

Generative AI in 2 Hours

Arup Nanda

Machine Learning

What is the projected sales, from the data
Should we give the loan, or decline?
Does this look like a bird, or a cat?

Machine Learning → *Predictive*

What is the projected sales, from the data

Should we give the loan, or decline?

Does this look like a bird, or a cat?

Generative AI

Write an email

Write a poem

Generate a picture, video

Generative AI → *Generate*

Write an email

Write a poem

Generate a picture, video

Language Models

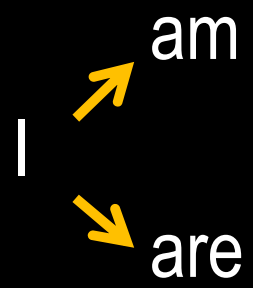
Generative AI → *Generate*

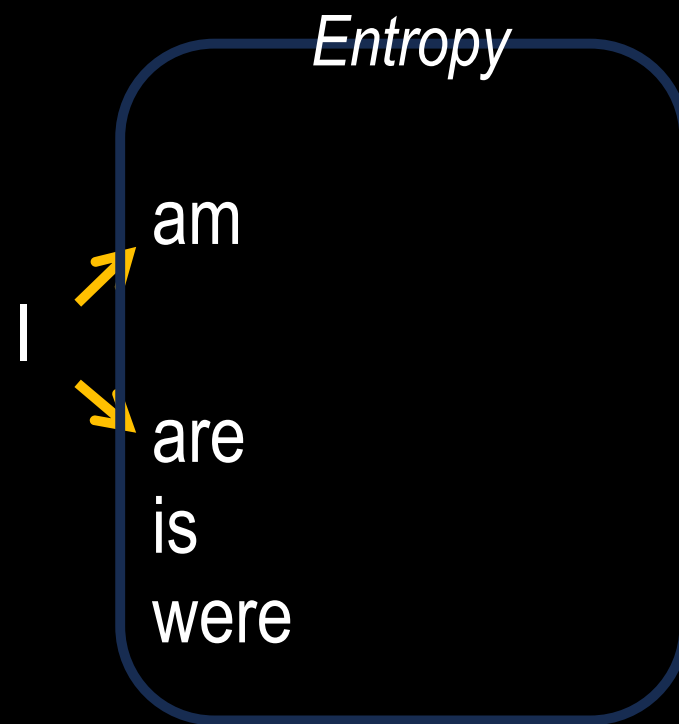
Write an email

Write a poem

Generate a picture, video

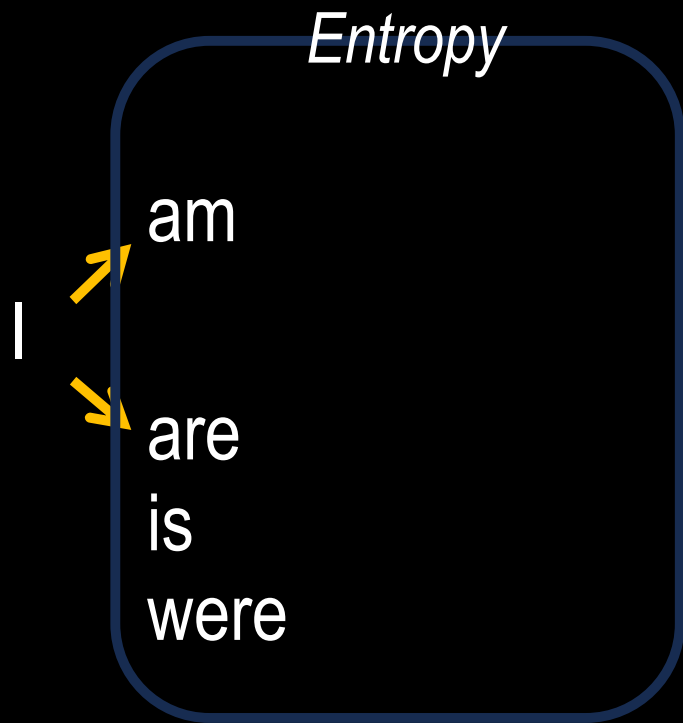
What is a Language Model





I was going
were

If I was going



Source

Textual data, such as Wikipedia, reddit, Quora, Facebook, etc.

	<i>Weights</i>
I ↗ am	100
↘ are	0
is	0
were	50



Generative AI actually does not generate anything.

It merely predicts the next word from a list of words



Encoders

Tokens

Lyson

gave

\$1M

to

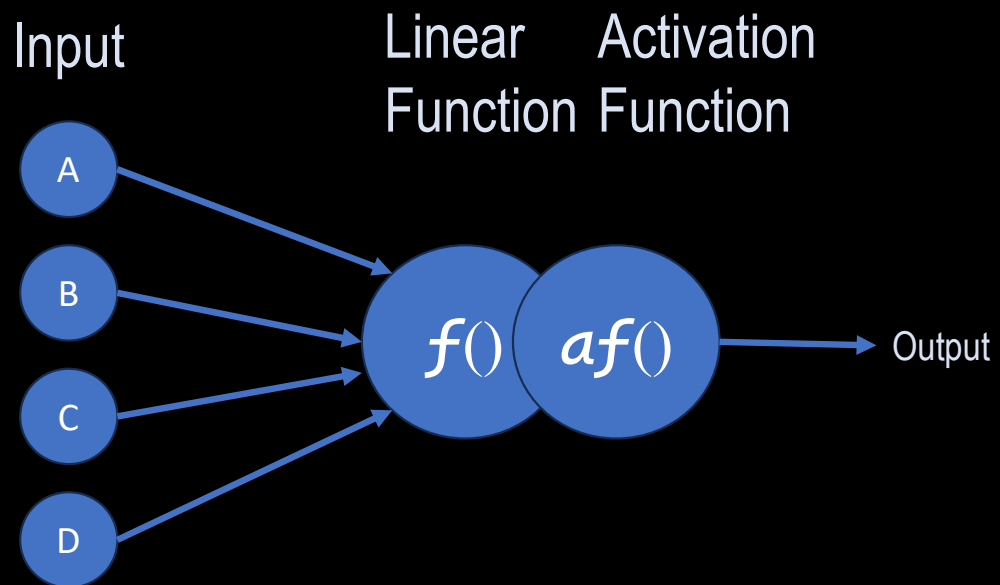
Arup

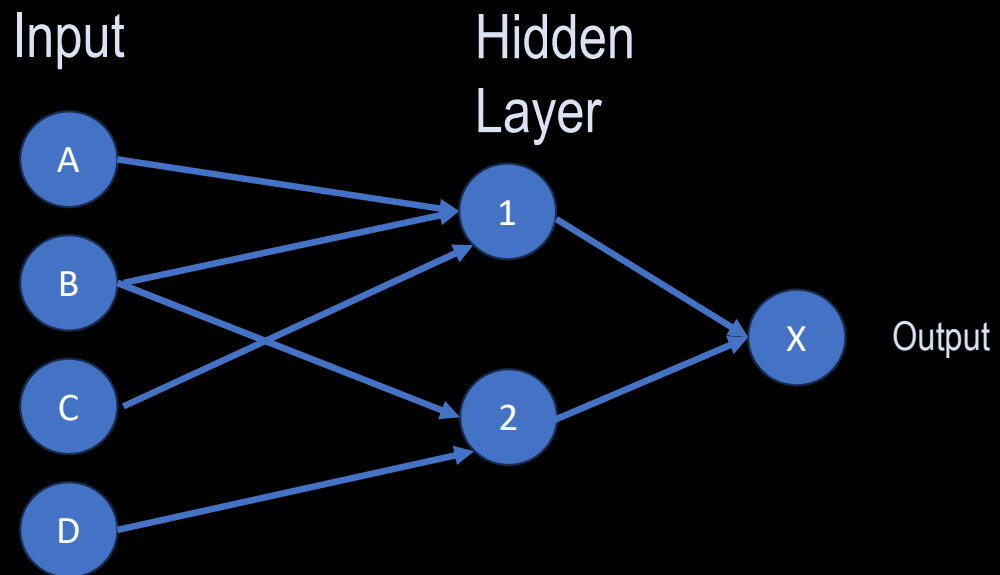
Lyson	gave	\$1M	to	Arup
Arup	gave	\$1M	to	Lyson

Positional Encoding

- Tokenization of words
- Converting to vectors
- Positional Encoding
- Encoders feed forward
- Decoders look at the past output
- Output: based on probability

Transformer Architecture



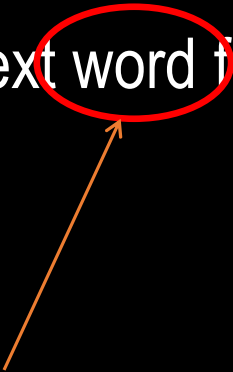


Neural Network

Generative AI actually does not generate anything.

