

LLM-RAG from Scratch: Intelligent Al Retrieval Systems

Schedule:

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08:30 - Coffee and croissants
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09:00 - Start / Block 1

10:30 - Break

11:00 - Block 2

12:30 – Lunch break

13:30 – Block 3

15:00 - Break

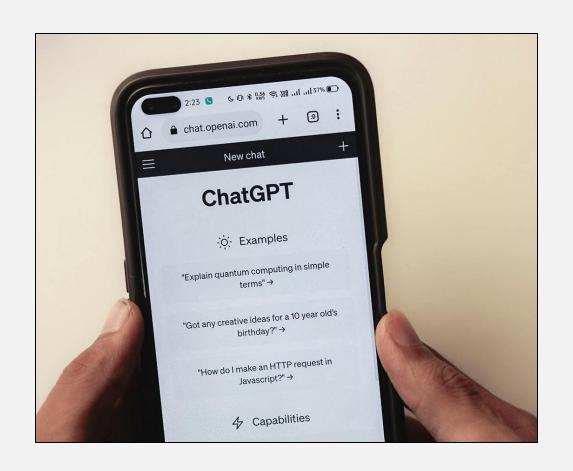
15:30 - Block 4

17:00 - Closing





LLM-RAG from Scratch: Intelligent Al Retrieval Systems













LLM-RAG from Scratch: Intelligent Al Retrieval Systems

What Is a Large Language Model (LLM)?

A Large Language Model is a deep neural network trained on vast amounts of text data.

It learns to predict the next word in a sequence, allowing it to generate coherent, human-like text, perform question answering, summarization, translation, and more.

Limit of LLMs:

- Knowledge cutoff → outdated or incomplete answers
- Tendency to "hallucinate" facts

RAG:

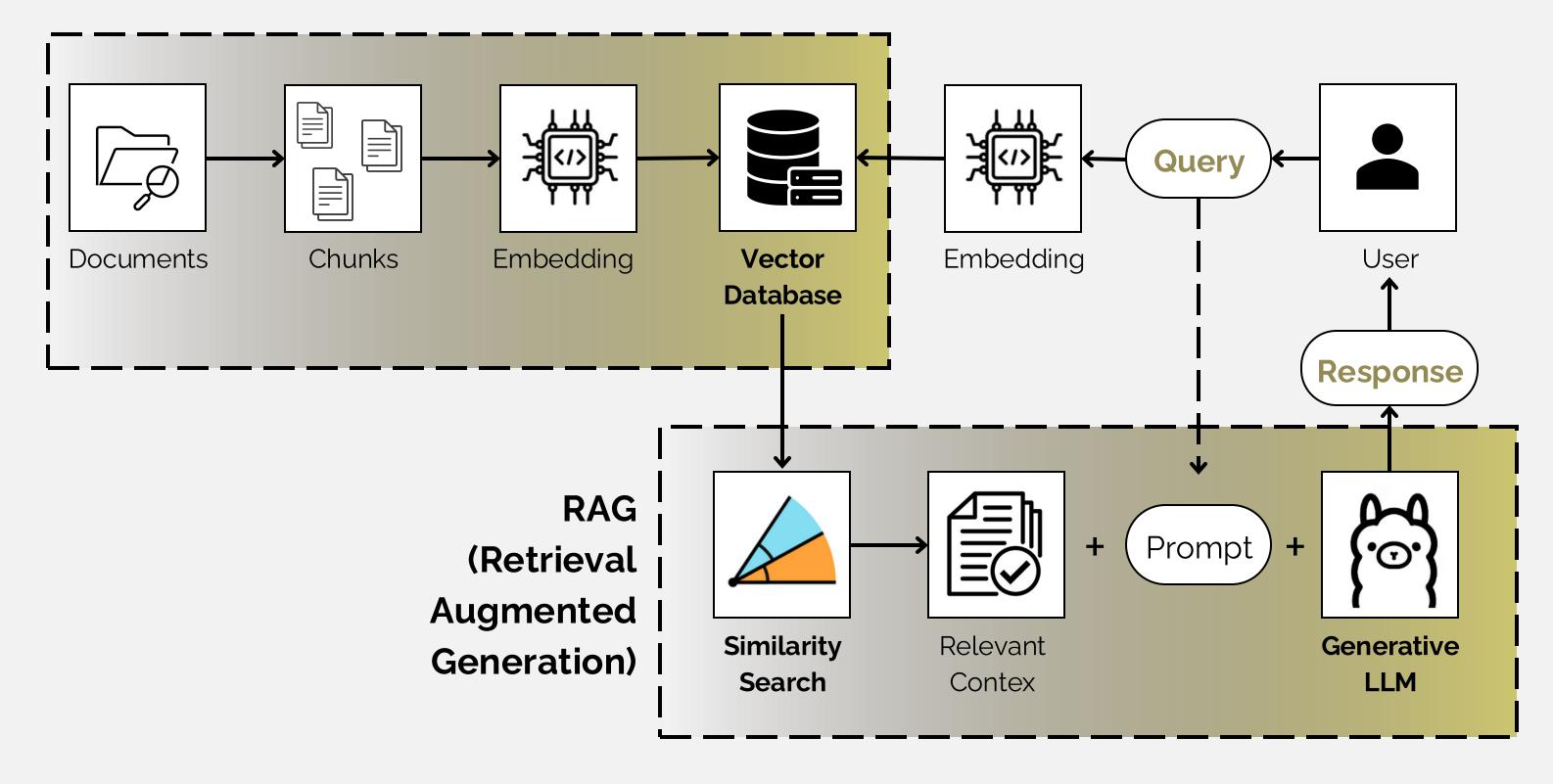
- **Retrieval**: find relevant documents or passages
- Augmentation: inject retrieved context into prompt
- Generation: LLM produces fact-grounded, context-aware output







