

# RAG Data Ingestion in Apache Beam

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# ML6

## Empowering Businesses with AI & Machine Learning

Specialized in:

- Strategic Guidance AI Adoption and AI governance
- End-to-end ML/AI application development



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What will be covered in this talk?

An Introduction to RAG

Building a RAG Ingestion Pipeline

Remarks



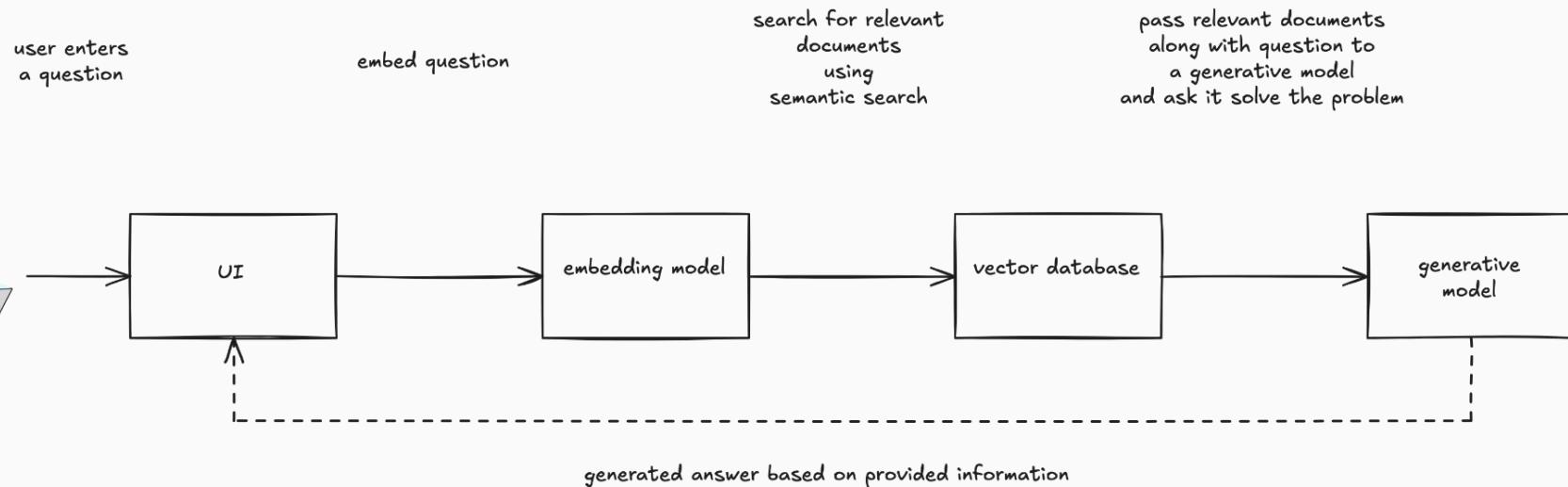
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# A Gentle Introduction to RAG



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# Retrieval Augmented Generation



# Lexical Search

Apache Beam is a unified model for defining both batch and streaming data-parallel processing pipelines

What is Apache Beam?

Apache Flink is an open source stream processing framework with powerful stream- and batch-processing capabilities.

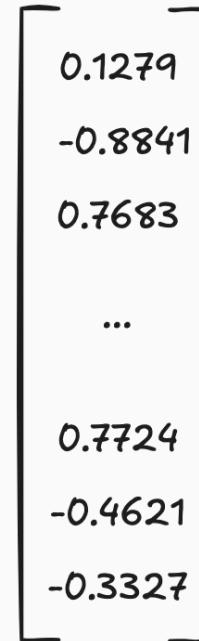
cuDF (pronounced "KOO-dee-eff") is a GPU DataFrame library for loading, joining, aggregating, filtering, and otherwise manipulating data.



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# Text Embeddings

Apache Beam is a unified model for defining both batch and streaming data-parallel processing pipelines



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# Transform Documents in a Collection of Embedding Vectors

All pastor tacos always hit the spot.



All pastor tacos are one of my favorite dishes.

All pastor tacos are super tasty.



I'm a fan of hip-hop music.



I enjoy listening to hip-hop.



Hip-hop is one of my favorite genres.

Cycling is one of my favorite weekend activities.



I love riding my bike during weekends.

I really enjoy bike rides during the weekends.



