

Week 14: Vector Databases

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Agenda

In this session, we will discuss:

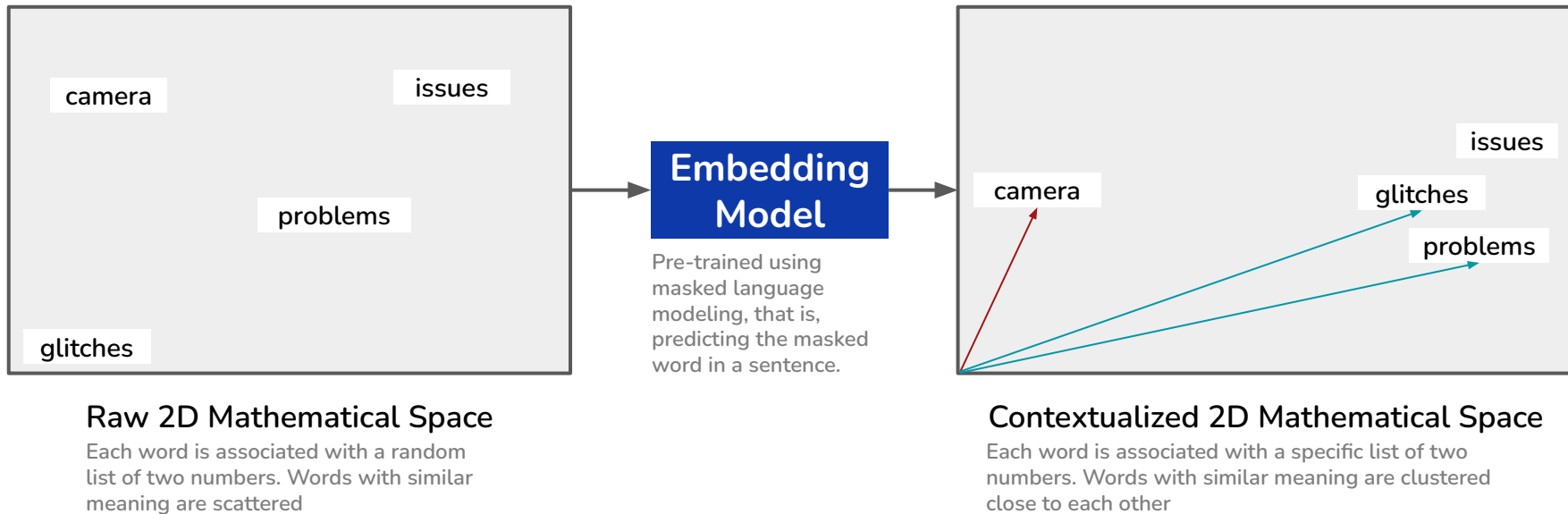
- Introduction to Embeddings
- Using Embeddings for Similarity
- Creating and Managing a Vector Database (Chroma)
- Using Vector Databases for Search

Representing Text

- The process of converting raw text data into a computer-readable format involves transforming it into numeric feature vectors.
- This conversion is known as text representation, which aims to capture both the linguistic information and the semantics of the text.
- Deep learning models are a popular method to create representations from input text referred to as *embeddings*.

