

Introduction to RAG

Discover how Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) combines the power of language models with external knowledge to deliver accurate, context-aware answers

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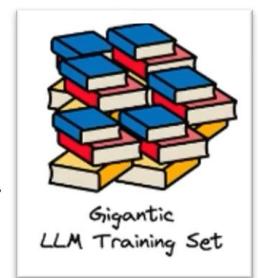
Challenges Before RAG

Before RAG, most generative AI systems (like GPT-3 or GPT-4) were "**closed-book models**"—meaning they relied only on what they learned during training.

Here are the key limitations:

1. Static Knowledge (No Real-Time Updates)

- Once trained, LLMs can't access new or updated information.
- Example: GPT-3 (trained till 2021) doesn't know current events or recent research.
- Real-time use cases (e.g., customer support, finance, news) became **infeasible**.



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Challenges Before RAG

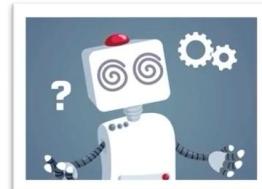
2. Limited Context Memory

- LLMs have a token limit (e.g., 4K, 8K, 32K tokens).
- Feeding large documents or full corpora isn't practical or possible.
- Important context often gets left out**, leading to hallucinations or incomplete answers.



3. Hallucinations

- LLMs often generate **plausible-sounding but incorrect** information.
- Example: Citing fake URLs, inventing authors, or misquoting facts.
- There was **no grounding** in external truth or documents.



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Challenges Before RAG

4. No Source Attribution

- Users could not verify answers.
- Businesses in legal, medical, or academic domains **require references** to build trust.



5. Lack of Personalization or Domain Adaptation

- Pre-trained LLMs could not understand custom business documents, product manuals, or internal knowledge bases.
- Fine-tuning was expensive and time-consuming for every update.



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What is Retrieval-Augmented Generation?

Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) is a technique that enhances LLMs by integrating them with external data sources. By combining the generative capabilities of models like GPT-4 with precise information retrieval mechanisms, RAG enables AI systems to produce more accurate and contextually relevant responses.

$$\text{RAG} = \text{Retriever} + \text{Generator}$$

RAG is a hybrid system that combines:

- Retrieval:** Search for relevant information from an external knowledge base
- Generation:** Use a language model to generate a response based on that information