It merely predicts the next word from a list of words

This could be a bit of knowledge



The ticker symbol of Twitter is TWTR

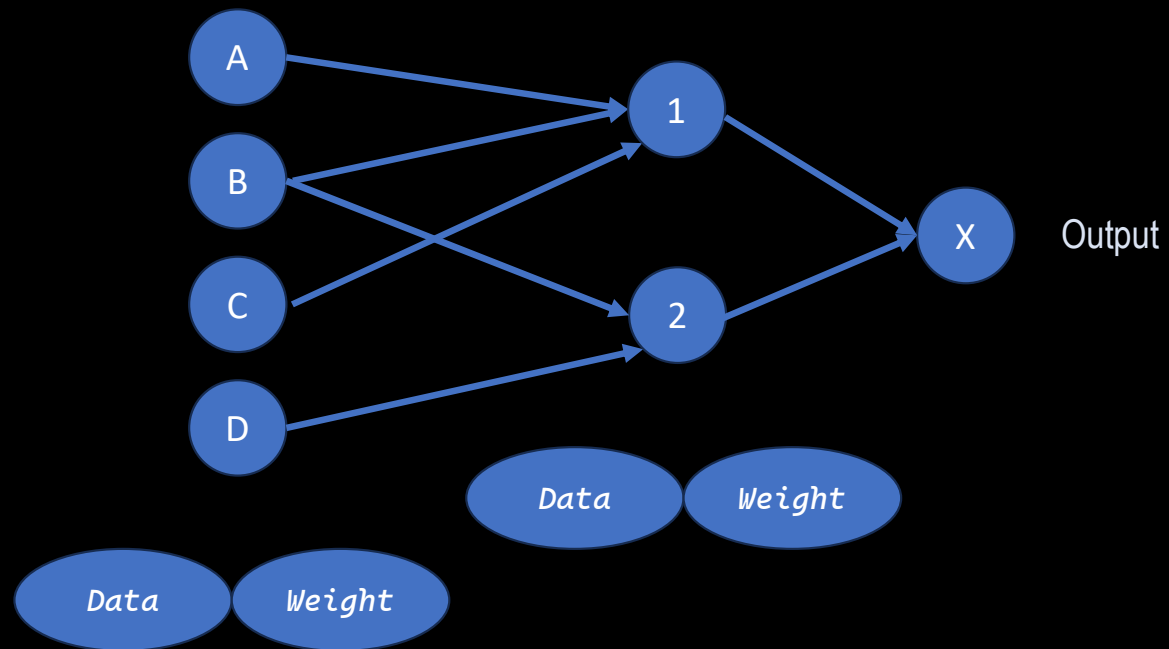
As of the training of this model

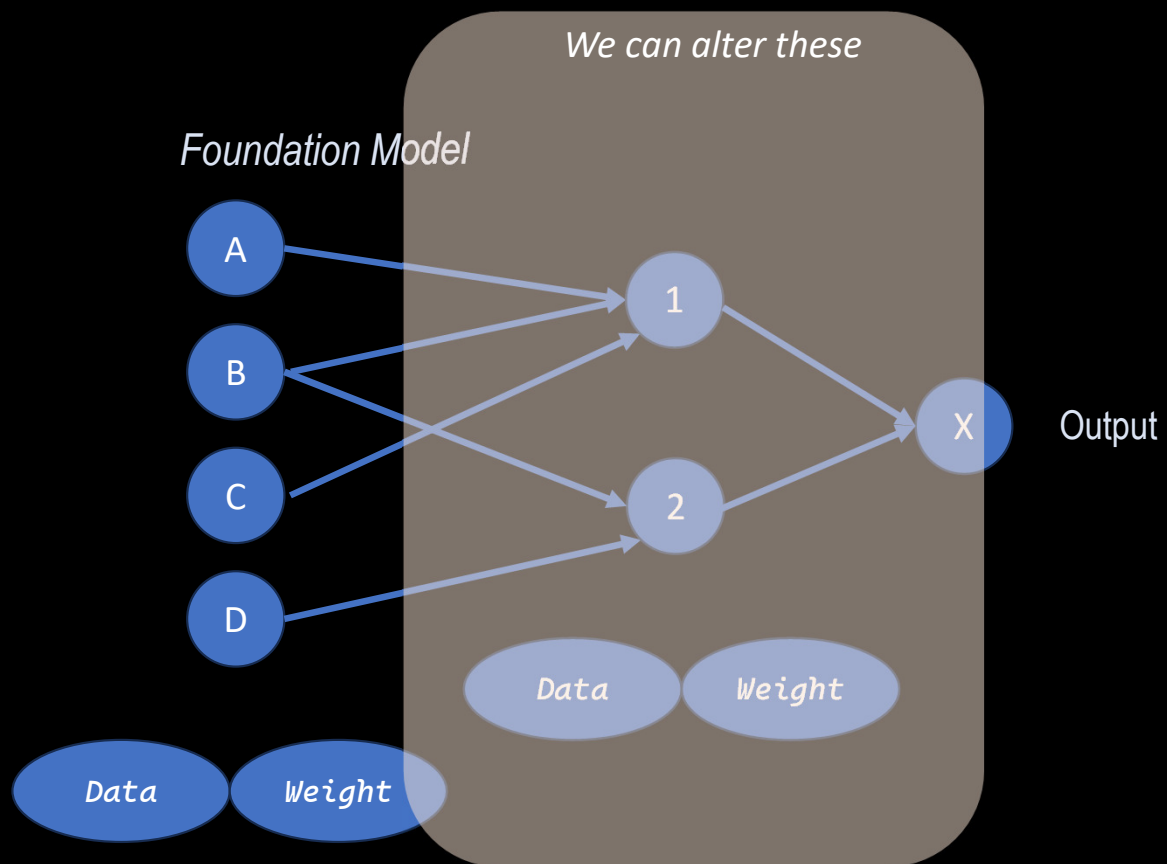
This is wrong now

The ticker symbol of Twitter is TWTR

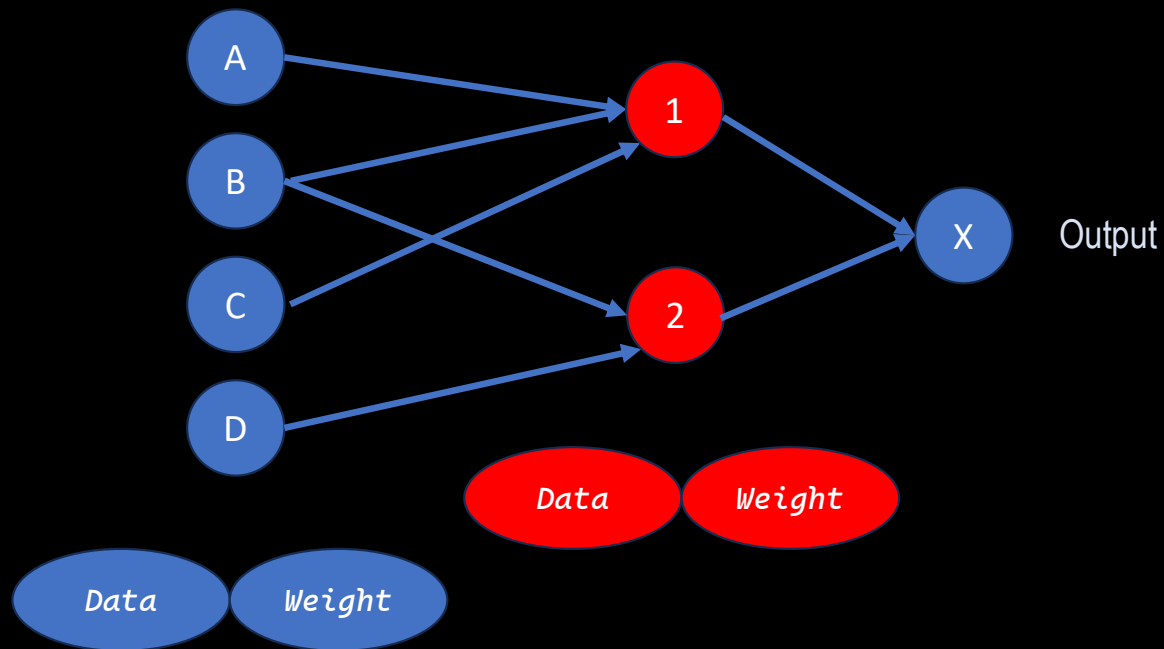
This is called hallucination

Foundation Model



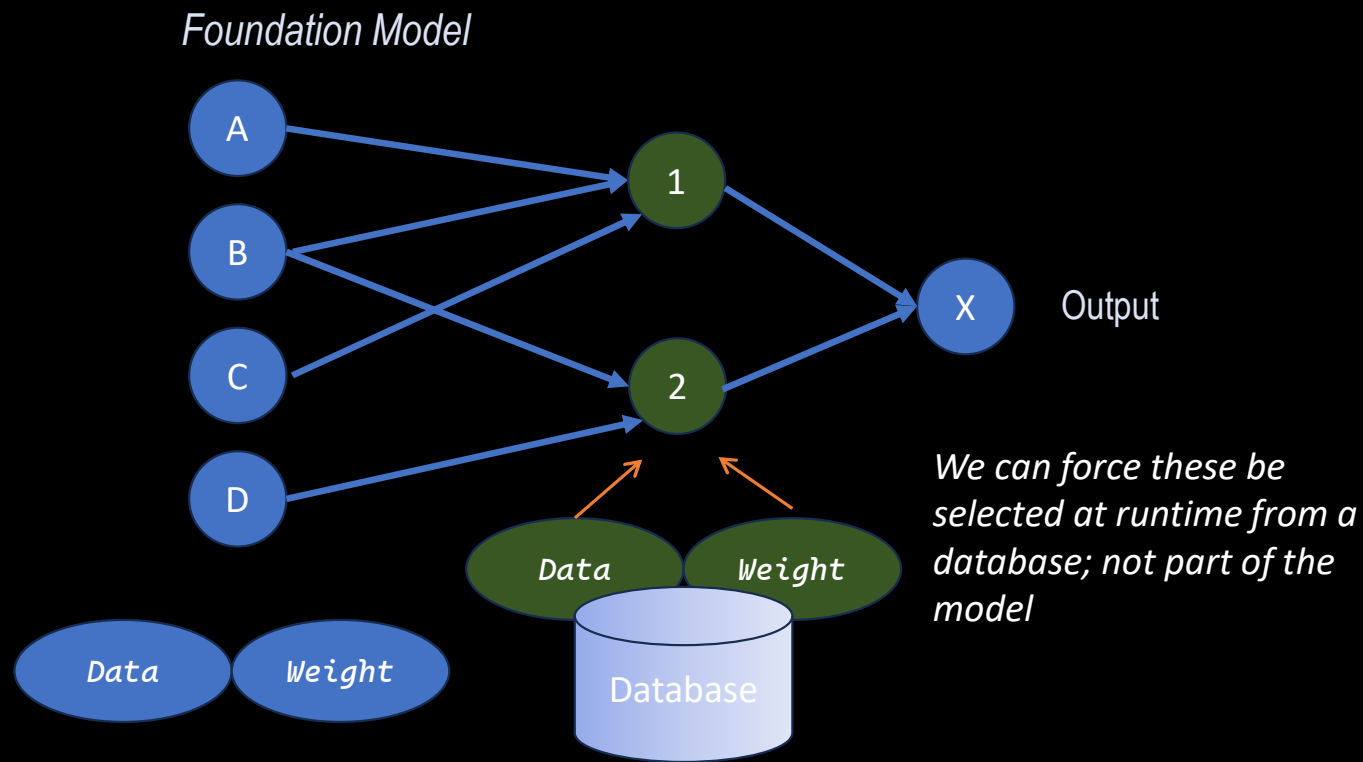


Foundation Model



*We can change the
parameters and the weights*

Fine Tuning



Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)

Vector Comparison

github.com/arupnanda/tif-vector-talk

Find me a customer *like* Lisa.

Someone with the same:

Name?

Age?

Networth?

Someone with the same:

Name? where name = 'lisa'

Age? where age = <lisa's age>

Networth?

where name = ...
where age = ...

Traditional databases do it very well

Who is *like* Lisa?

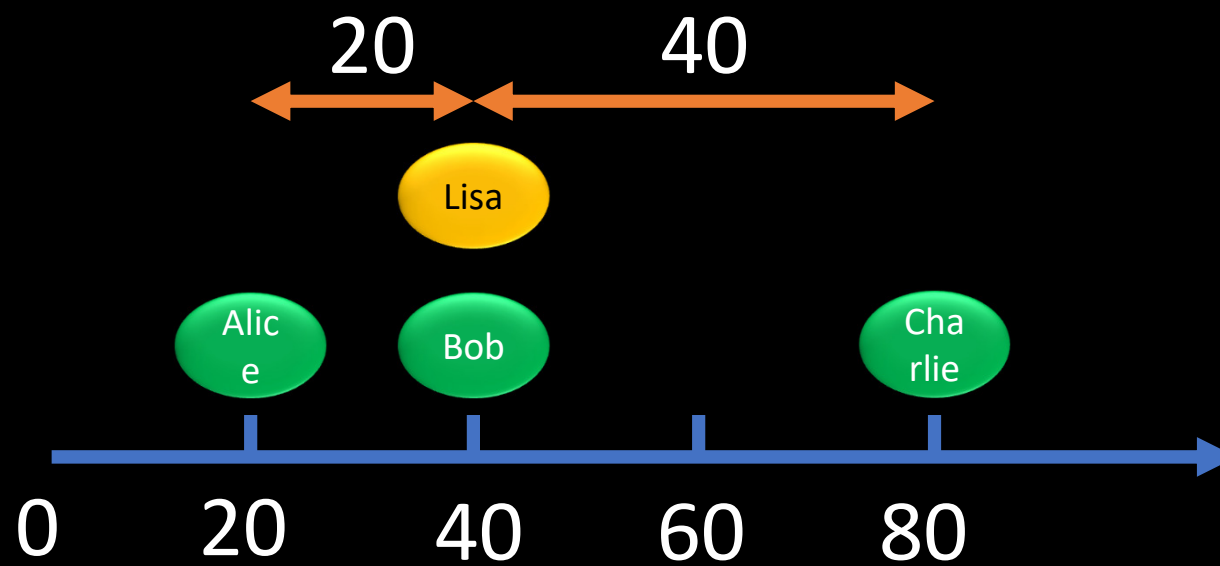
Not exactly the same age; but close?

How close? Within 5%? 10%?

Someone 10% more in age but 5% closer
in Networth?