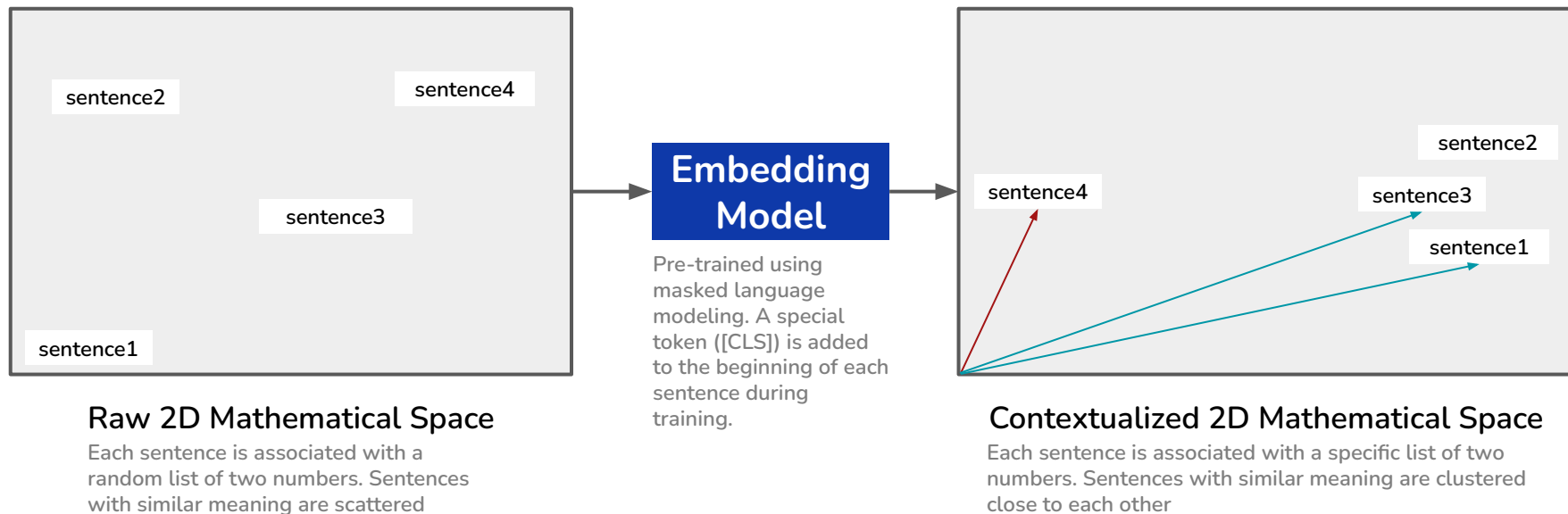
Embeddings - An Introduction

- Embeddings are a type of word representation that allows words with similar meaning to have a similar representation.
- They capture semantic properties of words and relations with other words.



Embeddings - An Introduction

- Sentence Embeddings are vector representations of whole sentences capturing their meaning.
- They are derived by averaging word embeddings or using specialized embedding models



Embeddings - An Introduction

Embedding models can be chosen depending on the downstream task (e.g., classification, summarization, ranking) using embedding leaderboards (for e.g., MTEB).

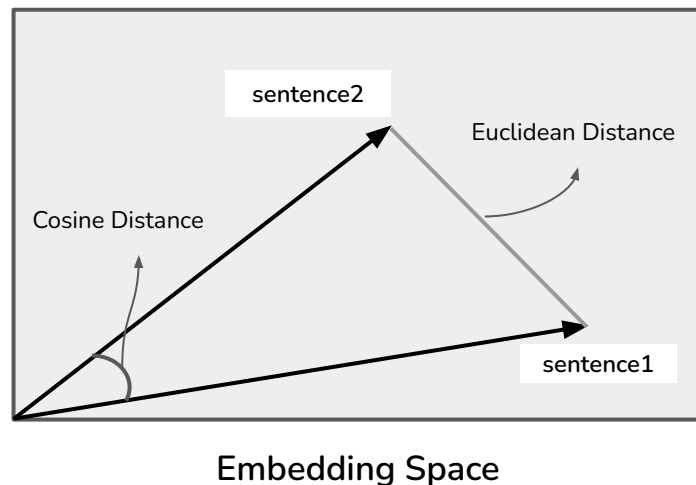
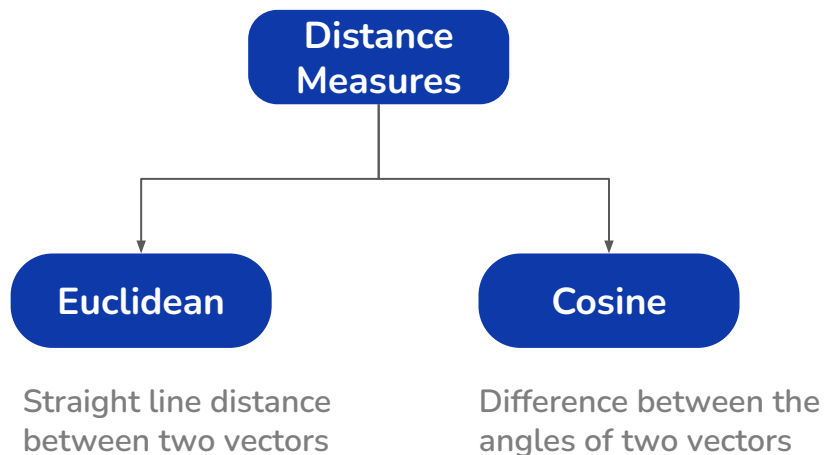
Overall								
English								
Overall MTEB English leaderboard 🏆								
Metric: Various, refer to task tabs								
Languages: English								
Rank	Model	Model Size (Million Parameters)	Memory Usage (GB, fp32)	Embedding Dimensions	Max Tokens	Average (56 datasets)	Classification Average (12 datasets)	Clustering Average (11 datasets)
1	SFR-Embedding-Mistral	7111	26.49	4096	32768	67.56	78.33	51.67
2	gte-Owen1.5-7B-instruct					67.34	79.6	55.83
3	voyage-lite-02-instruct	1220	4.54	1024	4000	67.13	79.25	52.42
4	GritLM-7B	7242	26.98	4096	32768	66.76	79.46	50.61
5	e5-mistral-7b-instruct	7111	26.49	4096	32768	66.63	78.47	50.26
6	google-gecko.text-embedding-g	1200	4.47	768	2048	66.31	81.17	47.48
7	GritLM-8x7B	46703	173.98	4096	32768	65.66	78.53	50.14
8	gte-large-en-v1.5	434	1.62	1024	8192	65.39	77.75	47.96
9	LLM2Vec-Mistral-supervised	7111	26.49	4096	32768	64.8	76.63	45.54
10	echo-mistral-7b-instruct-last	7111	26.49	4096	32768	64.68	77.43	46.32
11	mxbai-embed-large-v1	335	1.25	1024	512	64.68	75.64	46.71

