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**1. LangChain**

LangChain is a framework designed to help developers build applications powered by large language models (LLMs). It allows for easier integration of language models with external data sources, tools, and custom workflows.

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

RAG is a technique that combines information retrieval with natural language generation. Instead of relying only on what the language model was trained on, RAG retrieves relevant data from external sources

**3. LLMs (Large Language Models)**

LLMs are powerful AI models trained on large amounts of text data to understand and generate human-like language. Examples include GPT, BERT, and PaLM.

**4. FAISS**

FAISS (Facebook AI Similarity Search) is an open-source library that helps in efficient similarity search and clustering of dense vectors. It is commonly used to quickly find similar items in large datasets.

**5. Vector**

A vector in machine learning usually refers to a numeric representation of data. In the context of text, it can represent the meaning of a word, sentence, or document in a mathematical form.

**6. VectorDB (Vector Database)**

A Vector Database is a specialized database designed to store and search through vector embeddings. It allows fast similarity searches and is commonly used in AI applications like semantic search, recommendation systems, and RAG-based models.

**7. Generative AI**

Generative AI refers to models that can create new content such as text, images, music, or code. These models learn patterns in data and then generate similar but original content. Popular examples include ChatGPT and DALL·E.

**8. GANs (Generative Adversarial Networks)**

GANs are a type of generative AI model that consists of two neural networks: the generator and the discriminator. The generator creates fake data, while the discriminator tries to detect if the data is real or fake.