**DAY 1**

**What is tokenization   
what is tiktoken  
what is transformer**

**What is vector embeddings**

**What is positional Encodings**

**What is Self Attention & multi-head Attention**

**What is RAG  
What is Synthetic data  
What AI Jargons**

**1. Tokenization**

Tokenization is the process of converting a sequence of text (like a sentence or a paragraph) into smaller units, called tokens. These tokens are typically words, subwords, or even characters. In NLP (Natural Language Processing), tokenization is a crucial step because machine learning models like transformers require input to be in tokenized form.

* **Word-level tokenization**: Splitting the text into individual words.
* **Subword-level tokenization**: Breaking down words into smaller units (subwords). This is especially useful for rare words or misspellings.
* **Character-level tokenization**: Breaking down text into individual characters.

For example:

* Text: "ChatGPT is amazing"
* Tokens: ["ChatGPT", "is", "amazing"]

Tokenization allows a model to better process text, understanding the structure and relationships of words.

**2. Tiktoken**

Tiktoken is a Python library designed to efficiently handle tokenization specifically for OpenAI's language models like GPT. It's optimized for encoding and decoding text into tokens in a way that is computationally efficient and memory-friendly.

* **Purpose**: It's a specialized tool used to manage the tokenization process for large-scale language models like GPT-3, GPT-4, etc.
* **Efficiency**: It reduces overhead by providing fast encoding and decoding of text inputs and outputs, making it highly suitable for applications that require real-time or large-scale processing.

**3. Transformer**

A transformer is a type of neural network architecture introduced in the paper "Attention is All You Need" by Vaswani et al. (2017). Transformers have revolutionized the field of NLP and are the foundation of many state-of-the-art models like BERT, GPT, T5, and others.

* **Key Components**:
  + **Self-Attention Mechanism**: Allows the model to weigh the importance of different words in a sequence relative to each other, helping it understand context.
  + **Positional Encodings**: Since transformers don't process input sequentially like RNNs or LSTMs, positional encodings are used to provide information about the position of words in a sequence.

Transformers have significantly improved performance on NLP tasks because they can capture long-range dependencies in text better than traditional models.

**4. Vector Embeddings**

Vector embeddings are dense representations of text, words, or sentences in continuous vector space. These vectors capture the semantic meaning of the text they represent, allowing models to understand relationships between words and phrases based on their proximity in vector space.

* **Example**: In a word embedding space, the words "king" and "queen" would be represented as vectors that are closer together than "king" and "car".
* **Use**: Embeddings are used in various NLP tasks like machine translation, text classification, sentiment analysis, etc.

Popular embedding techniques include:

* **Word2Vec**
* **GloVe**
* **BERT Embeddings**

**5. Positional Encodings**

Since transformers don’t have an inherent sense of order (unlike RNNs and LSTMs), positional encodings are added to give the model information about the position of words in a sequence.

* **Why needed**: Unlike RNNs, which process text sequentially and inherently have access to word order, transformers treat all words in a sequence at the same time. To account for the order, positional encodings are added to each token's embedding to tell the model its position in the sequence.

Positional encodings are typically vectors added to token embeddings, and they can be learned or fixed. Sinusoidal positional encodings are often used, which use a combination of sine and cosine functions.

**6. Self-Attention & Multi-Head Attention**

**Self-Attention** is a mechanism in which each word (or token) in a sentence is compared to every other word in the sentence to determine their relationship or relevance to each other.

* **Self-Attention**: Helps a model to focus on relevant parts of the input sequence when making predictions, regardless of their distance in the sequence. For instance, in the sentence "The cat sat on the mat", the word "cat" should pay more attention to the word "sat" than to the word "mat".

**Multi-Head Attention** extends self-attention by running multiple self-attention processes in parallel. Each "head" learns a different set of relationships, allowing the model to capture multiple types of relationships and patterns in the data.

* **Benefit**: It helps capture different aspects of the sentence simultaneously, improving the model’s ability to learn diverse information from the context.

**7. RAG (Retrieval-Augmented Generation)**

RAG is a hybrid model architecture that combines the power of retrieval-based methods (retrieving relevant documents from a database) with generation-based models (like transformers).

* **How it works**: RAG first retrieves relevant documents or passages from a large corpus based on the query. Then, it uses a generative model (like GPT) to synthesize an answer using the retrieved information. This allows RAG models to provide more accurate and contextually relevant responses, especially in knowledge-intensive tasks.
* **Use cases**: It’s useful in tasks where the model needs to answer questions based on external knowledge, like question answering or summarization, without having to store all knowledge in the model’s parameters.