Technical Framework - Architecture







VECTOR DATABASE

PDF

Extractor

Extract text from PDF

Text

Segmentation

Divide the text in chunks

Embedding

Model

Transform the chunks in vectors

Vector

Database

Store the vectors in a database

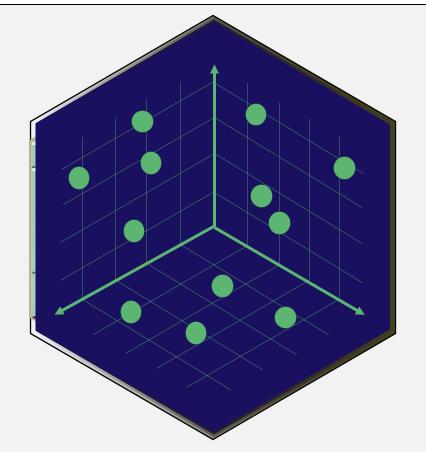
Open Source AI workshop

Chunk 1

May 8, 2025, 9:00 – Bern University of Applied Science (BFH)

LLM-RAG from Scratch: Crafting Intelligent AI Retrieval Systems

Embark on a hands-on journey to build your very own Retrieval-Augmented Generation (LLM-RAG) system from scratch using open source AI models and cutting-edge tools. In this workshop, you'll learn how to integrate large language models with retrieval pipelines and dive into vast repositories of data, extracting the precise information you need to generate clear, accurate, and contextually rich responses.