# Nearest Neighbors Similarity Search

All pastor tacos always hit the spot.

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I enjoy listening to hip-hop.

Hip-hop is one of my favorite genres.

What music genres do you like?



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# Store Embeddings in a Vector Database

original document	summary	ingestion timestamp	embedding
<doc 1>	<summarized doc 1>	24/08/2024 17:18	[0.267, 0.312, ... 0.972]
<doc 2>	<summarized doc 2>	24/08/2024 17:21	[0.358, 0.614, ... 0.587]
...	...	...	...
<doc N>	<summarized doc N>	29/08/2024 09:54	[0.111, 0.227, ... 0.379]



# What makes a good embedding?

important context

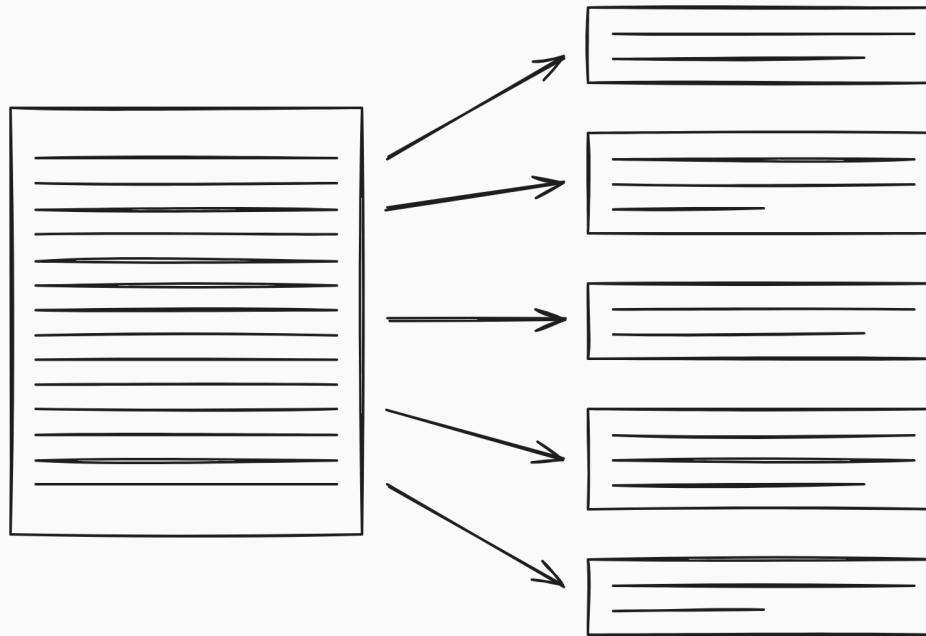
What services does ML6 offer?

We're offering advice on how to effectively build AI solutions within your organization, implementing an AI governance strategy.

Besides advice we also build custom end to end AI solutions.



# Preprocessing: Chunking

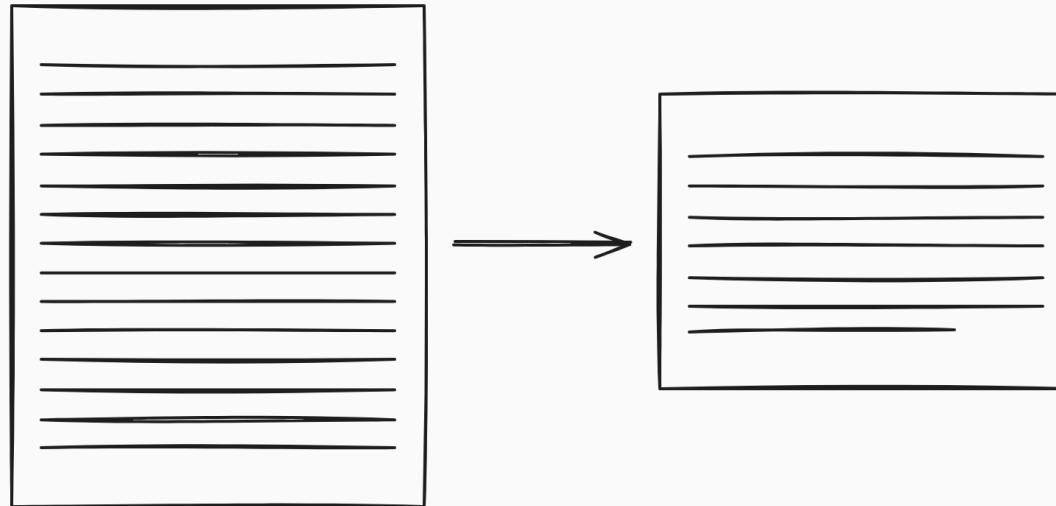


Chunking



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## Preprocessing: Summarization