**8. Synthetic Data**

Synthetic data refers to artificially generated data that is used to train machine learning models. Instead of using real-world data, synthetic data is created by algorithms to mimic real-world data.

* **Why use synthetic data**: It helps overcome data scarcity or privacy concerns, particularly in areas where obtaining real-world data is expensive, sensitive, or time-consuming (e.g., medical or financial datasets).
* **Applications**: It's used in training models for image recognition, NLP, autonomous vehicles, and more.

Synthetic data is generated using techniques like:

* **Simulation-based generation**
* **Generative models like GANs (Generative Adversarial Networks)**

**9. AI Jargon**

AI jargon refers to the specialized terminology used in the field of artificial intelligence and machine learning. Some common examples include:

* **Model**: The algorithm or system used to process input and make predictions or decisions.
* **Training**: The process of feeding data to a model to help it learn patterns.
* **Inference**: The process of using a trained model to make predictions on new, unseen data.
* **Loss Function**: A mathematical function used to evaluate the performance of a model.
* **Overfitting**: When a model learns too much from the training data and performs poorly on new data.
* **Underfitting**: When a model fails to capture the underlying patterns of the training data and performs poorly.

These terms are fundamental to understanding how machine learning models are built, trained, and deployed.

**DAY 2**

**What is Prompts?**

**What is Alpaca Prompts?**

**What is LLAMA Prompting?**

**What is System Prompt?**

**What is Zero and Few Shot Prompting?**

**What is Self-Consistency Prompting?**

**What is Persona Based Prompting?**

**What is Role-Play Prompting?**

**What is Conceptual Prompting?**

**What is Multimodal Prompting?**

**🧠 1. What is a Prompt?**

A **prompt** is the input or instruction you give to a language model (like GPT, Gemini, etc.) to get a desired output.

* It can be a **question**, a **command**, or a **structured format**.
* Think of it as a conversation starter or a set of instructions.

**Example:**  
Prompt → *"Write a poem about the ocean."*  
Output → A poem about the ocean 🌊

**🐑 2. What is Alpaca Prompting?**

**Alpaca Prompts** come from **Stanford’s Alpaca**, a fine-tuned version of LLaMA using **instruction-following** data.

* Alpaca prompts are **instruction-tuned** prompts like:  
  *“Explain how photosynthesis works.”*  
  *“Write a Python script to calculate factorial.”*

**Goal:**  
Make the model follow specific, **human-style instructions** better (like ChatGPT).

**🦙 3. What is LLaMA Prompting?**

**LLaMA (Large Language Model Meta AI)** is Meta's open-source LLM.

**LLaMA Prompting** refers to the **style of prompting** used for LLaMA models, often requiring:

* Precise input formatting
* Special tokens like <s>, </s> in older versions
* Instructions tailored for **factual, step-by-step** responses

LLaMA + fine-tuning = base for models like Alpaca, Vicuna, etc.

**⚙️ 4. What is a System Prompt?**

A **system prompt** is a **hidden or initial prompt** that sets the behavior of the AI for the session.

* It's often used **under the hood** (like in ChatGPT).
* It defines how the model should behave — tone, style, goals.

**Example:**

*"You are a helpful assistant that explains things in simple terms."*

All your responses will then follow this guideline.

**🎯 5. What is Zero-shot and Few-shot Prompting?**

**🟢 Zero-shot prompting:**

* **No examples** are given.
* Just the instruction.

**Example:**

*"Translate 'Hello' to French."*  
Model → "Bonjour"

**🟡 Few-shot prompting:**

* A few **examples** are provided to help the model understand the task.

**Example:**

diff

CopyEdit

Translate English to French:

- Hello → Bonjour

- Good morning → Bonjour

- Thank you → Merci

Now translate: How are you?

Model → Comment ça va?

**🔁 6. What is Self-Consistency Prompting?**

Instead of just **one output**, the model generates **multiple responses** and selects the **most consistent** answer.

* Increases **accuracy** and **reliability**.
* Often used in **reasoning tasks** or **math problems**.

**Example:**  
Ask the model to solve a math problem 5 times → Choose the most common correct answer.

**👤 7. What is Persona-based Prompting?**

You tell the model to **take on a specific persona** or identity.

**Examples:**

* "Act like Elon Musk and explain Mars colonization."
* "You are a fitness trainer. Give me a home workout."