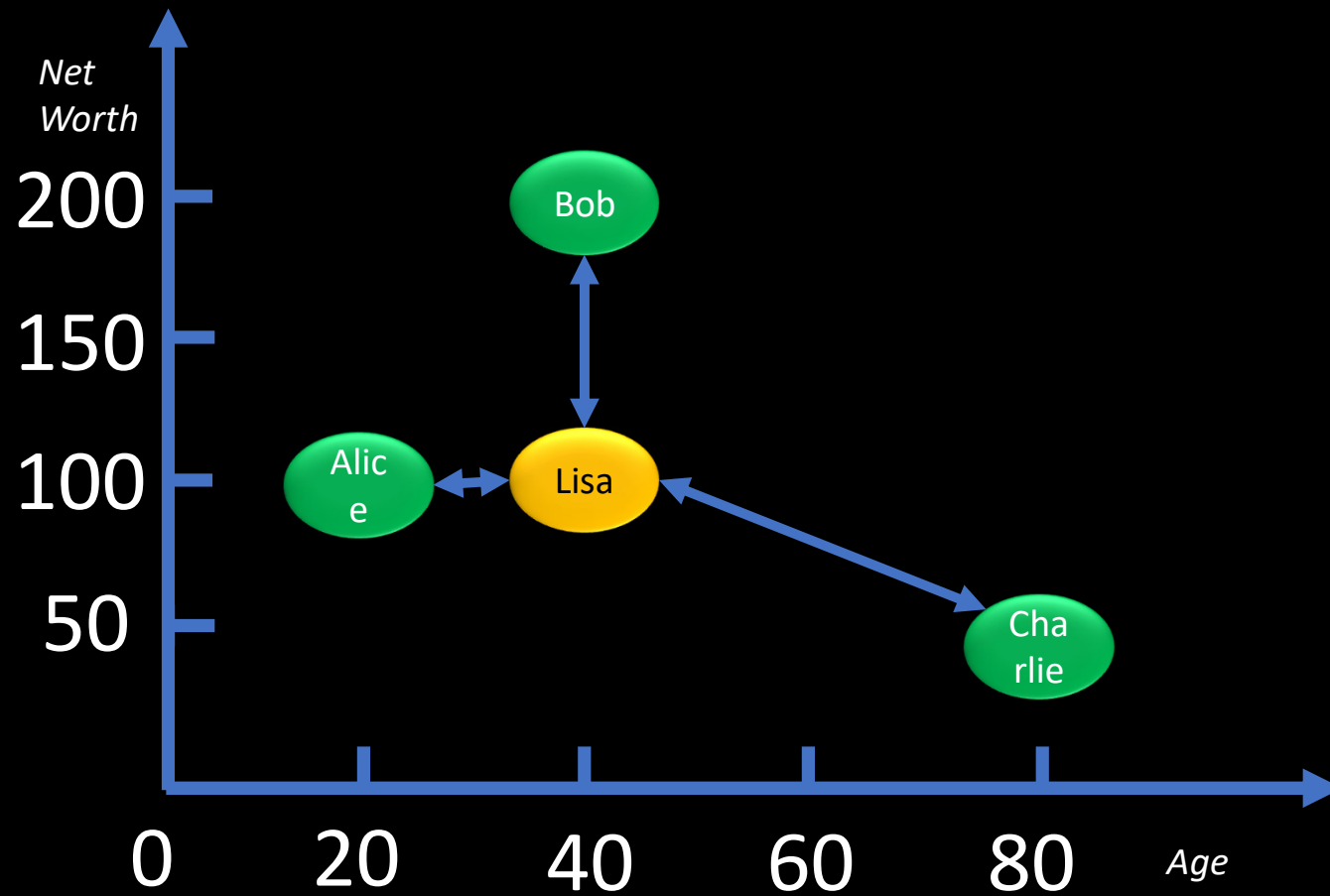
Lisa's Age = 40

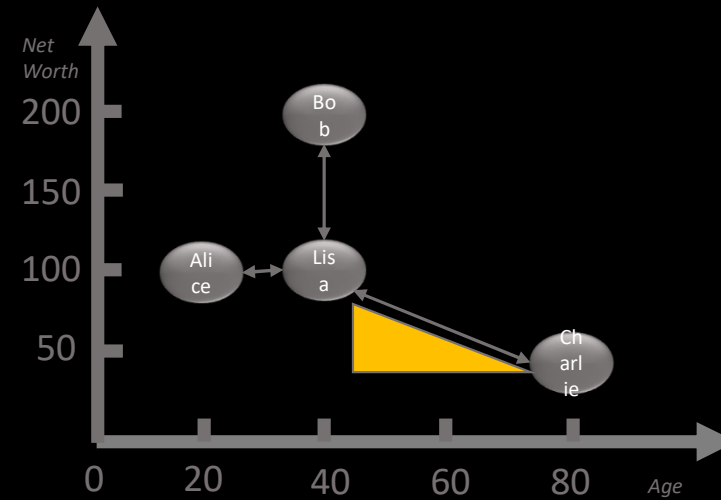
Customer	Age
Alice	20
Bob	40
Charlie	80



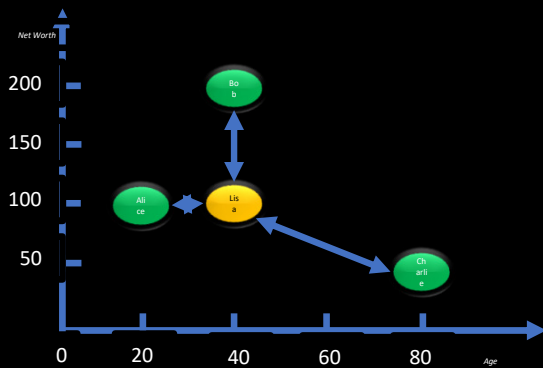
Lisa's Age = 40, Net Worth = 100,000

Customer	Age	Net Worth (in '000s)
Alice	20	150
Bob	40	200
Charlie	80	50





$$\text{Composite Distance} = \sqrt{\text{Age Distance}^2 + \text{Networth Distance}^2}$$



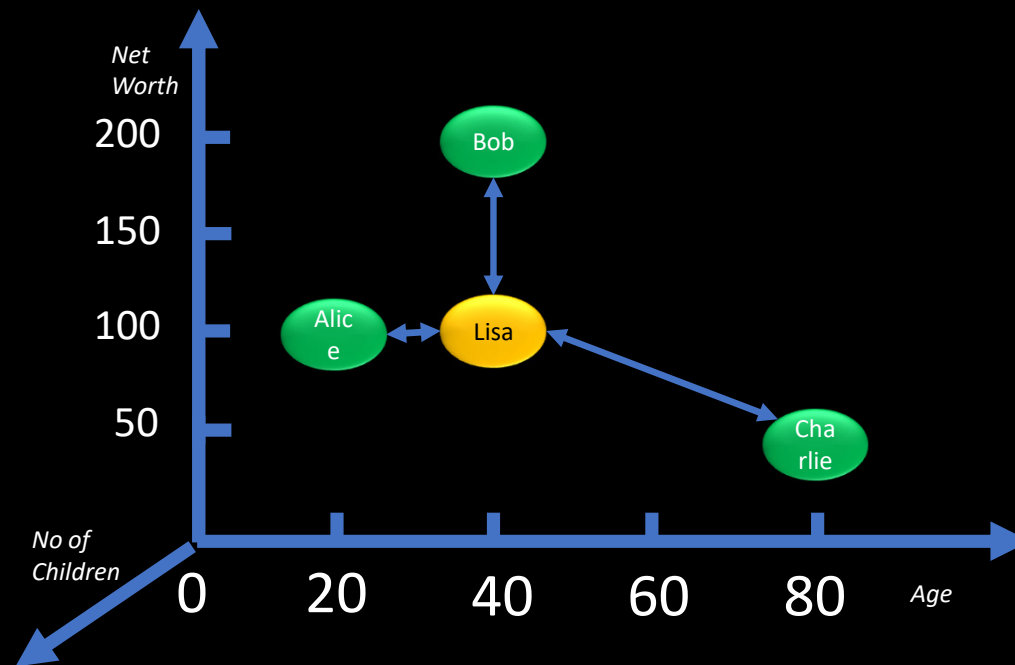
Customer	Age	Age Distance from Lisa	Net Worth (in '000s)	Net Worth Distance from Lisa	Composite Distance from Lisa
Alice	20	0.33	100	0.0	0.33
Bob	40	0.0	200	0.67	0.67
Charlie	80	0.67	50	0.33	0.75

Adding additional comparison dimensions

Number of Children

ZipCode

Favorite color



[Age, Networth, No of Children, Zipcode, Fav Color, ...]