Embedding model used in this course

<https://huggingface.co/spaces/mteb/leaderboard>
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Using Embeddings for Similarity

A pair of texts is deemed to be similar if they are close to each other (i.e., less distant) in the embedding space.



Vector Databases

Vector databases are specialized in storing and retrieving vectors associated with unstructured data. Given input queries, the database can retrieve relevant documents using similarity search.

Input documents are split into chunks of a certain size.

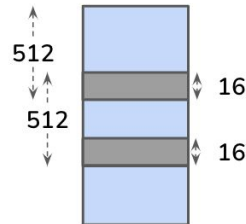
Input Documents

Embedding Model

Each chunk is associated with a vector.



File



Overlapping Chunks

The vector database is pre-populated by indexing all the document chunks and the vectors created using the embedding. Indexes are organized into collections.

Documents

Embeddings

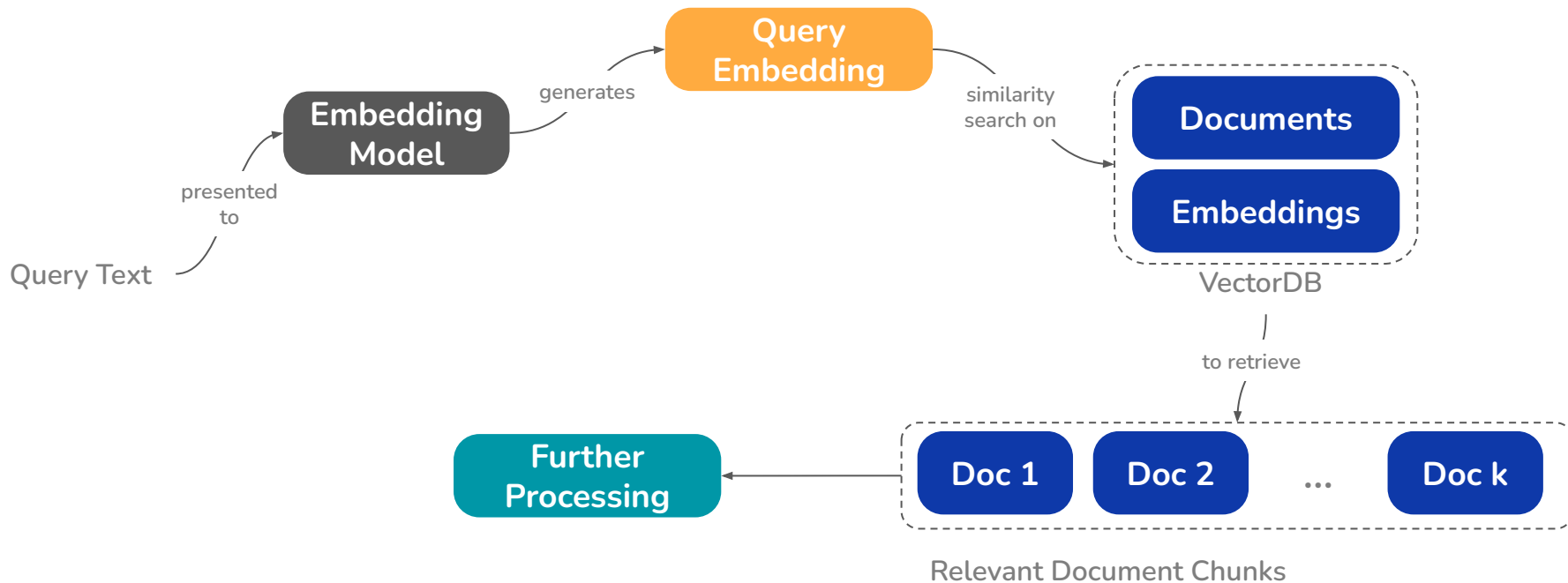
VectorDB

Query

Similar Documents

Vector Databases

Vector databases are specialized in storing and retrieving vectors associated with unstructured data. Given input queries, the database can retrieve relevant documents using similarity search.



Summary

