

ChatPDF一键上传文件即可解读 ChatGPT生产力升级

ChatPDF一键上传文件即可解读，ChatGPT生产力升级，现在，甩一个PDF过去，它能自己读，你只负责提问就行。

一篇满是专业词汇的论文，它三言两语就能解释清楚，还都是中文大白话。

Hello there! I am LLaMA, a helpful PDF file that introduces a collection of foundation language models ranging from 7B to 65B parameters. Our models are trained on trillions of tokens and are publicly available for the research community. We are proud to say that our LLaMA-13B outperforms GPT-3 (175B) on most benchmarks, and LLaMA-65B is competitive with the best models, Chinchilla-70B and PaLM-540B.

Here are three example questions you may have about our PDF file:

- How does LLaMA-13B outperform GPT-3 (175B) on most benchmarks?
- Can you provide more information on the publicly available datasets used to train the LLaMA models?
- How can researchers access and utilize the LLaMA models for their own projects?

请把LLaMA和GPT-3做下对比

在第一页中，我们提到LLaMA是一个由7B到65B参数组成的一系列语言模型，相比于现有的最佳LLM具有竞争力的性能。例如，LLaMA-13B在大多数基准测试中优于GPT-3，尽管体积小了10倍。与GPT-3相比，LLaMA只使用公开可用的数据，这使得我们的工作与开源兼容。在第四页中，我们将LLaMA与其他基础模型进行了比较，包括非公开可用的语言模型GPT-3、Gopher、Chinchilla和PaLM以及开源OPT模型、GPT-J和GPT-Neo。因此，在性能方面，LLaMA与GPT-3具有竞争力，并且使用公开可用数据进行训练。

 量子位

而且准确性很赞！

论文中，LLaMA有几种size、和GPT-3的性能对比结果，它都没有搞错。

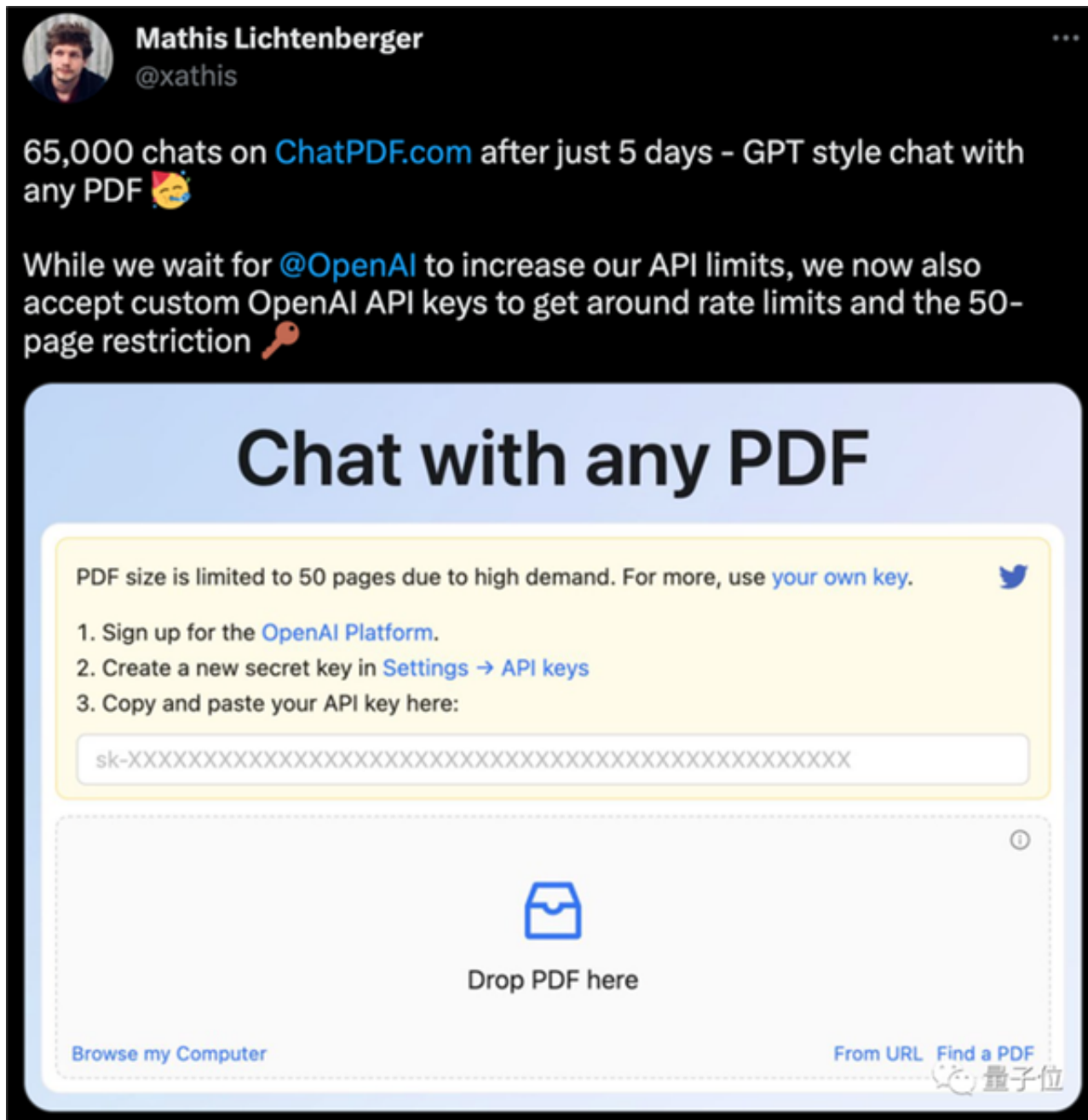
		BoolQ	PIQA	SIQA	HellaSwag	WinoGrande	ARC-e	ARC-c	OBQA
GPT-3	175B	60.5	81.0	-	78.9	70.2	68.8	51.4	57.6
Gopher	280B	79.3	81.8	50.6	79.2	70.1	-	-	-
Chinchilla	70B	83.7	81.8	51.3	80.8	74.9	-	-	-
PaLM	62B	84.8	80.5	-	79.7	77.0	75.2	52.5	50.4
PaLM-cont	62B	83.9	81.4	-	80.6	77.0	-	-	-
PaLM	540B	88.0	82.3	-	83.4	81.1	76.6	53.0	53.4
LLaMA	7B	76.5	79.8	48.9	76.1	70.1	72.8	47.6	57.2
	13B	78.1	80.1	50.4	79.2	73.0	74.8	52.7	56.4
	33B	83.1	82.3	50.4	82.8	76.0	80.0	57.8	58.6
	65B	85.3	82.8	52.3	84.2	77.0	78.9	56.0	60.2