[0.0001, -2.0003, 1.2134, -5.0001, 0.1112, ...]

Step 1

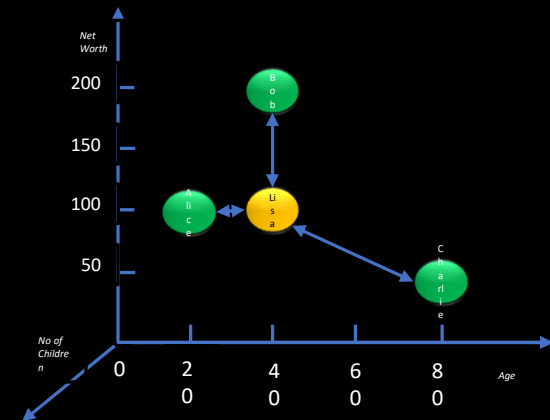
Create and store all dimensions of data in the dataset as **vectors**

Step 2

Create a vector from a data you want to search for

Step 3

Find the **distance** between the searched value vector and the stored vectors
The more the distance, the less similar they are



Create and store all dimensions of datapoints in the dataset as vectors

Vector
Database

Create a vector from a datapoint you want to search for

Find the distance between the searched value vector and the stored vectors
The more the distance, the less similar they are

Create and store all dimensions of datapoints in the dataset as vectors

Vector
Database

Create a vector from a datapoint you want to search for

Vector
Library

Find the distance between the searched value vector and the stored vectors
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Create and store all dimensions of datapoints in the dataset as vectors

Vector
Database

Create a vector from a datapoint you want to search for

Vector
Library

Find the distance between the searched value vector and the stored vectors

The more the distance, the less similar they are

Vector
Search

Vector >

[Age, Networth, No of Children, Zipcode, Fav Color, ...]

How do you know how many dimensions need to be vectorized?

And how do you vectorize them?

How do you know how many dimensions need to be vectorized?

And how do you vectorize them?

You can pass them as parameters to a vector library

You can ask the library to generate the vectors

```
import chromadb
client = chromadb.Client()
coll = client.create_collection(name='my_collection')
coll.add (
    embeddings=[[20,100000], [40,200000], [80,50000]],
    documents=["Alice","Bob","Charlie"],
    ids=["1","2","3"]
)
```

How do you know how many dimensions need to be vectorized?

And how do you vectorize them?

Specialized Machine Learning Models

Example → `sentence_transformers`

Professions

Customer	Profession
Alice	Engineer
Bob	Accountant
Charlie	Artist

Lisa is a “Painter”

Creating a Vector Collection

Customer	Profession
Alice	Engineer
Bob	Accountant
Charlie	Artist

```
from sentence_transformers import SentenceTransformer
model = SentenceTransformer('sentence-transformers/all-MiniLM-L6-v2')
alice_vector=model.encode('Engineer').tolist()
bob_vector=model.encode('Accountant').tolist()
charlie_vector=model.encode('Artist').tolist()
coll = client.create_collection(name='my_collection')
coll.add (
    embeddings=[alice_vector,bob_vector,charlie_vector],
    documents=["Alice","Bob","Charlie"],
    ids=["1","2","3"]
)
```

Performing a Vector Search

Customer	Profession
Alice	Engineer
Bob	Accountant
Charlie	Artist

```
coll.query(model.encode('Painter')).tolist()
```

```
{'ids': [['3', '1', '2']],  
 'embeddings': None,  
 'documents': [['Charlie', 'Alice', 'Bob']],  
 'metadatas': [[None, None, None]],  
 'distances': [[0.6380528211593628, 1.2819364070892334, 1.33792567253]]}
```

Asking a Question to Wikipedia

Complete code and detailed article series on medium.com.
Search on my name.

“why did Americans fight their own”

Distance	ID	Question
0.986254	223	what made the civil war different from others
1.121846	91	when was america pioneered
1.144610	2072	what triggered the civil war
1.171306	836	What did native americans do all day
1.224675	1452	who started WORLD WAR I?
1.249743	1598	what date did the american civil war start
1.272201	1586	what were the most important factors that led to the defeat of the democrats in 1968?
1.272933	589	what happened in 1877 in us
1.277706	602	when did the civil war start and where

Asking a Question to Wikipedia

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“why did Americans fight their own”

Distance	ID	Question
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Possible Uses

