

Unlocking the power of RAG with Gemini: Building Al that thinks smarter

Rashika Karki







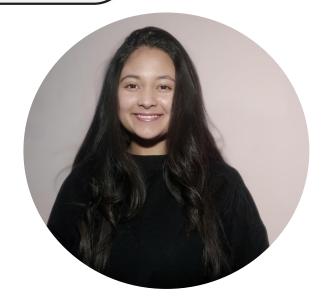


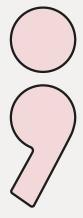




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Google Developer Groups

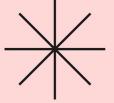




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https://bit.ly/slido-devfest





Large Language Models (LLMs)

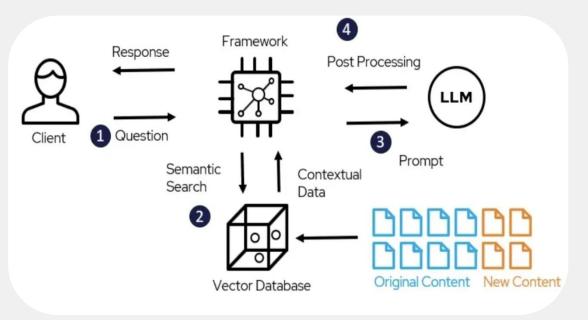
What are LLMs?

- Advanced Al models like GPT or Gemini trained on massive datasets.
- Designed to generate human-like text.
- Capable of tasks like summarization,
 Q&A, creative writing, and more.
- Pretrained on diverse data: They "know a little about a lot."
- Ideal for general-purpose tasks.

Limitations of LLMs

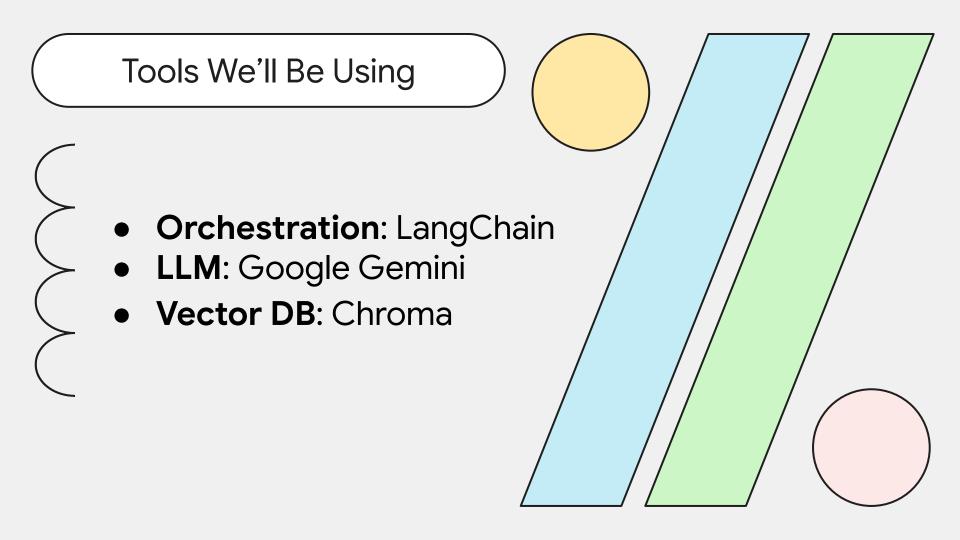
- Limited Knowledge Cutoff
- Hallucination Problem
- High Cost for Fine-Tuning
- Scalability and Size