It influences **tone, language, and personality** in the response.

**🎭 8. What is Role-Play Prompting?**

Similar to persona prompting, but more **interactive** and **scenario-driven**.

**Example:**

You are a doctor. I’m a patient with a headache. Let’s have a consultation.

Model replies like an actual doctor. Used in:

* Chatbots
* Simulations
* Education

**🧠💡 9. What is Conceptual Prompting?**

This is about **abstract thinking** and helping models reason through **ideas, logic, and mental models**.

**Example:**

"Explain democracy as if I’m a 5-year-old."

The model simplifies complex **concepts** into digestible ideas. Great for:

* Teaching
* Analogies
* Simplifying knowledge

**🖼️🔤 10. What is Multimodal Prompting?**

Using **multiple modes** of input (e.g., text, image, audio) to ask a question or get an answer.

**Example:**

[Image of a plant] + “What kind of plant is this?”

Used in:

* Gemini
* GPT-4 with vision
* CLIP models

**Real-world Uses:** AI tutors, visual question answering, image captioning.

**✨ Summary Table:**

| **Prompt Type** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| **Prompt** | Instruction to guide LLMs |
| **Alpaca Prompting** | Instruction-following for LLaMA-style models |
| **LLaMA Prompting** | Prompt format and style used for Meta’s LLaMA |
| **System Prompt** | Initial instruction to set AI behavior |
| **Zero-shot Prompting** | No examples, just the task |
| **Few-shot Prompting** | Give a few examples for better context |
| **Self-Consistency** | Generate multiple outputs and pick the best |
| **Persona-based Prompting** | Model acts like a specific character |
| **Role-play Prompting** | Interactive scenario-driven conversations |
| **Conceptual Prompting** | Explaining abstract or deep concepts clearly |
| **Multimodal Prompting** | Use of text + image/audio/video as input |

**DAY 3**

**What is Cursor?  
What is OLLAMA?**

**What is Fine-Tunning?**

**1. What is Cursor?**

**Cursor** is an **AI-powered code editor**, built to make developers faster.  
It’s like **Visual Studio Code (VS Code)** but **deeply integrated with AI models** like GPT-4, etc.

✅ **Features of Cursor:**

* **Autocomplete:** Writes code as you type, like Copilot but better.
* **Explain Code:** Select code → Ask "what does this do?" → It explains.
* **Edit Code with AI:** Highlight code → Say "make it faster" → It rewrites it.
* **Generate Tests:** Automatically create unit tests for your code.
* **Inline Chat:** Chat with AI inside your project.
* **Run local models:** You can connect it to models like **Ollama** and run AI locally.

**Simple Example:**  
Imagine you're writing a React component, and you're stuck.  
In Cursor, you highlight your half-written code and type:

"Make this responsive and add animations."

It will **automatically** modify your code based on your request.

**2. What is Ollama?**

**Ollama** is a tool that lets you **run Large Language Models (LLMs)** **locally** on your computer — without sending data to the cloud.

✅ **Features of Ollama:**

* Run models like **Llama 3**, **Mistral**, **Codellama**, etc. on your laptop.
* **Private:** No data leaves your machine.
* **Easy:** One command to start models (ollama run llama3).
* **Custom Models:** You can fine-tune and create your own model (using Modelfiles).

Think of it like this:

Ollama = "ChatGPT on your laptop."

**Simple Example:**  
You can open your terminal and type:

ollama run llama3

and start chatting with an AI model locally without an internet connection!

**3. What is Fine-Tuning?**

**Fine-tuning** is the process of **training a pre-existing AI model** on your **specific data** to make it better at your tasks.

✅ **Why Fine-Tuning?**

* To make a model **understand specific language** (ex: medical terms, legal language).
* To make a model behave **differently** (like being more formal, funny, or detailed).
* To teach a model about **new knowledge** it didn't have.

✅ **How Fine-Tuning Works:**

* You start with a **base model** (like Llama 3, GPT-3, etc.).
* You give it **lots of examples** (called a **dataset**).
* The model **learns patterns** in your examples.
* After fine-tuning, it behaves **more like what you want**.

**Simple Example:**

Imagine you have a base model that knows English generally.  
But you want a model **only for cooking recipes**.

You fine-tune it by giving **thousands of examples** like:

{"prompt": "How to make chocolate cake?", "completion": "1. Preheat oven... 2. Mix ingredients..."}

{"prompt": "How to cook pasta?", "completion": "1. Boil water... 2. Add pasta..."}

After fine-tuning:

* If you ask: "How to make biryani?" → It gives you **step-by-step cooking instructions** instead of a random essay.