量子位

Table 3: Zero-shot performance on Common Sense Reasoning tasks.

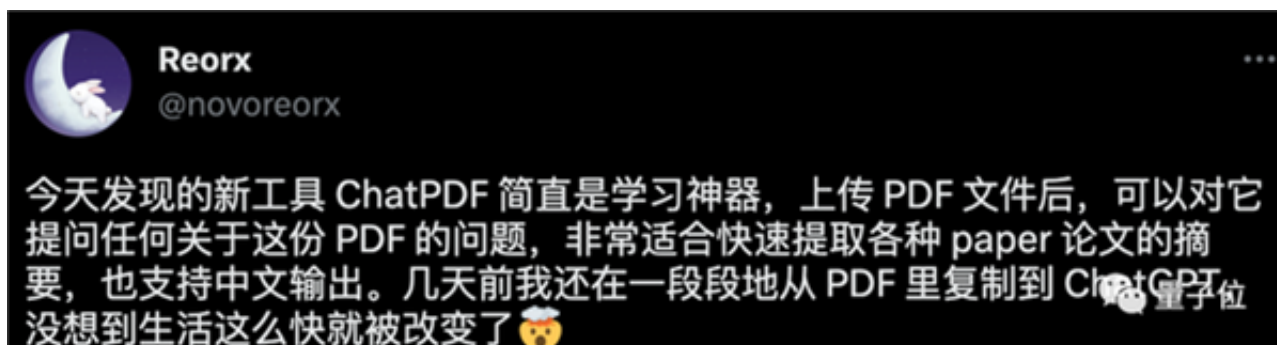
不只是论文，如合同、文书、书籍等，只要是PDF都能搞定，可支持200页的文件。

这就是最新爆火的ChatPDF，短短5天就分析了65000份PDF。



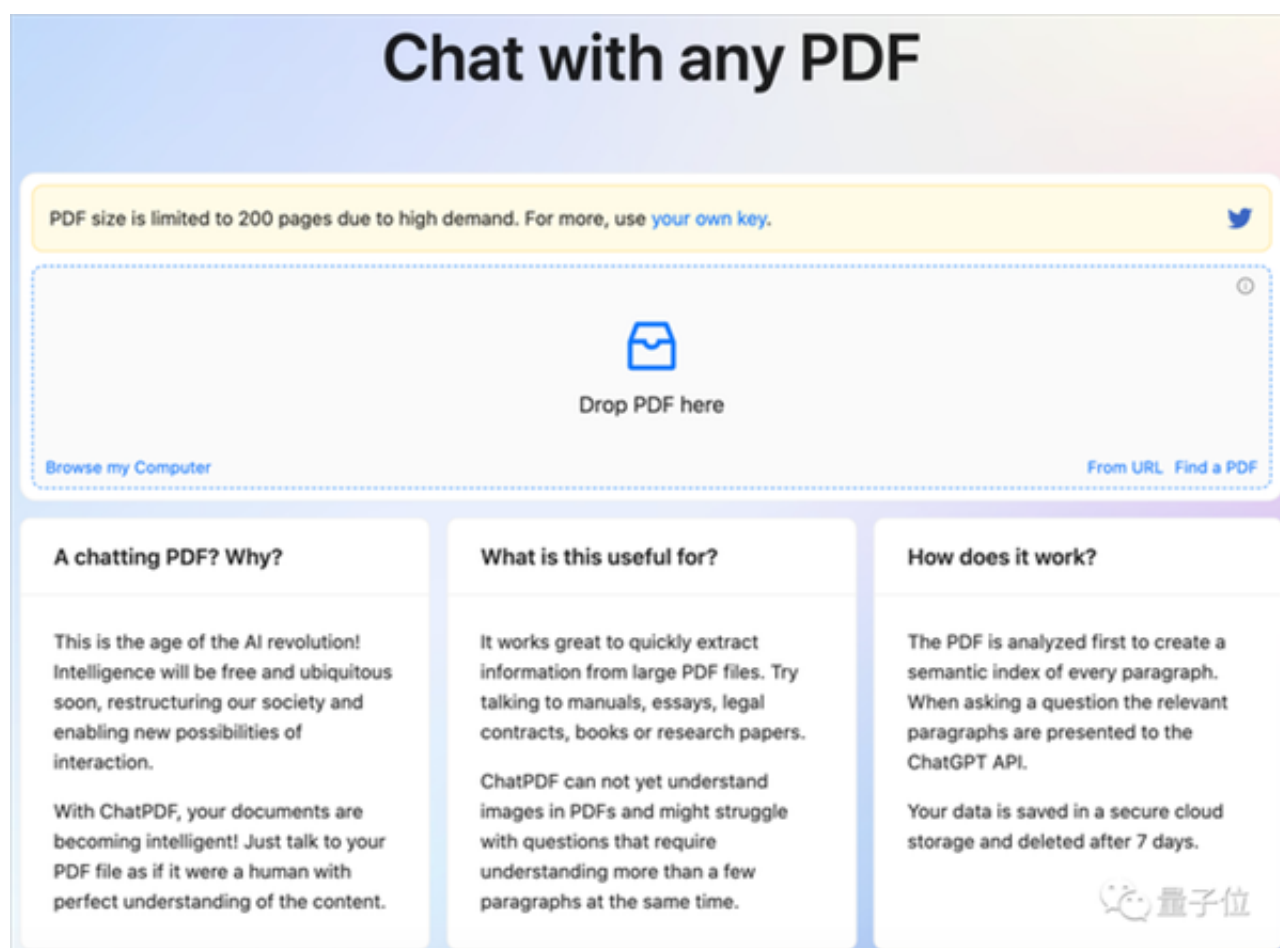
现在无需注册登录，人人免费可用！

不得不说，ChatGPT的生态壮大速度真是飞速啊。

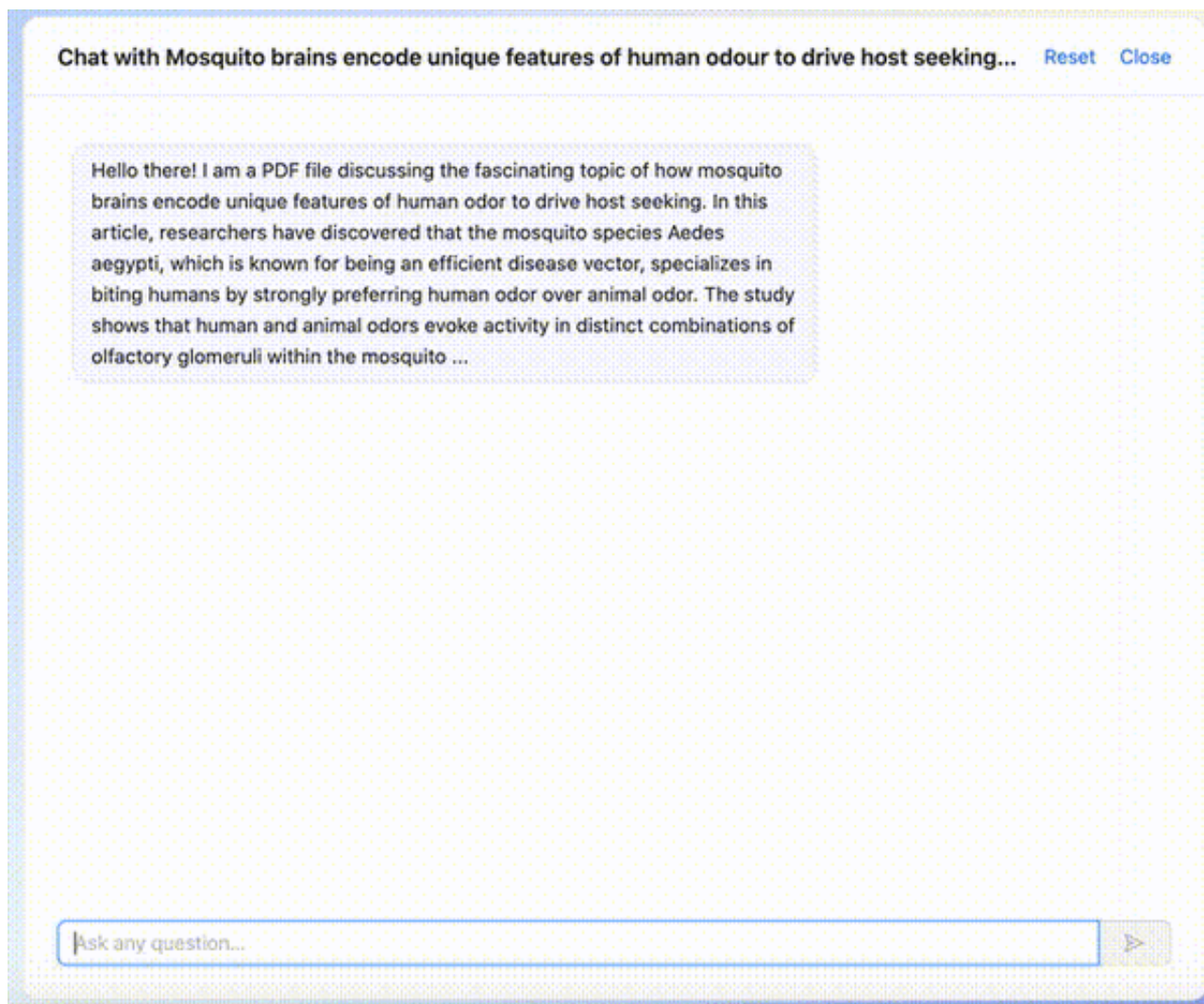


几秒钟解读专业论文

ChatPDF的操作很简单，把自己的PDF上传到页面上，它就会开始加载分析，然后切换到提问界面。

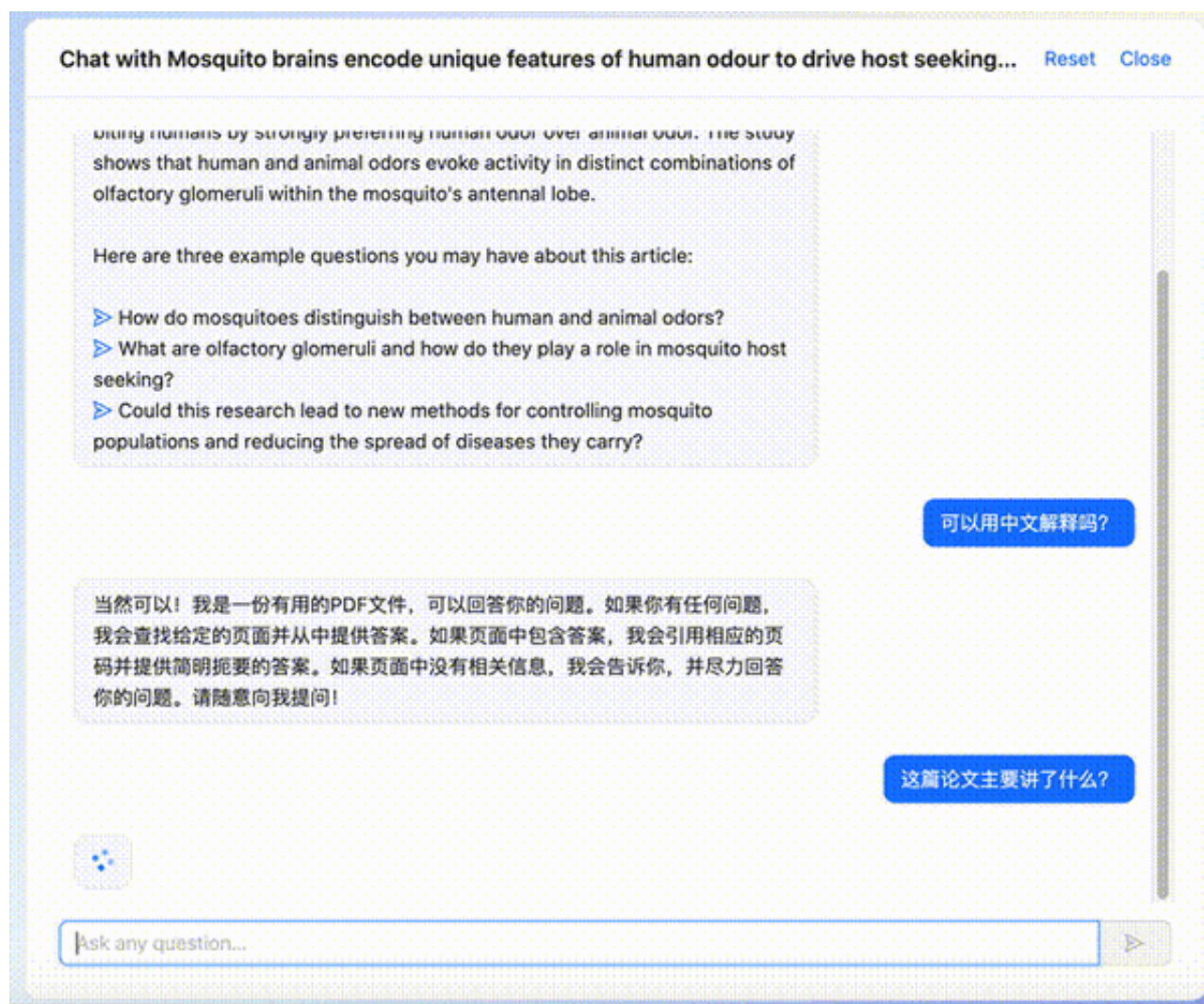


一上来，它会先做个“自我介绍”。并把PDF中的内容进行简要解读，重点一一列出。



我们上传的是一篇发表在Nature上的生物学论文，主要研究的是蚊子为什么喜欢叮人。

然后，我们要求ChatPDF用中文来解释下论文内容。



几句话，它就把论文的核心要点讲清楚了，从基本原理到实验方法以及论文结果。

而且仅需几秒钟，就给出了答案。

要知道，这篇论文算上补充材料有23页，自己想弄清楚，怎么也得将近半个小时。

如果只是想把它当PDF内置的智能搜索引擎也OK。

比如问它这篇论文的作者都有谁，它能回答出名字，并指出在论文的具体位置。

Chat with Mosquito brains encode unique features of human odour to drive host seeking... [Reset](#) [Close](#)

你的问题。请随意向我提问!

这篇文章主要讲了什么?

