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**SECTION : 4A**

**Difference Between Key AI Concepts**

**1. LangChain:** LangChain is a framework designed to simplify the creation of applications using large language models (LLMs). It provides tools to connect LLMs with external data sources (databases, APIs) and enables complex reasoning, memory, and chaining of multiple tasks. It's particularly useful for building chatbots, retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) systems, and agents.

**2. Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG):** RAG is a technique that combines traditional retrieval methods with generative models. Instead of relying solely on the LLM's internal knowledge, RAG systems retrieve relevant external documents (from databases or vector stores) and feed them into the LLM to generate more accurate and updated responses.

**3. Large Language Models (LLMs):** LLMs are AI models trained on massive amounts of text data to understand, generate, and manipulate human language. Examples include GPT, BERT, and LLaMA. They can perform a wide variety of language-based tasks such as translation, summarization, and answering questions.

**4. FAISS (Facebook AI Similarity Search):** FAISS is an open-source library developed by Facebook for efficient similarity search and clustering of dense vectors. It is commonly used to perform fast nearest-neighbor searches, which are critical in applications like RAG for retrieving relevant documents quickly from large datasets.

**5. Vector:** In AI and machine learning, a vector typically refers to a numeric representation of data (text, image, audio) in a multi-dimensional space. Vectors capture the semantic meaning of inputs, enabling comparison based on similarity rather than exact match.

**6. Vector Database (VectorDB):** A VectorDB is a specialized database designed to store and search large numbers of high-dimensional vectors efficiently. It supports operations like similarity search and nearest neighbor queries, which are key to building retrieval systems. Examples include Pinecone, Milvus, and FAISS.

**7. Generative AI:** Generative AI refers to systems that can create new content, including text, images, music, and code. Powered by models like LLMs and GANs, Generative AI learns patterns from training data and can produce original outputs that resemble human-created artifacts.

**8. Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs):** GANs are a class of machine learning models where two neural networks, the generator and the discriminator, compete against each other. The generator tries to produce realistic data, while the discriminator tries to distinguish between real and fake data. Through this adversarial process, GANs can generate highly realistic synthetic data, such as images and videos.