**🔥 Summary Table**

| **Term** | **Meaning** | **Example** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Cursor** | AI-first code editor | Autocomplete and explain your code |
| **Ollama** | Run AI models locally | ollama run llama3 |
| **Fine-Tuning** | Training a model for specific behavior | Fine-tune a model to specialize in cooking recipes |

**DAY 4**

**What is Base Model?**

**What are types of Fine-Tunning?**

**What is Full Parameter Fine-Tunning?**

**What is Lo-RA Parameter Fine-Tunning?**

**Explain the Process of Fine-Tunning?**

**When to use RAG and Fine-Tunning?**

**1. What is a Base Model?**

A **Base Model** (also called a **Pre-trained Model**) is an AI model that has already been trained on **huge amounts of general data** — like books, websites, and Wikipedia — but it **hasn’t been customized** for any specific task yet.

✅ **Think of it like:**

* A general-purpose brain 🧠
* It knows **a little bit about everything**, but **isn't an expert** in anything yet.

**Examples of Base Models:**

| **Model Name** | **Base Model Purpose** |
| --- | --- |
| Llama 3 | Chatting, general knowledge |
| GPT-3 | General-purpose understanding |
| Mistral | Fast, efficient general understanding |
| Codellama | Base model focused on coding |

**2. What are the Types of Fine-Tuning?**

There are different ways to fine-tune a model depending on your needs and your resources (money, compute).

✅ **Main types:**

| **Fine-Tuning Type** | **Description** | **When to Use** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Full-Parameter Fine-Tuning** | Update **all** parameters of the model | When you have lots of data + GPU power |
| **LoRA Fine-Tuning** | Update only **small parts** (adapters) of the model | When you want faster, cheaper fine-tuning |
| **Prefix-Tuning** | Add **learnable prompts** without touching model weights | For small, quick task adaptations |
| **QLoRA** | Quantized LoRA (even cheaper memory-wise) | When running on limited RAM (ex: 24GB VRAM) |

The two you specifically asked for are **Full-Parameter Fine-Tuning** and **LoRA**, so let’s dive deep:

**3. What is Full-Parameter Fine-Tuning?**

✅ **Definition:**  
You take the **entire base model** — all billions of parameters — and **update all of them** based on your training data.

**Example:**

* Suppose Llama 3 has **70 billion parameters** (weights).
* During fine-tuning, all **70 billion** weights are **modified** to better match your data.

✅ **Advantages:**

* Very powerful.
* Can deeply adapt a model to a new domain.

✅ **Disadvantages:**

* Requires **massive compute** (GPUs like A100/H100).
* Expensive.
* Time-consuming.

**4. What is LoRA (Low-Rank Adaptation) Fine-Tuning?**

✅ **Definition:**  
Instead of updating all model parameters, **LoRA** freezes the original model and **inserts small trainable matrices** (called adapters) at specific points.

✅ **Idea:**

* Original model = **Frozen** (unchanged)
* Add **small new layers** = **Train only these**

**Example:**  
Instead of modifying 70 billion parameters, you **only train a few million parameters**.

✅ **Advantages:**

* Much **cheaper** and **faster**.
* Can fine-tune a huge model **on a normal laptop** or **small GPU**.
* Easy to **share** (because only small adapters are saved).

✅ **Disadvantages:**

* Slightly less powerful than full fine-tuning for very big changes.
* But in 90% of use cases, **LoRA is enough**.

**5. Explain the Process of Fine-Tuning (Step-by-Step)**

Here’s how Fine-tuning works:

| **Step** | **Action** | **Example** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | **Choose a Base Model** | Llama 3, Mistral, GPT-2 |
| 2 | **Prepare your Dataset** | JSONL, or text files (prompt + output) |
| 3 | **Preprocess Data** | Format into prompt/completion pairs |
| 4 | **Configure Training** | Pick full or LoRA, batch size, learning rate |
| 5 | **Train the Model** | Model reads data and adjusts weights |
| 6 | **Save the Model** | Save final fine-tuned model or LoRA adapters |
| 7 | **Deploy the Model** | Use it in apps, APIs, or Chatbots |

**6. When to use RAG vs Fine-Tuning?**

First, what is **RAG**?