这篇文章的主要内容是关于蚊子如何感知人类气味并进行定位的研究。研究人员使用了高分辨率成像技术来观察蚊子大脑中与气味相关的神经元，并发现了一些新的神经元类型。此外，他们还发现了一种合成混合物，可以模拟人类气味对蚊子的吸引作用，这有望用于开发更有效的蚊子诱捕器。该研究对理解蚊子如何感知和定位宿主具有重要意义，并为控制蚊媒传播疾病提供了新思路。

这种合成混合物是什么?

这种合成混合物是一种可以模拟人类气味对蚊子的吸引作用的混合物。研究人员使用了这种混合物来测试蚊子在风洞中对不同气味的偏好，并发现蚊子更喜欢这种混合物中含有的成分，这些成分可以模拟人类气味。该研究表明，这种合成混合物有望用于开发更有效的蚊子诱捕器，从而控制蚊媒传播疾病。

论文作者是谁?

这篇文章的作者包括: Carolyn S. McBride、Zhilei Zhao、Junhong Liu、David J. Marg ...

Ask any question...

(确实找对了)

Methods

Methods are provided in the Supplementary Information.

Reporting summary

Further information on research design is available in the Nature Research Reporting Summary linked to this paper.

Data availability

All relevant data supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding authors on request. For odour-profile analysis, data are included in Supplementary Table 1. Source data are provided with this paper.

Code availability