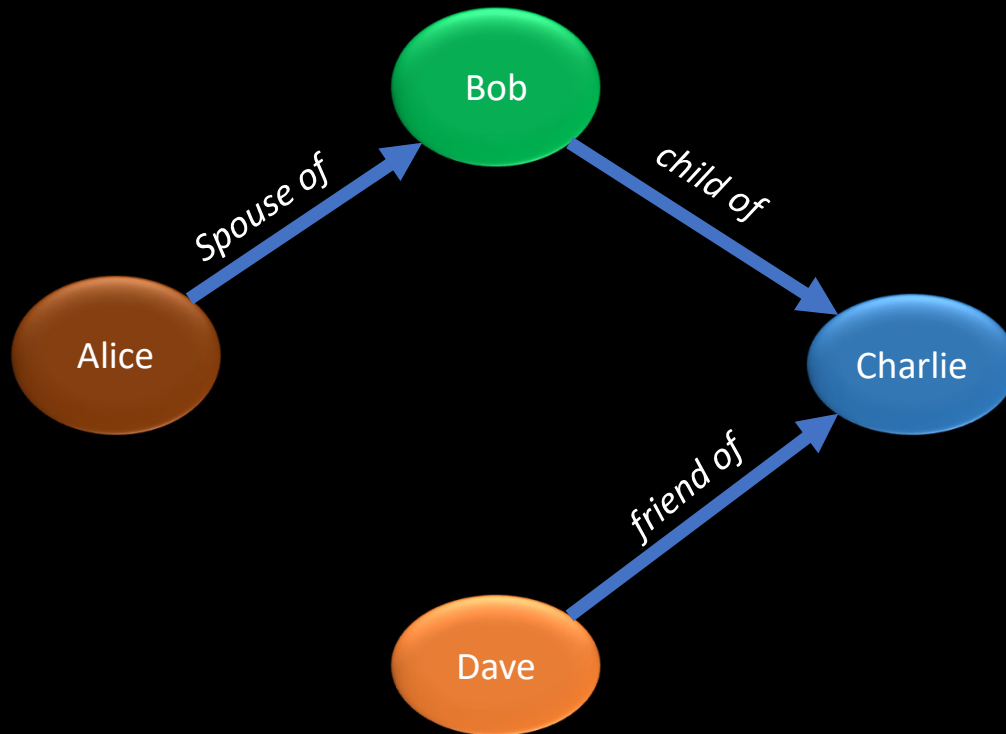
Long Term Memory in LLMs

Recommendation Engines

Data Taxonomy

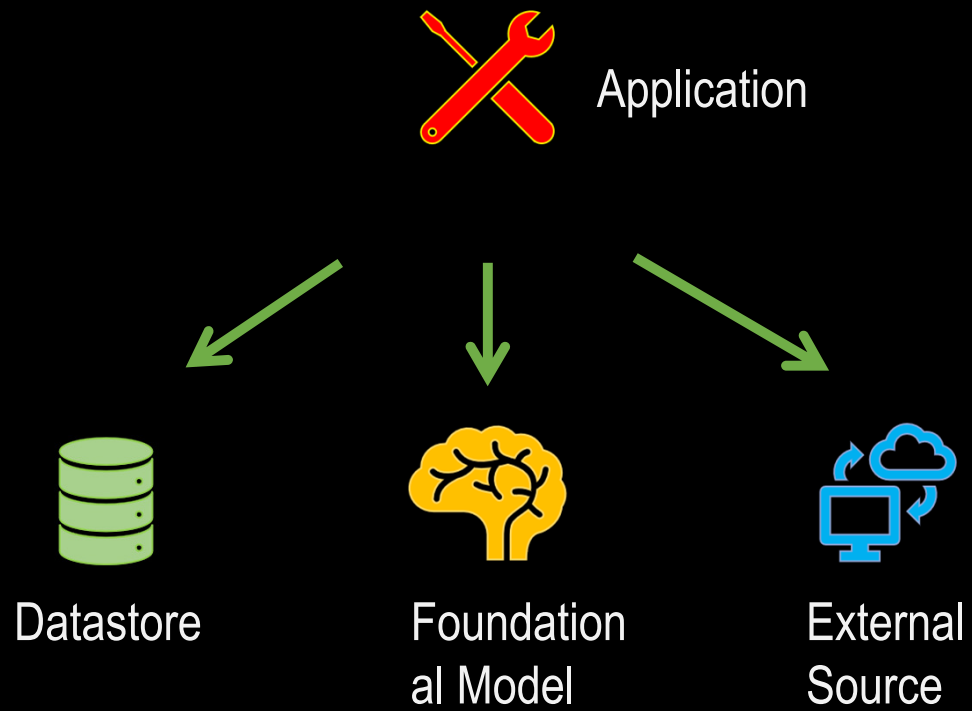
Removing Irrelevant Duplicates

Graph Database



In summary

1. Vectors are numerical representation of dimensions of data
2. ML used to derive the dimensions
3. Vectors allow querying for data similar in meaning; not the same.
4. Vector distance between data elements shows similarity
5. Can be used for additional context to LLMs
6. Also used for other “meaning” searches such as in a data catalog.