✅ **RAG** (Retrieval-Augmented Generation) means:

* The model **retrieves** information from an external database (knowledge base) during answering.
* Instead of memorizing everything, it **searches** when needed.

| **Use** | **RAG** | **Fine-Tuning** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| When you have **frequent updates** | ✅ (RAG is better, no need to retrain) | ❌ (Fine-tuning would be outdated) |
| When you need **model behavior change** | ❌ (RAG cannot change style/behavior) | ✅ (Fine-tuning needed) |
| When you have **small private documents** | ✅ (RAG can fetch them) | ❌ (Fine-tuning not needed) |
| When you have **domain-specific answers** | ❌ (RAG can miss context) | ✅ (Fine-tuning makes model smarter) |
| Example | Chatbot for latest news | Medical model that gives legal-safe answers |

✅ **Simple Rule:**

* If you just want **up-to-date information** → **Use RAG**.
* If you want **to change the model's brain** → **Do Fine-Tuning**.

**📚 Simple Example to Connect Everything:**

Imagine you want to build a **Medical Assistant AI**:

* Base model: Llama 3
* Dataset: 10,000 medical Q&A pairs

→ If you **fine-tune** the model:

* It starts answering **like a medical professional**.
* Knows context even without documents.

→ If you **use RAG**:

* Model is general.
* When asked about a disease, it **fetches** from a database like "MedInfo DB".

✅ Best projects usually **combine both**:

* Fine-tune a base for behavior
* Use RAG for **real-time updated info**!

**🔥 QUICK DIAGRAM (if you want)**

Base Model --> Fine-Tune --> Specialized Brain

\

-> RAG Engine --> Fetch updated documents

**FINAL QUICK SUMMARY**

| **Term** | **Meaning** |
| --- | --- |
| Base Model | Original pretrained model |
| Full Fine-Tuning | Update **all** model weights |
| LoRA Fine-Tuning | Update **small lightweight adapters** |
| Fine-Tuning Process | Dataset -> Train -> Save Model |
| RAG | Retrieval from external sources during generation |
| When to use RAG | When **up-to-date info** needed |
| When to use Fine-Tuning | When **behavior/knowledge change** is needed |

**DAY 4**

**What is Knowledge-cutoff?**

**What is RAG?**

**What is Context Window?**

**What are vector Embeddings?**

**What is Vector Databases?**

**What is Chunking in RAG?**

**What is Indexing in RAG?**

**Explain RAG Work-Flow?**

**What is Lang-Chain and how to use it?**

**What is RAG-Chain?**

**🔍 In-Depth Guide to RAG and Its Ecosystem**

This comprehensive guide covers everything from foundational concepts like embeddings and vector databases to complete RAG workflows and toolkits like LangChain and RAG-Chains, with detailed examples.

**📅 1. What is a Knowledge Cutoff?**

**Definition:**

The knowledge cutoff is the date until which an AI model (like GPT) has been trained on data. The model has no knowledge of any events, facts, or updates beyond this date.

**Why It's Important:**

If you're building a question-answering system, relying solely on the model's internal knowledge might lead to outdated responses.

**Example:**

If GPT-4 has a knowledge cutoff in **June 2024**, and someone asks, "Who won the 2025 IPL?" — it won’t know unless you add retrieval from an external source like a website or vector database.

**🧠 2. What is RAG (Retrieval-Augmented Generation)?**

**Definition:**

RAG combines traditional language model generation with external document retrieval. Instead of answering from memory, the model retrieves relevant documents and generates a response based on them.

**Key Parts:**

* **Retriever**: Finds documents relevant to the query
* **Generator**: Produces answers using those documents

**Real-World Analogy:**

Imagine a student (LLM) answering a question. Without notes (retrieval), their answer is from memory (sometimes wrong). With notes, they refer to accurate documents before replying — that’s RAG.

**Benefits:**

* Fresh and up-to-date responses
* Reduces hallucinations
* Smaller models can perform better with strong retrieval

**🔄 3. RAG Workflow (Step-by-Step with Example)**

Let’s build a full example: "What are the side effects of paracetamol?"

**Step 1: User Input**

User asks: **"What are the side effects of paracetamol?"**

**Step 2: Embed the Query**

Use a model (like OpenAIEmbeddings or SentenceTransformers) to convert the query into a vector.

from sentence\_transformers import SentenceTransformer

model = SentenceTransformer('all-MiniLM-L6-v2')

query\_vector = model.encode("What are the side effects of paracetamol?")