Code used for analyses and all unique biological materials generated in this study are available from the corresponding authors on request. Control code for the odour-delivery system, design files for the two-photon mosquito holder, and code for the XCMS-based odour analysis are available at GitHub (https://github.com/mcbridelab/Zhao_2020_HumanOdorRepresentation). For the analysis pipeline for volumetric antennal-lobe imaging, code is available at GitHub (https://github.com/rwth-lfb/Zhao_et_al).

Acknowledgements We thank V. Ruta, L. Voshall, M. Murthy, J. Pillow, E. De Obaldia, E. Dennis, J. Breda, L. Yang, M. Mihalopoulos and members of the McBride laboratory for discussions and comments on the manuscript; D. Wevill for helping us adapt the thermal advice on odour-delivery systems; S. Sachse, A. Mohamed, D. Pacheco and D. Deutsch for guidance on antennal-lobe imaging; H. Kazama for advice on two-photon data analysis; R. Harrell for mosquito embryo injections; S. Korb for help with human odour collections; M. Khalaf for advice on XCMS odour-profile analysis; and staff at the Howell Living History Farm, Nassau Park Pavilion PetSmart and several dog owners for wool/hair samples. This work was funded in part by grants from the National Institutes of Health (NIDCD, R00DC012069; NIAID, DP2AI144246) to C.S.M.; the Swedish Research Council and Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (senior career award) to R.I.; and the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, ME373/3-1) to D.M. The C.S.M. laboratory is also supported by a Pew Scholar Award, a Searle Scholar Award, a Klingenstein-Simons Fellowship, a Rosalind Franklin New Investigator Award and the New York Stem Cell Foundation. C.S.M. is a New York Stem Cell Foundation-Robertson Investigator.