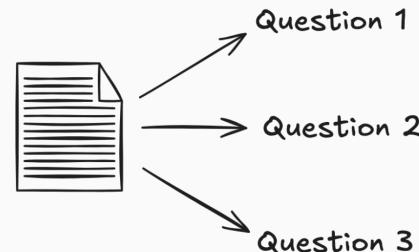
Summarization



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# Advanced Techniques to Improve Retrieval

retrieved documents	relevance score
	0.97
doc 14	
	0.91
doc 87	
...	...
	0.54
doc 2	



Generate Hypothetical Questions  
from Documents



# Building a RAG Ingestion Pipeline



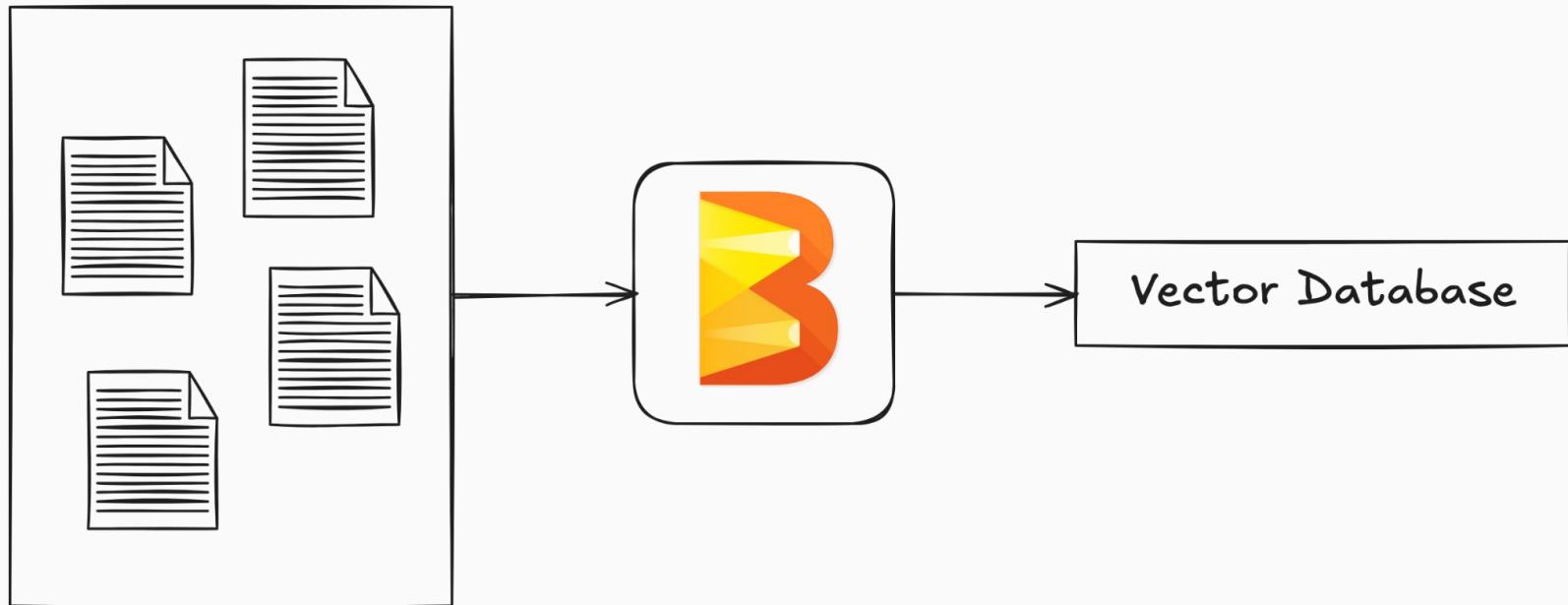
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# Why Apache Beam?



