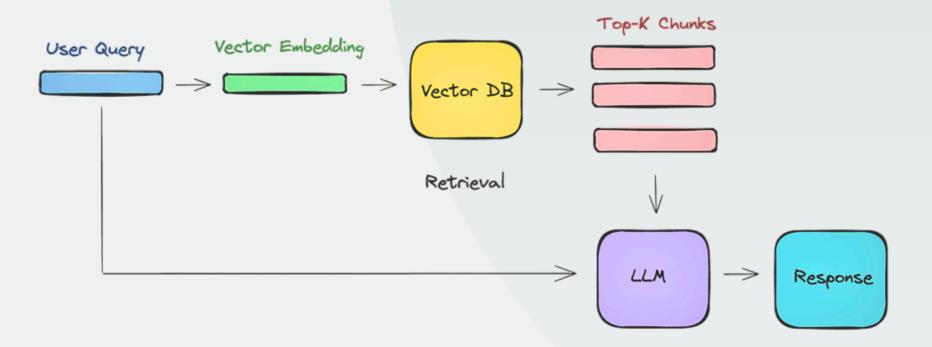
# PROMPT ENGINEERING

## PATTERNS FOR RAG IMPLEMENTATIONS







## INTRODUCTION

Generative AI models are powerful but often generate inaccurate or irrelevant responses.

- Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)
  solves this by using external knowledge for
  better accuracy.
- Prompt Engineering is key to improving RAG performance.

Let's explore how to craft better prompts for successful RAG implementation!

### RETRIEVAL PROMPT

In RAG, retrieval prompts enhance query quality before retrieving documents.

Three key techniques:

- Query Expansion
- Contextual Continuity
- Hypothetical Document Embeddings (HyDE)







## QUERY EXPANSION

- What? Improves query wording for better document retrieval.
- How? Add synonyms, related terms, and domain-specific keywords.

### **Example**

"Expand the query {query} into 3 search-friendly versions using synonyms and related terms. Prioritize technical terms from {domain}."

## CONTEXTUAL CONTINUITY

- What? Uses previous conversation history to refine the query.
- Why? Ensures continuity and relevance in retrieval.

### **Example**

"Based on the user's previous query about {history}, rewrite their new query: {new query} into a standalone search query."





## HyDE

#### HYPOTHETICAL DOCUMENT EMBEDDINGS

- What? Generates a hypothetical answer to guide retrieval.
- Why? Helps find documents closer to the expected response.

### **Example**

"Write a hypothetical paragraph answering {user query}.

Use this text to find relevant documents."

### GENERATION PROMPT

Once documents are retrieved,

generation prompts guide the LLM to
produce accurate responses.

Key techniques:

- Explicit Retrieval Constraints
- Chain of Thought (CoT) Reasoning
- Extractive Answering
- Contrastive Answering

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## EXPLICIT RETRIEVAL CONSTRAINTS

- What? Forces LLM to generate answers only from retrieved documents.
- Why? Prevents hallucinations and ensures reliability.

### **Example**

"Answer using ONLY the provided document sources: {documents}. If the answer isn't there, say 'I don't know.'

Do not use prior knowledge."

## COT

#### **CHAIN OF THOUGHT REASONING**

- What? Breaks down complex reasoning step by step.
- Why? Helps generate structured and logical responses.

### **Example**

"Based on the retrieved context: {retrieved documents}, answer {query} step by step, first identifying key facts, then reasoning through the answer."





## EXTRACTIVE ANSWERING

- What? Extracts relevant text directly from retrieved documents.
- Why? Ensures precise and unchanged responses (useful for legal, medical use cases).

### **Example**

"Extract the most relevant passage from {retrieved documents} that answers {query}. Return only the exact text without modification."

### CONTRASTIVE ANSWERING

- What? Provides multiple perspectives on the same query.
- Why? Useful for debates, legal cases, and critical analysis.

### **Example**

"Based on {retrieved documents}, provide a balanced analysis of {query} by listing pros and cons, with supporting evidence from the retrieved context."



## CONCLUSION

- RAG enhances LLM accuracy by retrieving relevant knowledge.
- Well-crafted prompts are key to improving both retrieval and generation.

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