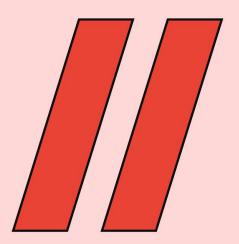
The Rise of RAG: Why It Matters



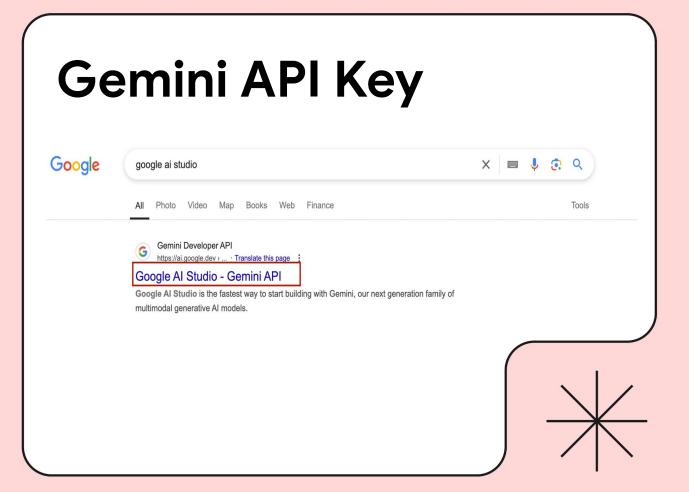
- Retrieval-Augmented
 Generation (RAG) bridges the gap by combining LLMs with real-time retrieval systems.
- Bridges the gap between static model knowledge and dynamic external information.
- Key Components of RAG
 - Retriever
 - Generator
 - Knowledge Base(Database)
 - Orchestrator

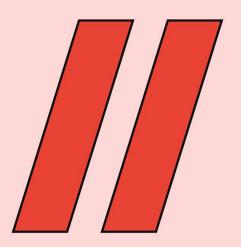
Source: Advanced RAG for LLMs/SLMs



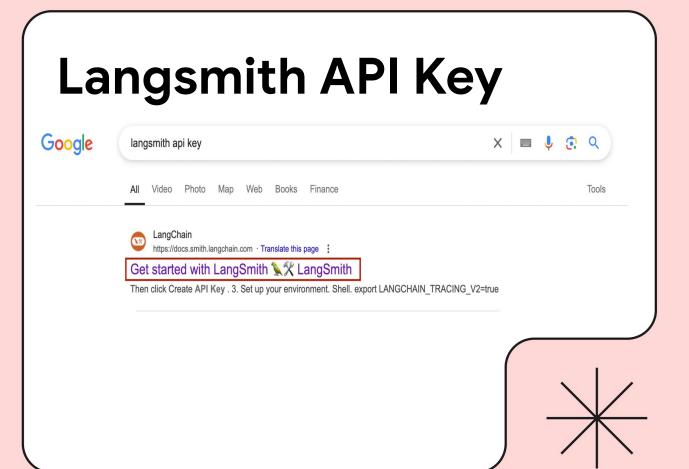


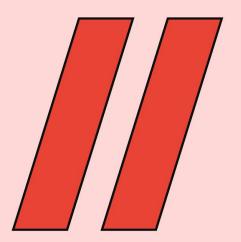












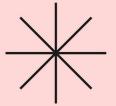


Skeleton Code

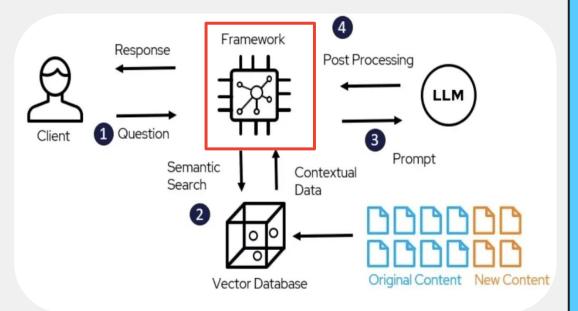


https://github.com/rashikakarki/rag-devfest-2024





Orchestrator: LangChain

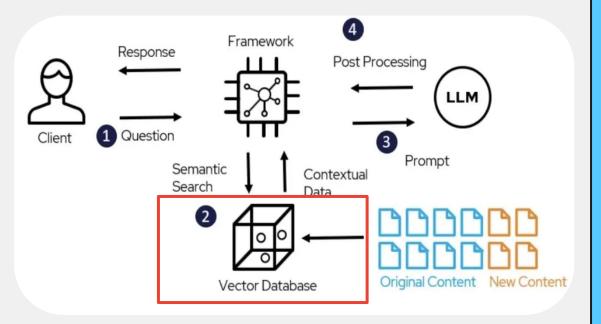


- Orchestrator (LangChain) manages the workflow/pipeline by connecting the retriever, vector database, and generator to deliver accurate and contextual responses.
- LangChain is a powerful orchestration framework to build applications that integrate LLMs, tools, and external data sources.
- Acts as the glue connecting various components like retrievers, generators, and databases.