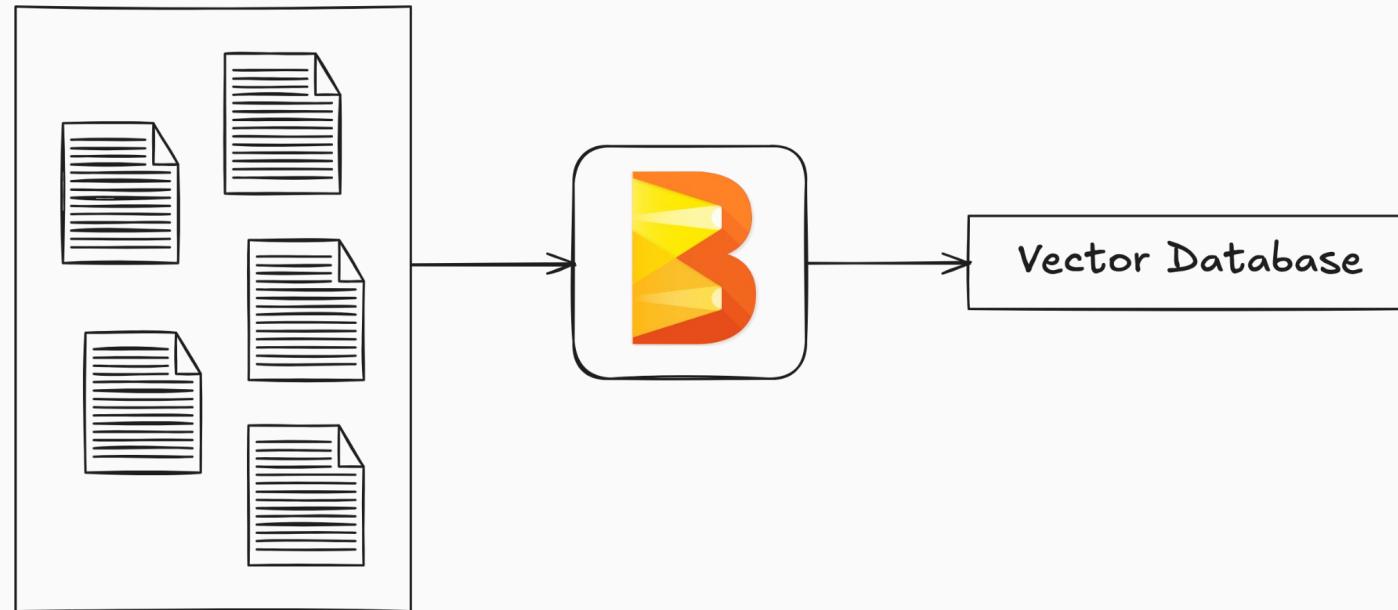
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# Batch Processing