Author contributions Z.Z. and C.S.M. conceived the project and designed and interpreted all of the experiments, with equal contribution from J.L.Z. on odour analyses and A.H. and R.I. on wind-tunnel behaviour. Z.Z. performed the experiments in Figs. 2, 3 and 5 and helped to perform the experiments in Figs. 4 and 6. J.L.Z. helped to collect odour samples and analysed all odour data in Fig. 4 and Extended Data Fig. 5. A.H. performed behaviour experiments in Fig. 6 under the supervision of R.I.; A.L.K. helped to design and perform odour extractions in Fig. 4. A.J. performed the experiments in Fig. 1a-d. B.J.M. and M.A.Y. provided advice on sgRNA and donor plasmid design for targeting the orco locus. S.T. designed and built the two-photon microscope used for volumetric imaging. M.S. developed the automated analysis pipeline for volumetric imaging, which he discussed with D.M.; Z.Z. and C.S.M. wrote the paper with help from J.L.Z. and the other authors.

Competing interests Princeton University has filed a patent (US 62/705,990, status pending) for using synthetic blends that mimic the response to human odour in the mosquito brain as mosquito attractants, listing C.S.M. and Z.Z. as inventors. The other authors declare no competing interests.

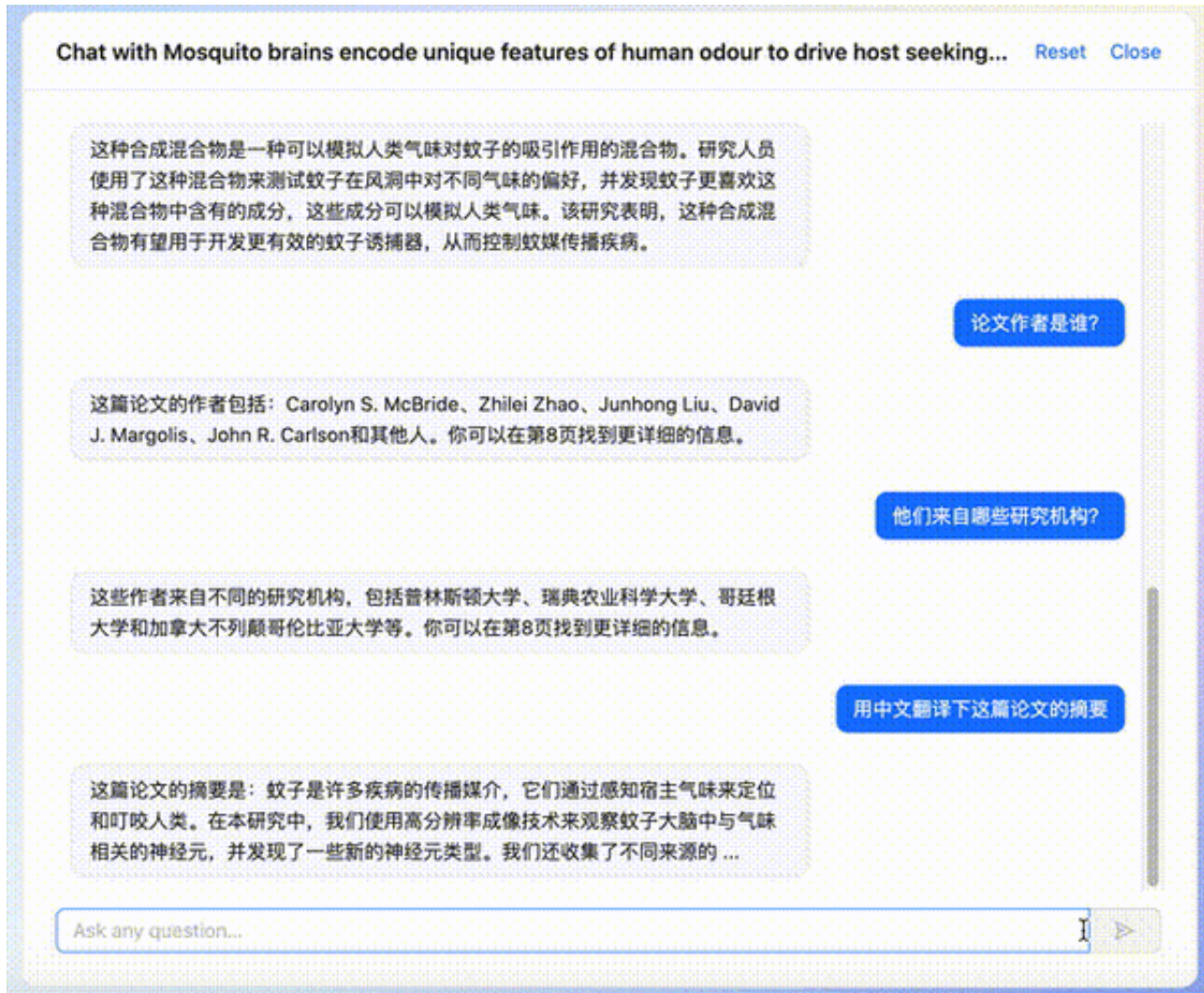
Additional information

Supplementary information The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-04675-4>.