Application



Datastore

Oracle
Postgres
CSV File



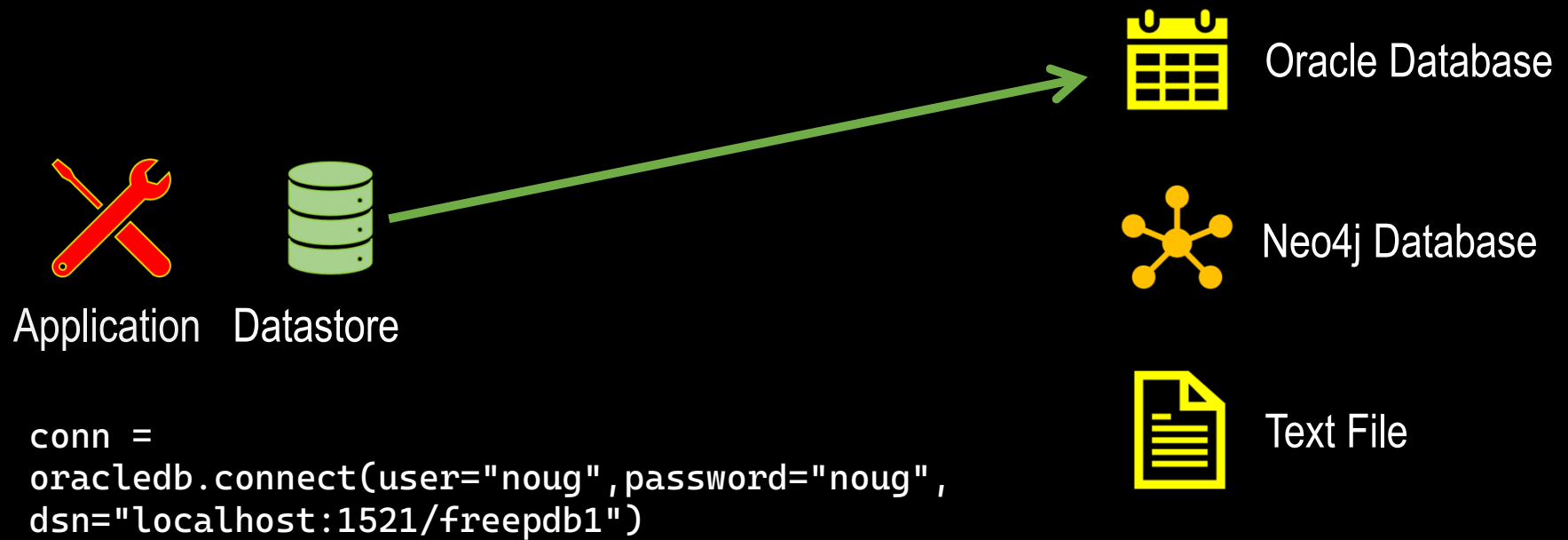
Foundation
al Model

Llama
GPT5
Claude
Gemini



External
Source

Google Search
Booking.com
Chase Bank System
Mastercard System



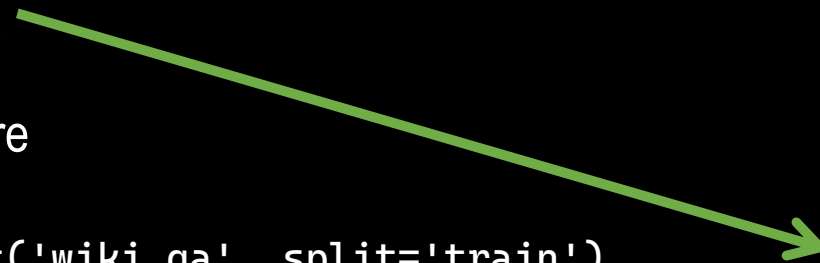


Application



Datastore

```
ds = load_dataset('wiki_qa', split='train')
```



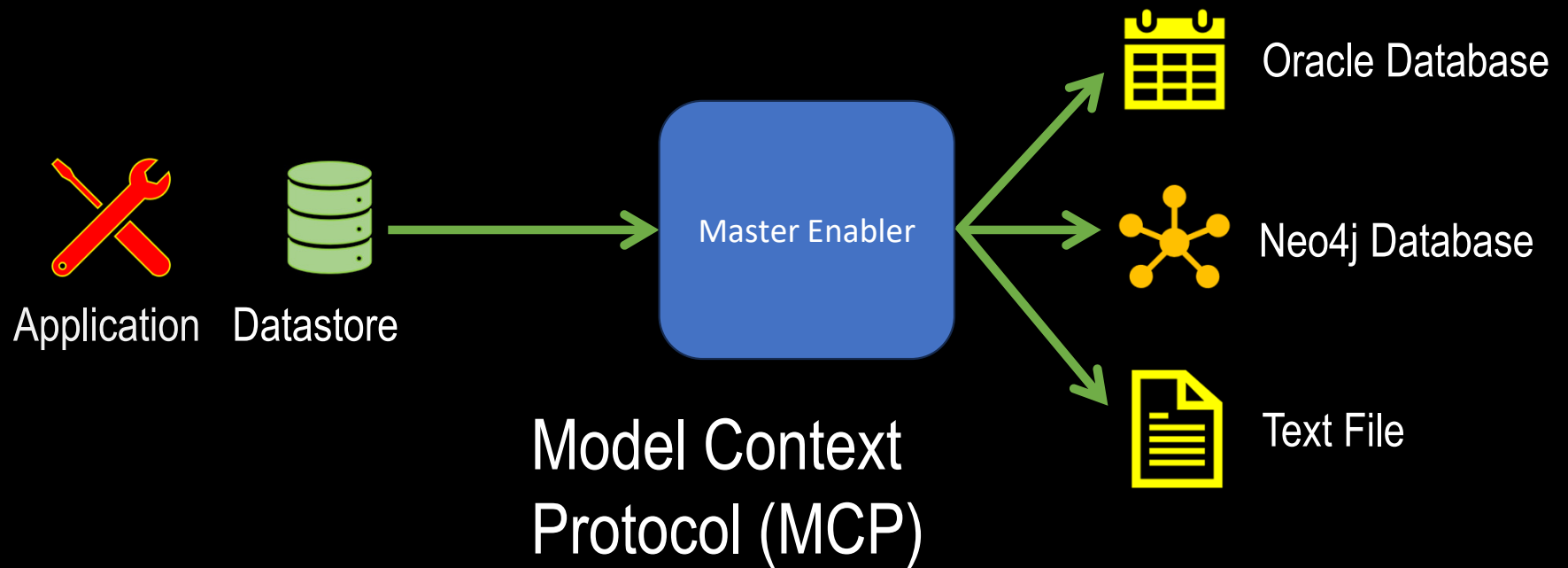
Oracle Database

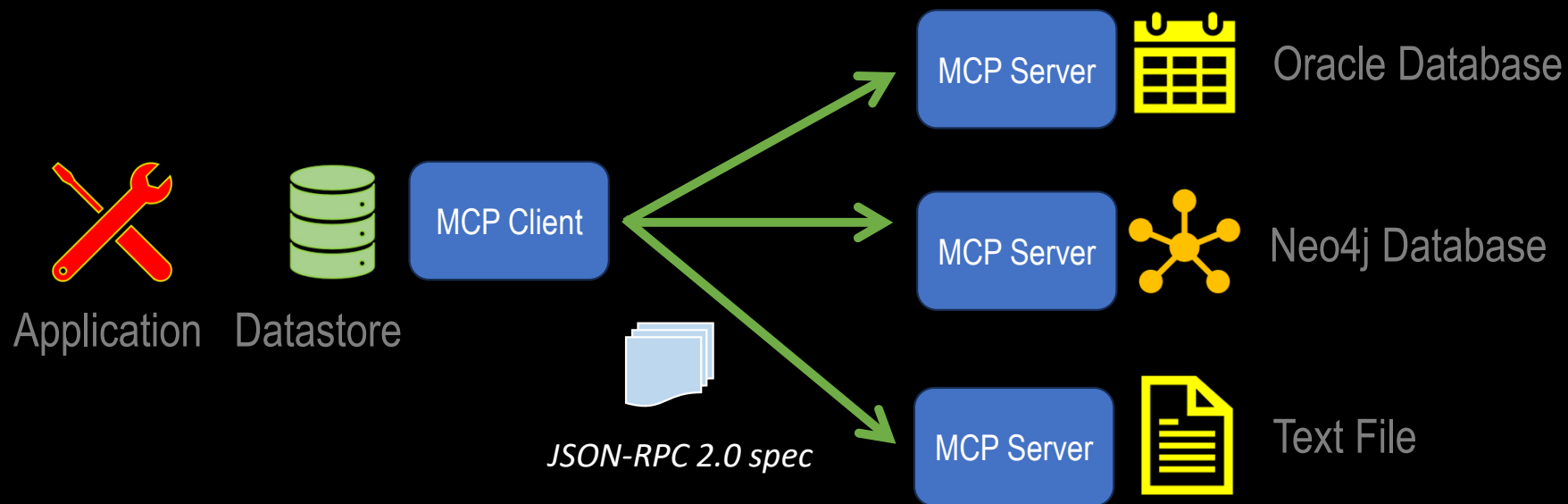


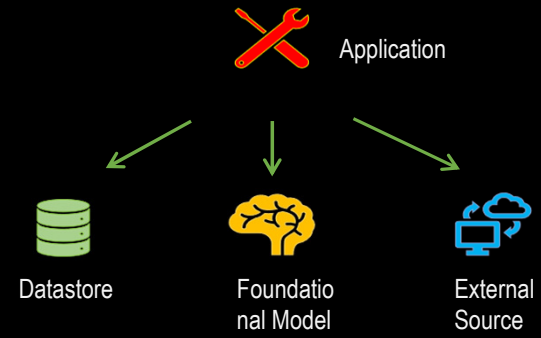
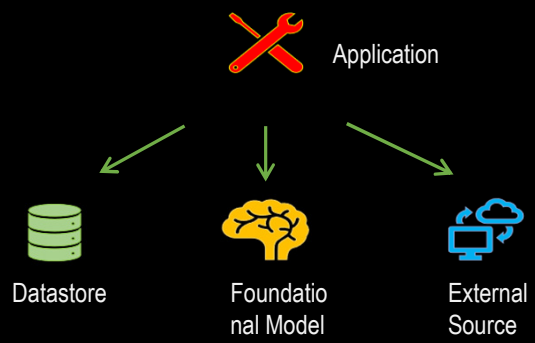
Neo4j Database