Batch Processing Existing Knowledge Base

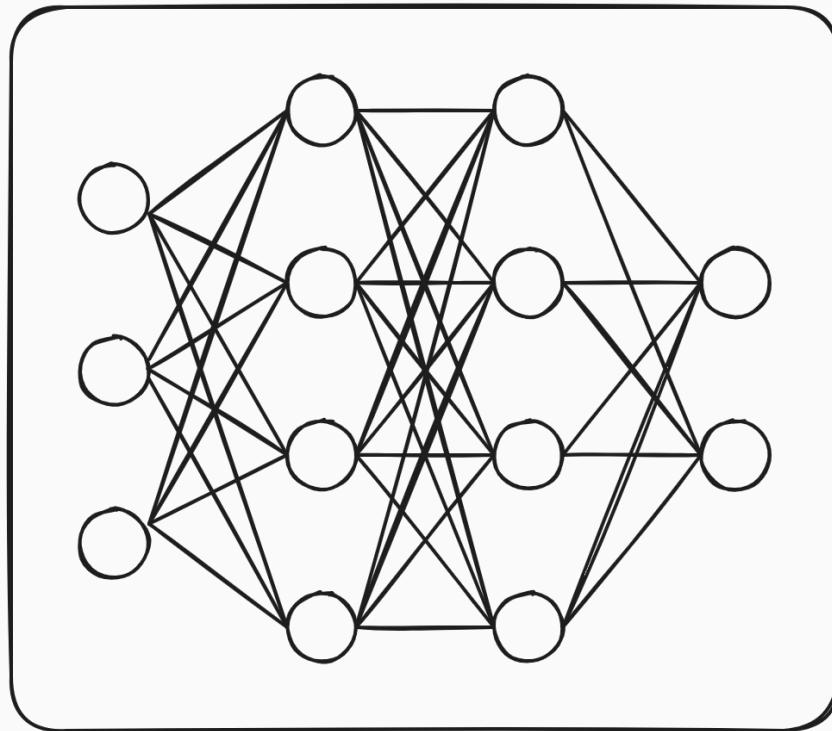




Stream Processing for Updates in Knowledge Base



# Machine Learning Baked In

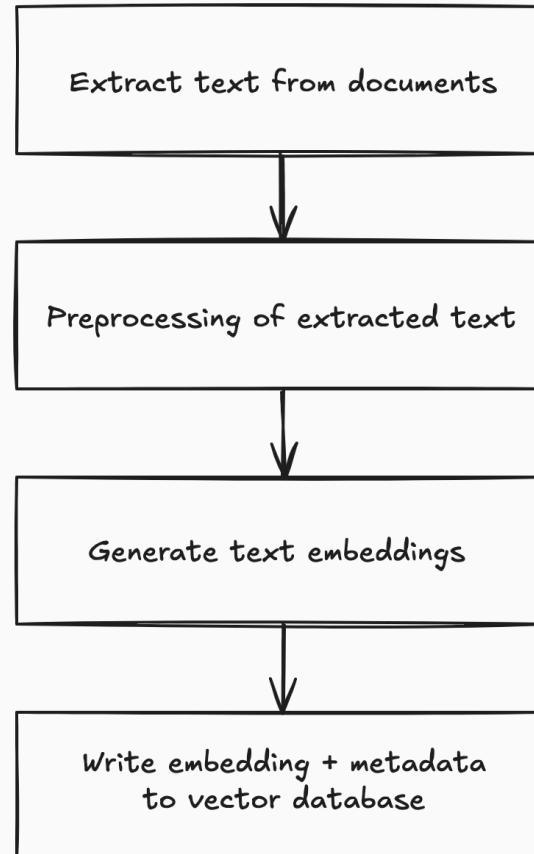


RunInference



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# High-Level Overview of RAG Ingestion Pipeline



# Step 1: Text Extraction

## Attention Is All You Need

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### Abstract

The dominant sequence transduction models are based on complex recurrent or convolutional neural networks that include an encoder and a decoder. The best performing models also connect the encoder and decoder through an attention mechanism. We propose a new simple network architecture, the Transformer, based solely on attention mechanisms, dispensing with recurrence and convolutions entirely. Experiments on two machine translation tasks show these models to be superior in quality while being more parallelizable and requiring significantly less time to train. Our model achieves 28.4 BLEU on the WMT 2014 English-to-German translation task, improving over the existing best results, including ensembles, by over 2 BLEU. On the WMT 2014 English-to-French translation task, our model establishes a new single-model state-of-the-art BLEU score of 41.8 after training for 3.5 days on eight GPUs, a small fraction of the training costs of the best models from the literature. We show that the Transformer generalizes well to other tasks by applying it successfully to English constituency parsing both with large and limited training data.