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Zhilei Zhao or Carolyn S. McBride.

Peer review information Nature thanks Olena Riabinina, Marcus Stensmyr and the other, anonymous, reviewer(s) for their contribution to the peer review of this work. Peer review reports are available.

或者当成智能翻译？



体验下来，整个过程都很丝滑~

据介绍，ChatPDF的原理是先对上传的PDF进行分析，为文件中每个段落创建语义索引。

当用户提出一个问题后，工具就会把关联语段发送给ChatGPT，然后让它结合问题进行解读。

和ChatGPT一样，解读PDF的内容可以在云端保存，期限是7天。

工具调用的是作者小哥自己的ChatGPT API。

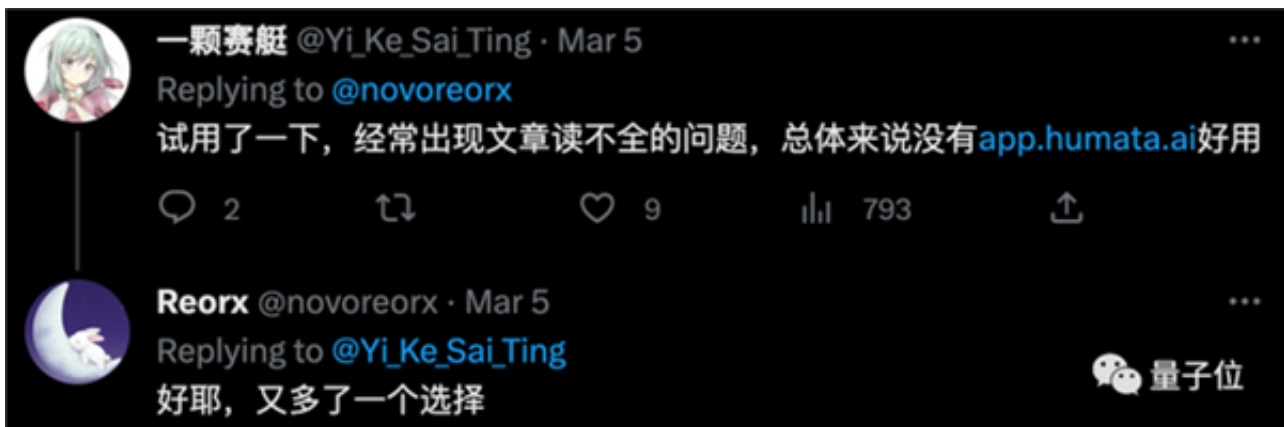


所以也有大V呼吁，大家省着点用……不要浪费tokens（钞票）。



不过，这个工具也有不完美的地方。

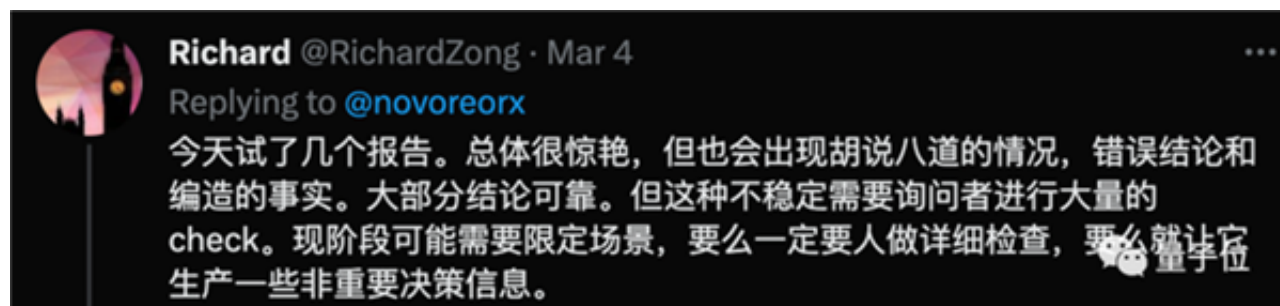
有人就表示它会出现文章读不全的情况（还顺手安利了另一个工具）。



而且它还没有读图能力，如果论文开篇就是一张图片，可能会导致解读乱码。

以及ChatGPT的老毛病——胡说八道，还是没法完全避免。

大家使用时需要自己check一下。



目前ChatPDF还在持续更新，它本来读PDF的上限是50页，现在已经扩展到了200页。

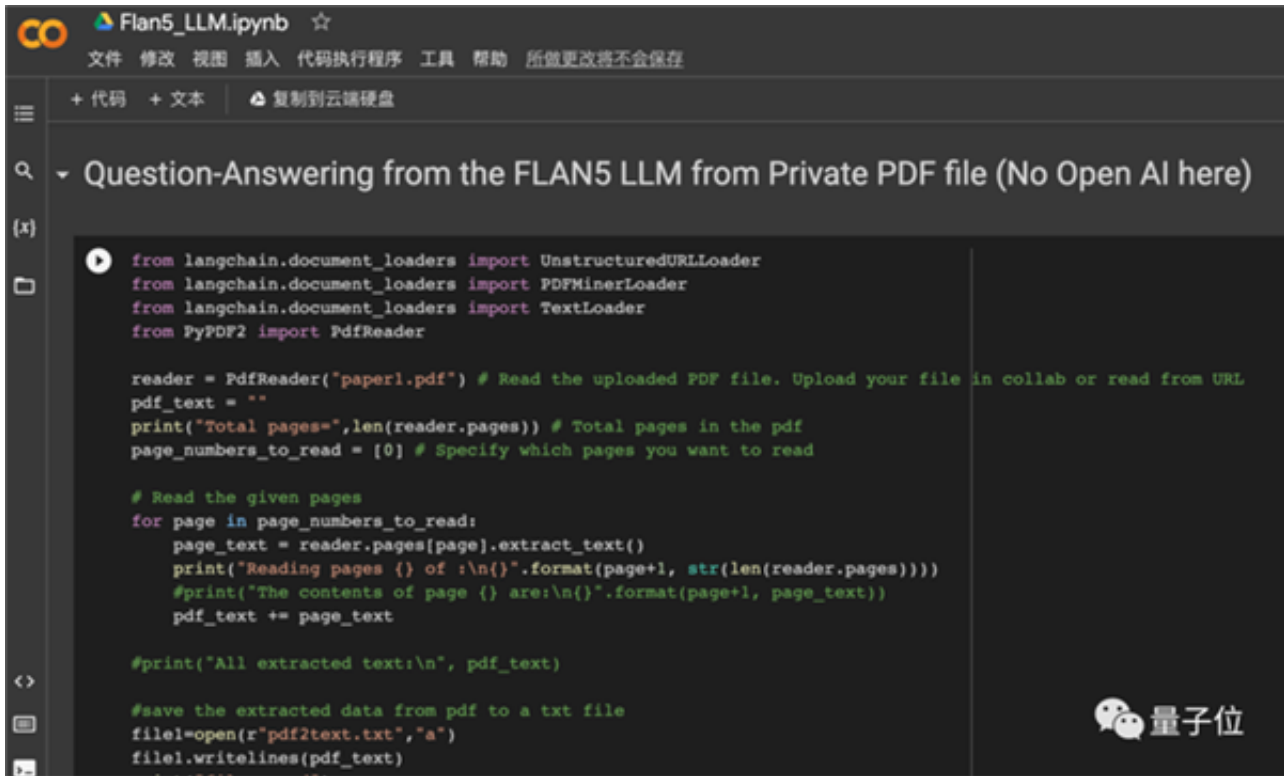
开发者是一位德国小哥Mathis Lichtenberger，他之前还开发过其他数据处理工具firefoo，号称有很多大厂都在用。



One More Thing

值得一提的是，谷歌最近开发了一个类似的工具出来，名叫Flan5 LLM。

基于LLM模型，可以在Colab上使用。



```
from langchain.document_loaders import UnstructuredURLLoader
from langchain.document_loaders import PyPDFLoader
from langchain.document_loaders import TextLoader
from PyPDF2 import PdfReader

reader = PdfReader("paper1.pdf") # Read the uploaded PDF file. Upload your file in collab or read from URL
pdf_text = ""
print("Total pages=", len(reader.pages)) # Total pages in the pdf
page_numbers_to_read = [0] # Specify which pages you want to read

# Read the given pages
for page in page_numbers_to_read:
    page_text = reader.pages[page].extract_text()
    print("Reading pages {} of {}".format(page+1, len(reader.pages)))
    #print("The contents of page {} are:".format(page+1, page_text))
    pdf_text += page_text

#print("All extracted text:\n", pdf_text)

#save the extracted data from pdf to a txt file
filel=open(r"pdf2text.txt", "a")
filel.writelines(pdf_text)
```

咋说呢，看来“不想逐字逐句读PDF”，真是人类的共同呼声了。

还有网友说自己手搓了类似的工具，真的不要太爽~



体验过的童鞋欢迎评论区分享感受~

本文链接：<https://dqcm.net/zixun/167818886411345.html>

