# RAG / Local LLM

Jonathan Respeto

# Who Am I

Jonathan Respeto -

respondo on discord | @jrespeto on X | jrespeto LinkedIn

What I like to do: Camping, scuba diving, DevOps, Programming in python:)

What do I do:

Security Intelligence Response Team Engineer Senior @ akamai

Volunteer work: HackMiami | Defcon |

# What is the talk about

- Exploring RAG (Retrieval-Augmented Generation)
  - How vector-based retrieval enhances Large Language Model responses
- Leveraging Local LLMs
  - Why on-device models matter for privacy, control, and efficiency
- Tool Stack Overview
  - Ollama, OpenWebUI, LangFlow, and QdrantDB—and how they fit together
- Real-World Applications
  - o Building custom chatbots, managing knowledge, summarizing documents, and more
- Hands-On Insights (Domes)
  - o Best practices for designing, deploying, and scaling RAG workflows in your own projects
- Questions....

# "Retrieval Augmented Generation" RAG at a Glance

RAG: a technique that enhances the capabilities of a large language model (LLM) by allowing it to access and incorporate relevant information from external knowledge bases before generating a response, resulting in more accurate and contextually relevant outputs

Useful: context-aware, accurate, and more efficient responses.

Highlight the value: Minimizes hallucination, and improves performance by leveraging relevant document snippets.

# RAG Workflow

### A simple schematic showing:

 User Query → 2. Vector Database (Qdrant) → 3. Relevant Context → 4. LLM Response

### Key Points:

Emphasize the "retrieve" step vs. the "generate" step.

Outline the role of embeddings and vector search.

# Embeddings what?

An embedding is a numerical representation of data—often text—that captures its core meaning or context in a vector (a list of numbers). By converting text into vectors, you can compare the similarity or relatedness of different pieces of text mathematically. This is a key step in many Al workflows, including RAG, because it allows you to efficiently find relevant information or content based on semantic meaning rather than just keyword matches.

# Why Local LLMs?

• Data Privacy: Sensitive data never leaves your environment.

Customization: Tailor models to domain-specific needs.

 Latency & Control: Lower network dependencies; you control hardware and infrastructure.

# Meet Ollama & OpenWebUl

#### Ollama:

- Manages local LLM lifecycle: easy downloading, managing, and running models locally.
- No API Keys or Tokens :(

### OpenWebUI:

- Provides a user-friendly interface for working with various LLMs.
- Facilitates quick prototyping and testing of prompts. (chat)
- API with API Keys

# Meet LangFlow & QdrantDB

- LangFlow:
  - Use a drag-and-drop interface to design, debug, and visualize LLM pipelines.
  - Allows quick iteration on prompt engineering and workflow design.

- QdrantDB:
  - High-performance vector database for storing and querying embeddings.
  - Scalable, efficient retrieval to power RAG workflows.

### Real-World Use Cases

Custom Chatbots: Domain-specific Q&A with full control over data.

Knowledge Management: Ingest large collections of internal docs; quickly retrieve context.

Summarization: Summarize lengthy reports with context from relevant sections.

Content Creation: Generate targeted content with domain-specific knowledge.

# RAG Workflow in Action

Load Documents into QdrantDB (embeddings, indexing).

User Query hits the LLM.

RAG Pipeline uses Qdrant to retrieve relevant context.

Final Answer is synthesized by the LLM.

# **Pros & Potential Pitfalls**

#### Benefits:

- Full data control, reduce reliance on external APIs.
- Lower cost over time for large-scale usage.

### Challenges:

- Hardware requirements for larger models.
- Ongoing model updates and maintenance.
- Prompt engineering complexity.

# Ask Away!

Invite questions and discussion.

GitHub repos: https://github.com/jrespeto/RAG\_Local-LLM.git

X: @jrespeto