## Attention Is All You Need

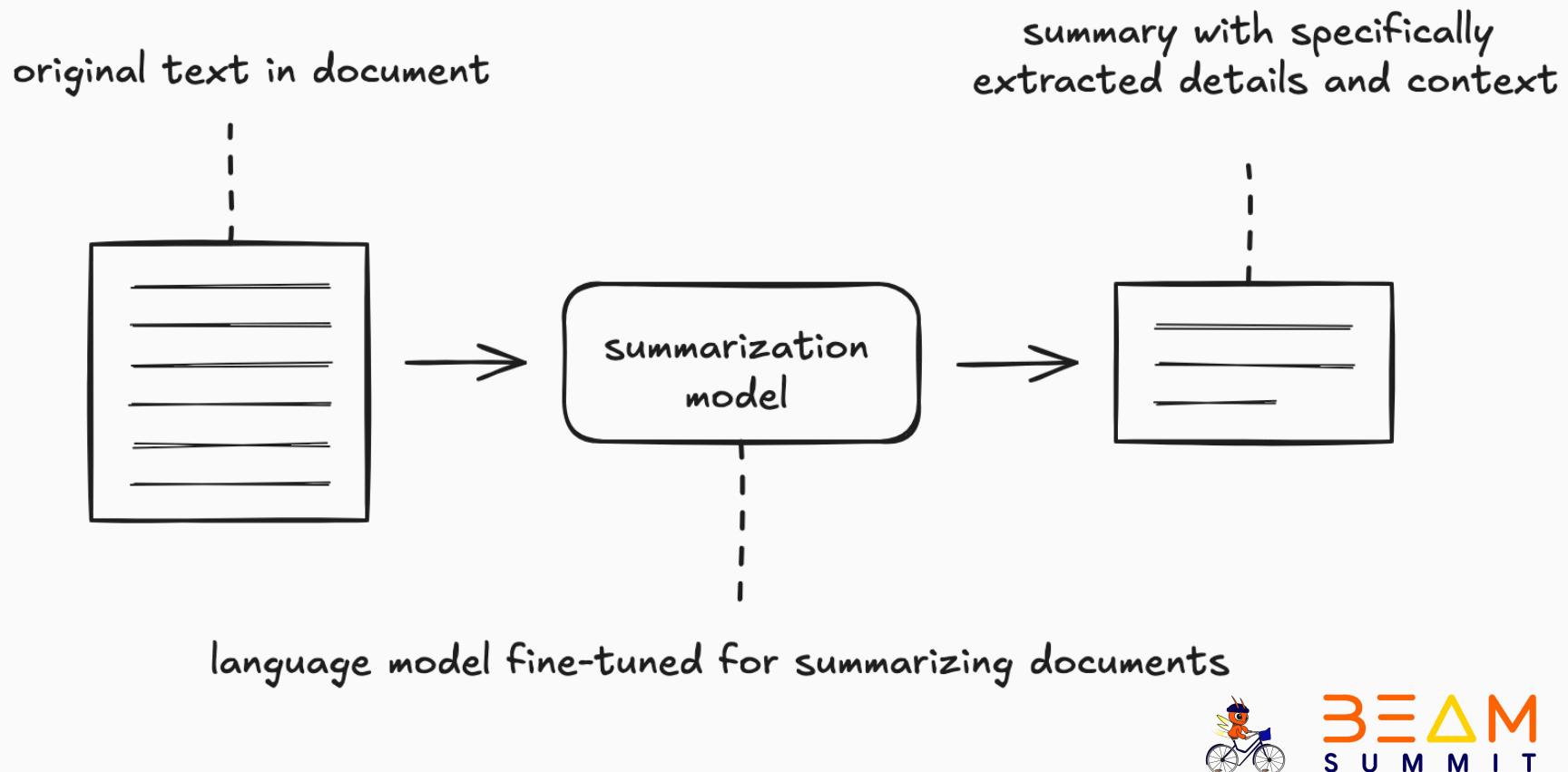
The dominant sequence transduction models are based on complex recurrent or convolutional neural networks that include an encoder and a decoder. The best performing models also connect the encoder and decoder through an attention mechanism. We propose a new simple network architecture, the Transformer, based solely on attention mechanisms, dispensing with recurrence and convolutions entirely. Experiments on two machine translation tasks show these models to be superior in quality while being more parallelizable and requiring significantly less time to train. Our model achieves 28.4 BLEU on the WMT 2014 English-to-German translation task, improving over the existing best results, including ensembles, by over 2 BLEU. On the WMT 2014 English-to-French translation task, our model establishes a new single-model state-of-the-art BLEU score of 41.8 after training for 3.5 days on eight GPUs, a small fraction of the training costs of the best models from the literature. We show that the Transformer generalizes well to other tasks by applying it successfully to English constituency parsing both with large and limited training data.