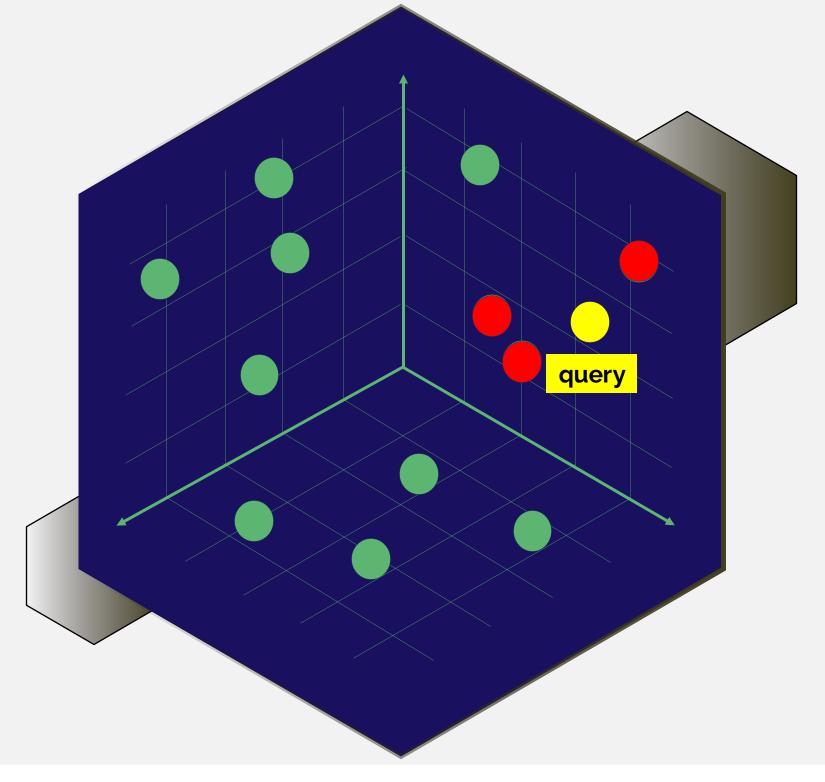


SIMILARITY SEARCH

Query: also transform into a vector.

We search all the chunks "similar" to the query in order to properly answer.

• Metric: Cosine similarity $\operatorname{Cos_sim}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{v}_i) = \frac{\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{v}_i}{\|\mathbf{q}\| \|\mathbf{v}_i\|}$





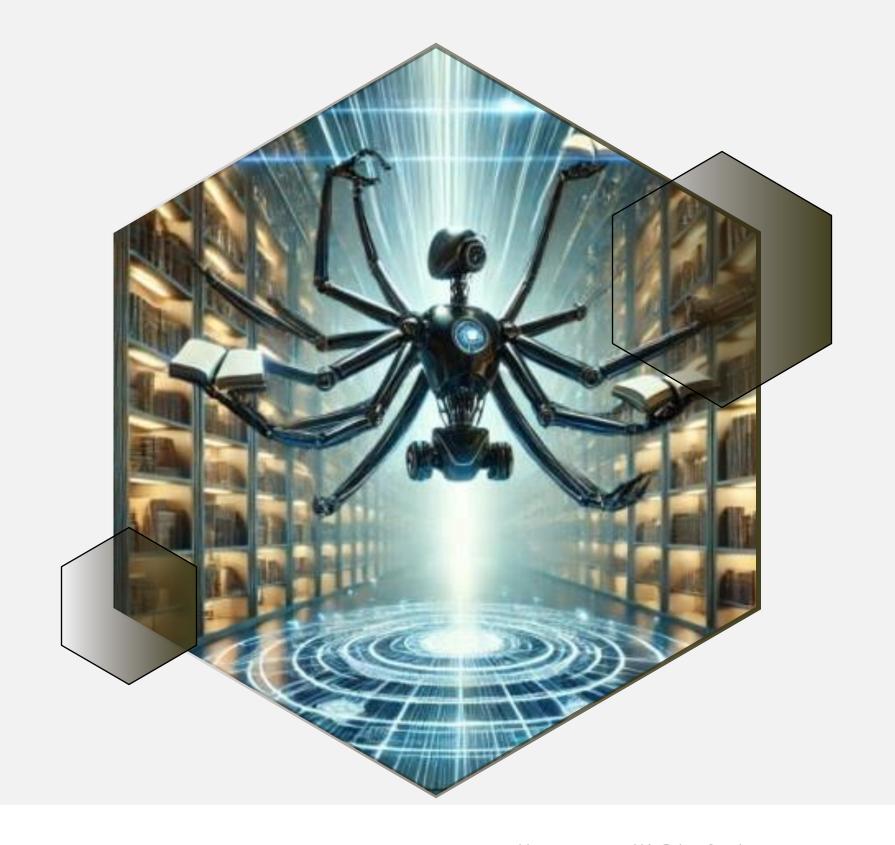


LLM open-source:

- Full control of data.
- Local hosting (via Colab).

LLM that we will test:

• Mistral-7B: (small and performant model, multilingual, and ideal for starting)









Workshop

GitHub: https://github.com/ovaccarelli/LLM-RAG

```
LLM-RAG/
|- notebooks/
|- llm_rag_Open_Source_Al_Workshop_1.ipynb
|- llm_rag_Open_Source_Al_Workshop_2.ipynb
|- llm_rag_Open_Source_Al_Workshop_3.ipynb
|- llm_rag_Open_Source_Al_Workshop_4.ipynb
|- llm_rag_Open_Source_Al_Workshop_final_to_complete.ipynb
|- llm_rag_Open_Source_Al_Workshop_final.ipynb
|- data/
|- sample_pdf/-- test PDF(s) for extraction
|- PDFs/-- the main PDF(s) of our LLM-RAG
|- vectorstores/-- saved FAISS indices
|- README.md
```





iCoSys