**Module Summary: RAG Using LangChain**

Congratulations! You have completed this module. At this point in the course, you know:

* LangChain uses text splitters to split a long document into smaller chunks.
* Text splitters operate along two axes: Method used to break the text and how the chunk is measured.
* Key parameters of a text splitter: Separator, chunk size, chunk overlap, and length function.
* Commonly used splitters: Split by Character, Recursively Split by Character, Split Code, and Markdown Header Text Splitter.
* Embeddings from data sources can be stored using a vector store.
* A vector database retrieves information based on queries using similarity search.
* Chroma DB is a vector store supported by LangChain that saves embeddings along with metadata.
* To construct the Chroma DB vector database, import the Chroma class from LangChain vector stores and call the chunks and embedding model.
* A similarity search process starts with a query, which the embedding model converts into a numerical vector format.
* The vector database compares the query vector to all the vectors in its storage to find the ones most similar to the query.
* A LangChain retriever is an interface that returns documents based on an unstructured query.
* Vector Store-Based Retriever retrieves documents from a vector database using similarity search or MMR.
* Similarity search is when the retriever accepts a query and retrieves the most similar data.
* MMR is a technique used to balance the relevance and diversity of retrieved results.