural language query processing for targeted retrieval
- Diagram auto-generation for conceptual clarity (using rule-mapping heuristics)
- API dependency is minimal, and the use of external services is restricted only to quality enhancement in special cases.

System	NLP Method	Interaction	Visual Output	Strengths	Limitations
Traditional Extractive Tools	Statistical scoring	None	None	Fast, simple	Low contextual awareness
Optimization-Based Models	Hybrid heuristics	None	None	Improves accuracy	Complex tuning
Deep Learning Models	Neural embeddings	Limited	None	Better relevance	Requires high compute
Literature Review Systems	Similarity-driven	Low	None	Good clustering	Weak personalization
ChatMyDoc (Proposed)	TF-IDF + Semantic embeddings	Yes	Yes	Interactive, Student-friendly	Summarization mostly extractive

Table 1. Comparative Analysis of Document Summarization Approach

Figure 1. High-Level Concept of ChatMyDoc System

VI. CONCLUSION

The rapid expansion of digital document usage has increased the need for systems that simplify information retrieval and enhance comprehension. Existing solutions for text summarization often focus on individual capabilities such as extraction or clustering, offering limited interactivity and minimal contextual understanding. Additionally, most systems do not provide adaptive assistance that supports actual user workflows such as asking questions, annotating content, or visualizing contextual knowledge.

This review has examined current advancements in document summarization, emphasizing the rise of transformer-based semantic models and optimization-driven extractive techniques. The evaluation highlights clear gaps in accessibility, real-time interaction, and cognitive support for users. ChatMyDoc has been conceptually positioned as an enhanced intelligent assistant that addresses these gaps by integrating extractive summarization, semantic querying, annotation support, and automated visual generation into a unified platform.

The reviewed literature and identified research challenges provide strong evidence that future document-interaction systems must evolve beyond static summarization toward dynamic and personalized knowledge retrieval that improves usability and learning efficiency.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to express sincere gratitude to the Department of Computer Engineering, Sinhgad Academy of Engineering, Pune, for continuous guidance, encouragement, and support throughout the development and study of this work.

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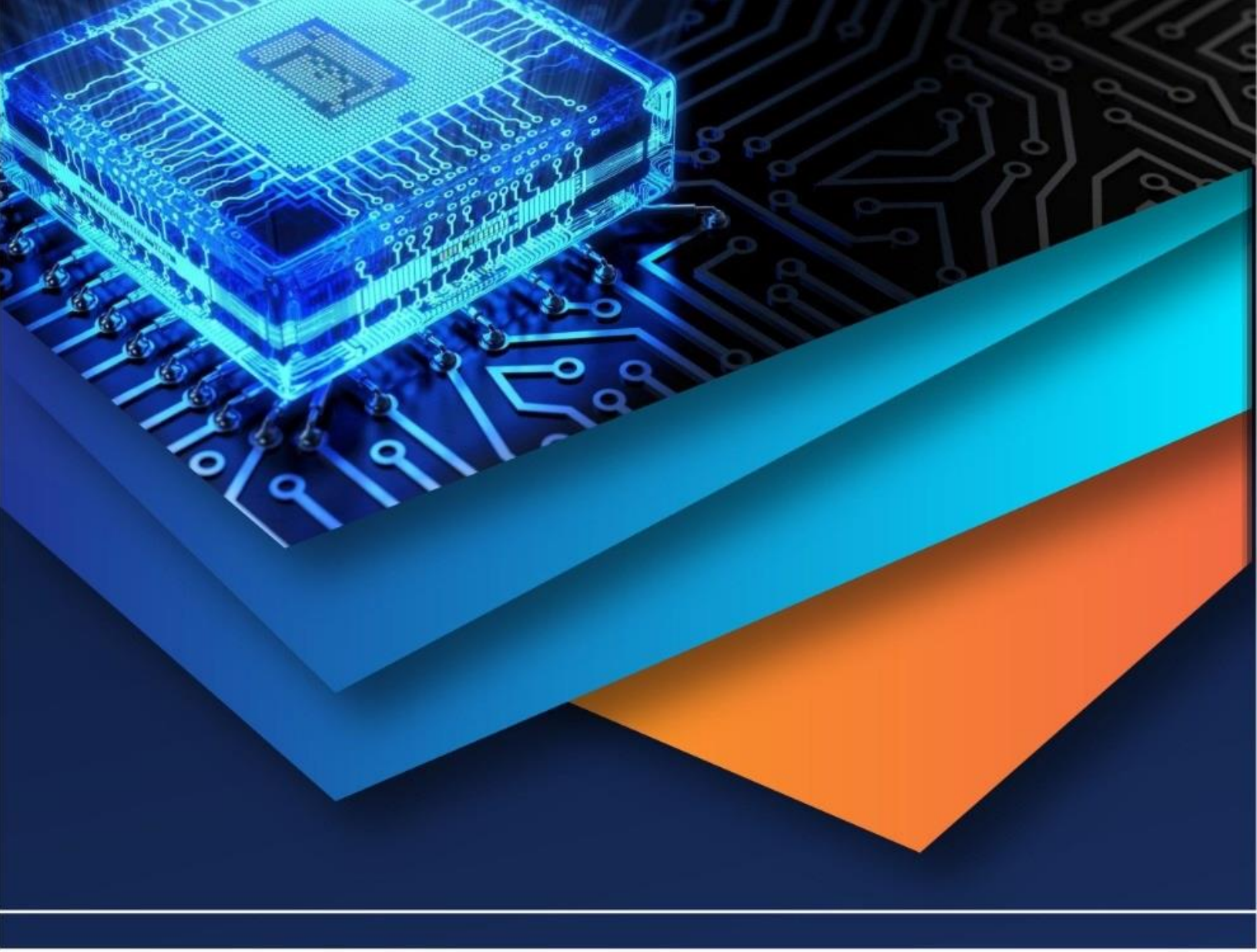

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