



### MLS - LLMOps with Python



Mentored Learning
Session



# Let's begin the discussion by answering a few Questions on Semantic Search and Retrieval-Augmented Generation



It is best practice to use only one Large Language Model (LLM) for both generating a response with respect to a RAG application and evaluating the prompt for the same.



A TRUE

**B** FALSE



How can embedding models help with factual consistency in RAG responses?



- By adding emotional tone and sentiment to the generated text.
- By prioritizing retrieved documents with the most recent publication date.
- By allowing comparison of retrieved factual documents based on similarity in the embedding space
- By automatically correcting grammatical errors in the retrieved information.



Which of the following is a key challenge in implementing RAG for LLMs?



- Reducing the need for continuous training and updating of LLM parameters
- Teaching the LLM to recognize questions it cannot answer confidently
- c Increasing the chances of hallucinating incorrect information
- Improving the computational and financial efficiency of running RAG-powered applications



How does Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) enhance the capabilities of Large Language Models (LLMs) in natural language processing tasks?



- By limiting the access to external knowledge sources for generating responses
- By reducing the need for fine-tuning LLMs on specific tasks
- By integrating external knowledge sources to provide contextually rich and accurate responses
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How does anyscale provide LLMs over API?



- Anyscale built the LLMs from scratch and released them through API (much like OpenAI)
- Anyscale hosts Open Source LLMs on its machines and provides paid api access to them.
- **c** Anyscale redirects queries to OpenAl.



**Happy Learning!** 