**Step 3: Vector Search**

Search the vector database (like FAISS or Pinecone) for top 5 semantically similar documents.

retrieved\_chunks = vector\_db.search(query\_vector, top\_k=5)

**Step 4: Construct Prompt**

Feed the retrieved content into the LLM along with the question:

Context:

1. Paracetamol can cause liver damage in high doses.

2. Common side effects include nausea, skin rash, headache.

3. Alcohol should be avoided while using paracetamol.

Question:

What are the side effects of paracetamol?

**Step 5: Generate Answer**

answer = openai.ChatCompletion.create(

model="gpt-4",

messages=[

{"role": "system", "content": "You are a medical assistant."},

{"role": "user", "content": prompt}

]

)

**Output:**

"Paracetamol commonly causes nausea, headache, and rash. In large doses, it can damage the liver. Avoid alcohol."

**🧱 4. What are Embeddings?**

**Definition:**

Embeddings are vector representations of text in high-dimensional space. Similar meanings have similar vectors.

**Example:**

* Text: "Car"
* Vector: [0.122, -0.983, 0.433, ..., 0.991]

"Car" and "Automobile" will have close vectors.

**Tools:**

* OpenAIEmbeddings
* HuggingFace Sentence Transformers
* Cohere

**🗃️ 5. What is a Vector Database?**

**Definition:**

A vector database stores and indexes embeddings. It allows fast similarity searches.

**Common DBs:**

* FAISS (open-source)
* Pinecone
* ChromaDB
* Weaviate

**Example:**

You upload 10 PDFs → chunk and embed them → store in vector DB. When a query comes in, search for relevant chunks based on vector similarity.

**🧩 6. What is Chunking in RAG?**

**Definition:**

Breaking large documents into smaller text units (chunks) for easier processing and retrieval.

**Example:**

A 10,000-word article is split into 100 chunks of ~100 words.

**Why It’s Needed:**

LLMs have a limited **context window**. You can’t pass an entire book — just relevant parts.

**Chunking Strategies:**

* Fixed size: 500 tokens
* Semantic: Break by paragraph or sentence boundary

**🗂️ 7. What is Indexing in RAG?**

**Definition:**

Indexing is the process of converting chunks into vectors and storing them with metadata.

**Metadata Includes:**

* Source (filename, URL)
* Chunk number
* Tags (e.g., "medical", "legal")

**Example:**

{

"vector": [0.22, 0.88, ...],

"metadata": {

"source": "drug\_info.pdf",

"chunk": 4,

"category": "medicine"

}

}

**🧠 8. What is Context Window?**

**Definition:**

The context window is the maximum number of tokens (words, punctuation) an LLM can process in one go.

**Examples:**

* GPT-3.5: 4,096 tokens (~3,000 words)
* GPT-4: up to 128,000 tokens (~96,000 words)

If input exceeds this, the model will truncate or reject it.

**🧱 9. What is LangChain?**

**Definition:**

LangChain is a Python framework for building LLM-driven applications using tools like memory, chaining, retrieval, agents, etc.

**Features:**

* Easy chaining of tools and steps
* Integration with Pinecone, FAISS, OpenAI, Hugging Face
* Built-in templates for RAG, chatbots, agents

**Example:**

from langchain.chains import RetrievalQA

from langchain.vectorstores import FAISS

vector\_store = FAISS.load\_local("medical\_index")

qa = RetrievalQA.from\_chain\_type(llm=OpenAI(), retriever=vector\_store.as\_retriever())

result = qa.run("What are paracetamol side effects?")

**🔗 10. What is RAG-Chain?**

**Definition:**

A RAG-Chain is a specialized pipeline that implements Retrieval-Augmented Generation as a series of connected processing steps or chains.

**Components:**

1. **Retriever Chain**: Retrieves top K documents
2. **Reranker Chain**: Reorders based on quality/relevance
3. **LLM Chain**: Generates answer
4. **Post-processing Chain**: Formats or cites sources

**Example:**

In LangChain or RAGas, you can define this as a workflow:

retriever\_chain = Retriever(k=5)

reranker\_chain = ReRanker()

llm\_chain = PromptLLM(prompt\_template)

rag\_chain = retriever\_chain | reranker\_chain | llm\_chain

**🧭 Final Thoughts:**

* RAG is essential for production-grade LLM apps
* Vector databases and chunking help manage large corpora
* LangChain simplifies the pipeline
* RAG-Chains help structure complex flows

Would you like a visual diagram of this process or a working codebase setup