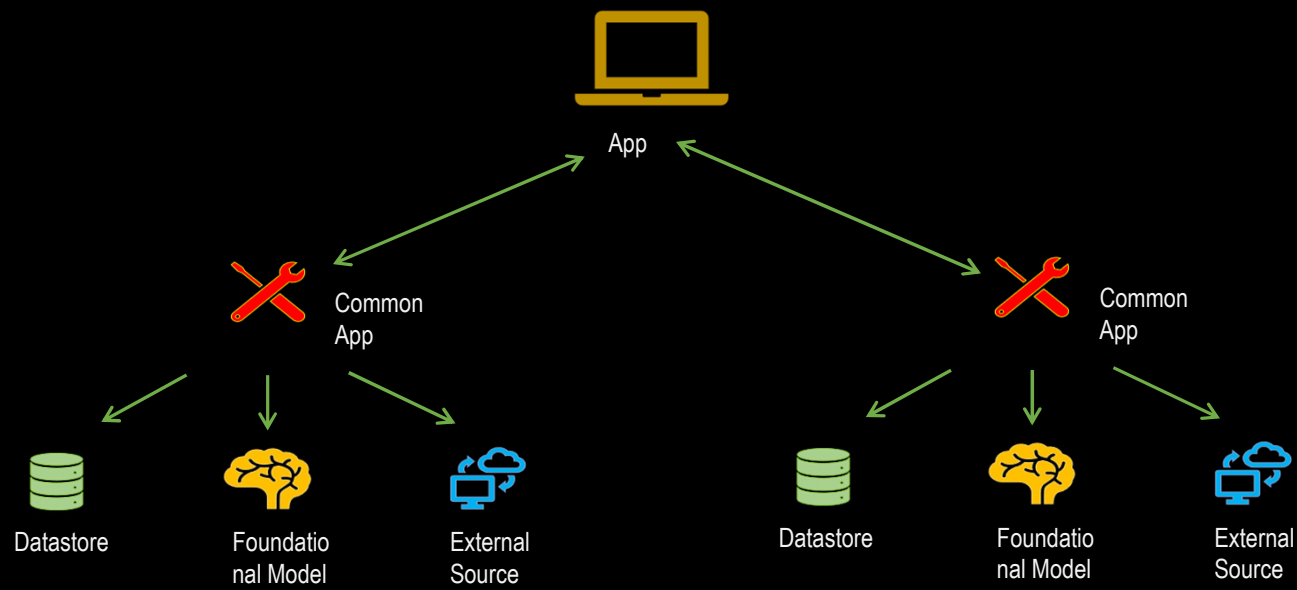


Text File

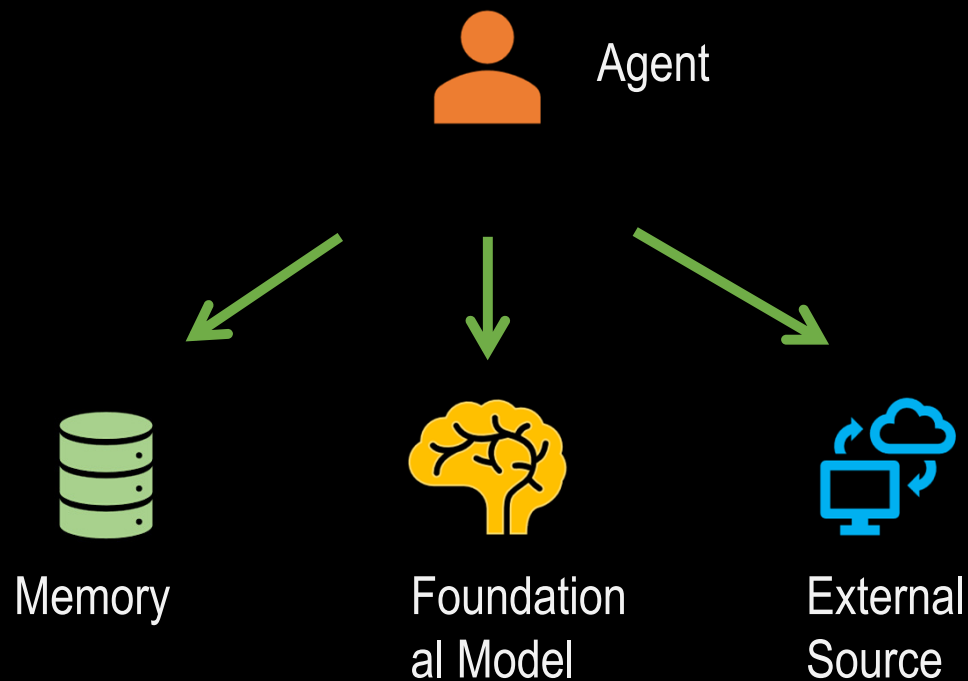






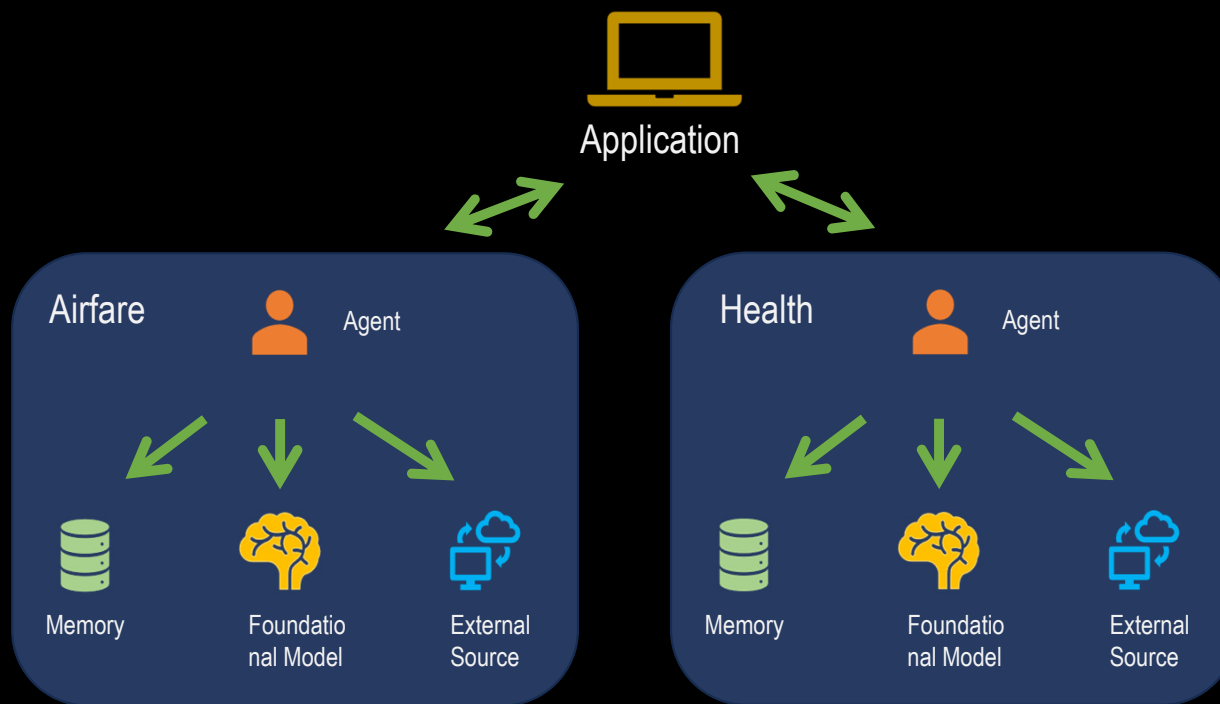


Agent



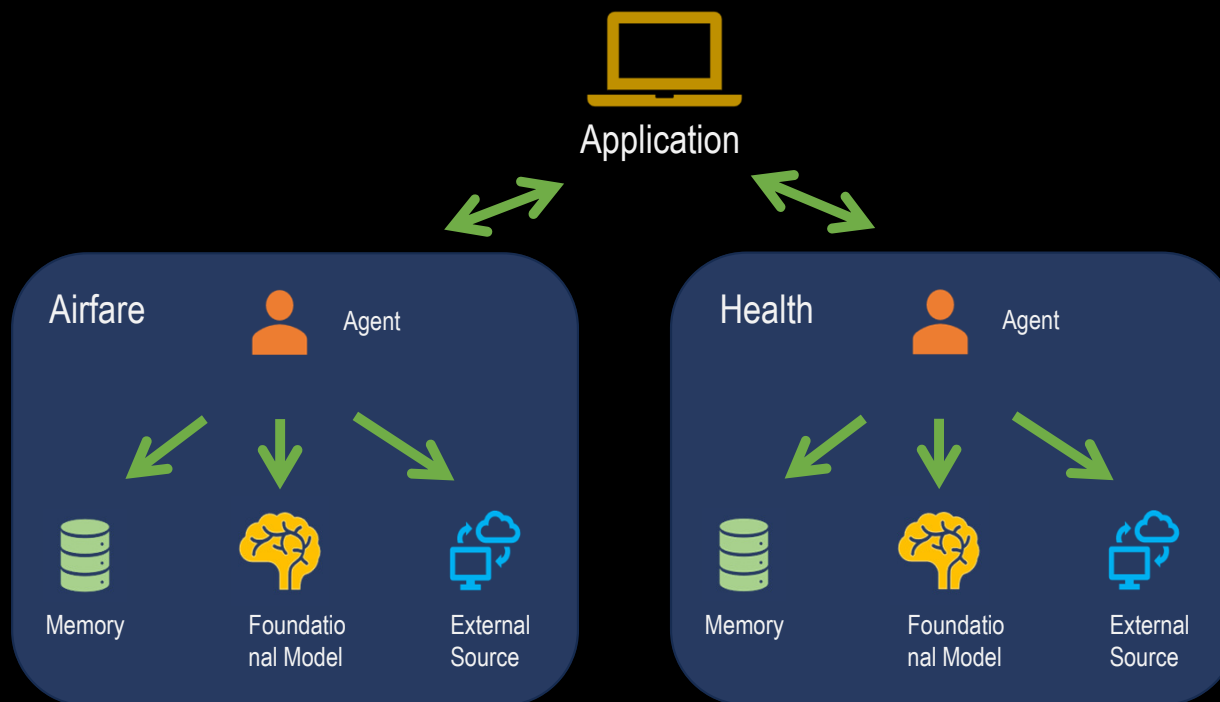
Agent is a specialized application that executes a specific type of task, e.g. finding out the best travel itinerary, or the best portfolio for wealth building. It can also take action such as booking the airfare.

Agentic Architecture



Agents need to:

- Advertise what they can and cannot do
- Specify how they will accept requests and send replies



A2A
*Agent to
Agent Comm
Protocol*

In Summary

- Generative AI is an effective prediction of next content – word, picture, pixel, audio, etc.
- Foundational models are trained on generic data to predict the next content. The underlying data are called parameters
- They use multiple layers of neural network to progressively predict the next content
- Fine tuning means changing one or more layers of NN by injecting your own parameters
- If a layer needs to get most up to date data, it can check an external data source, a process known as Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)

- Vector searches are useful for finding the nearest content, e.g. “Painter” is similar to “Artist” and not “Mason”. That is the foundation of models.
- Agents are generic applications that service other business applications, similar to utilities in application development. They are not standalone.
- Agents need three things: a foundation model, a memory and external sources
- Agents can talk to other agents using Agent 2 Agent (A2A) or Agent Context Protocol (ACP)
- Applications can insulate themselves from connecting to other external sources such as databases or web assets using Model Context Protocol (MCP)

Thank you!