Why LangChain?

- Simplifies workflows by providing prebuilt modules for retrieval, generation, and chaining tasks.
- Enables seamless orchestration of multiple tools for enhanced functionality.

Vector Database

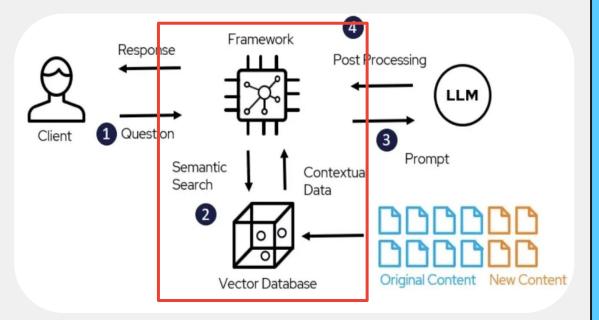


 A database that stores and searches data as numerical vectors, optimized for similarity-based retrieval.

How Does It Work?

- Step 1: Document Embedding
- Step 2: Store Vectors in Database
- Step 3: Query Embedding
- Step 4: Similarity Search
- Step 5: Retrieve Relevant Documents

Retriever

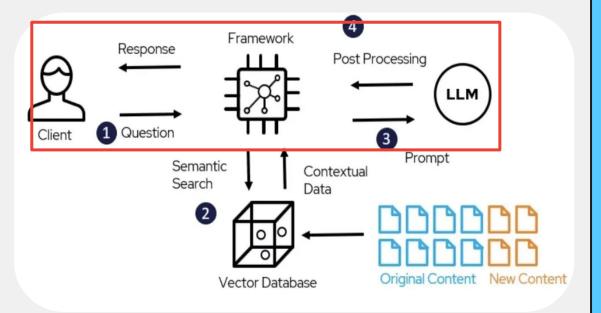


- A retriever fetches the most relevant information from a knowledge base or external data source based on the query.
- Bridges the gap between the user query and the knowledge base by focusing on relevance.

How Does It Work?

- Step 1: Embed the Query
- Step 2: Search the Vector
 Database
- Step 3: Retrieve Top Results
- Step 4: Provide Context to Generator

Generator



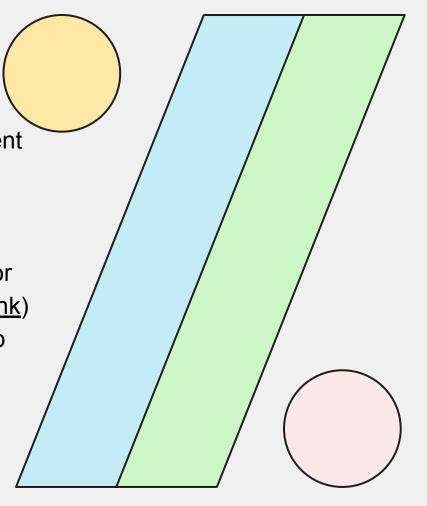
- Powered by LLMs like Gemini to generate human-like, contextual responses.
- Takes the query and the retrieved context as inputs.
- Outputs coherent and relevant answers based on the provided information.

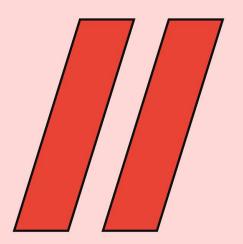
How Does It Work?

- Step 1: Input Query
- Step 2: Receive Retrieved Context
- Step 3: Combine Query and Context
- Step 4: Generate Response

Additional Resources

- Beyond Word Embedding: Document Embedding (<u>link</u>)
- Explanation of RAG by DeepLearning.Al (<u>link</u>)
- Retrieval-Augmented Generation for Knowledge-Intensive NLP Tasks (<u>link</u>)
- RAFT: Adapting Language Model to Domain Specific RAG (<u>link</u>)
- Build a RAG by langehain (<u>link</u>)







Feedback Survey



https://forms.gle/yCLRC5WKRQrFmF116