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```
class ExtractTextFromPDF(beam.DoFn):
    def process(self, element):
        try:
            with fitz.open(element) as doc:
                text = '\n'.join([page.get_text() for page in
doc])
            yield text
```

## Step 2: Preprocessing Text Data for Embedding

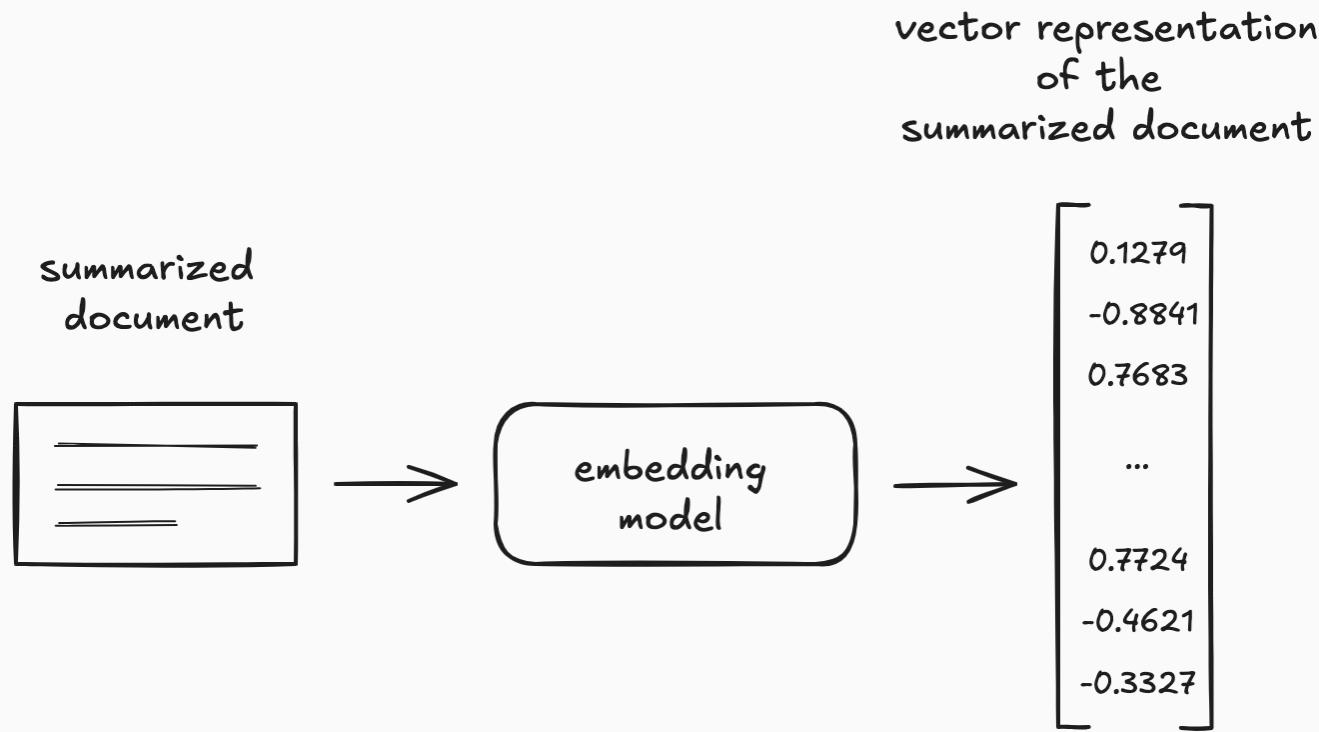


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```
class CohereSummarizationModelHandler(CohereModelHandler):
    ...
    def run_inference(self, batch: Sequence[Dict[str, Any]], model: cohere.Client,
                      inference_args: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None) -> Iterable[PredictionResult]:
        inference_args = {} if not inference_args else inference_args
        summaries = []
        for element in batch:
            text = element['text']
            # The Cohere summarization models do not support inputs smaller than 250 character
            if len(text) > 250:
                # Send the text to the summarization model, along with optionally configured parameters
                summary_response = model.summarize(text=text, **self.config)
                # Extract the summary from the response returned by the API
                summary = summary_response.summary
            else:
                # Texts shorter than 250 characters aren't summarized
                summary = text
            summaries.append(summary)

        # Add the summaries to the output dictionaries along the other blogs
        updated_list_of_dicts = [{**element, 'summary': summary} for element, summary in zip(batch, summaries)]
        # Return the output dictionaries as a batch of PredictionResult objects
        return [PredictionResult(x, y) for x, y in zip(batch, updated_list_of_dicts)]
```

## Step 3: Embedding the Summarized Documents



```
class CohereEmbeddingModelHandler(CohereModelHandler):
    ...

    def run_inference(self, batch: Sequence[Dict[str, Any]], model: cohere.Client,
                      inference_args: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None) ->
        Iterable[PredictionResult]:
        inference_args = {} if not inference_args else inference_args
        # Create a list of inputs that will be sent to the embedding model
        texts = [element[self.input_key] for element in batch]

        # Send the text to the embedding model, along with optionally configured parameters
        response = model.embed(texts=texts, **self.config)

        # Extract the embeddings from the response returned by the API
        embeddings = response.embeddings

        # Return a list of PredictionResult
        return [
            PredictionResult(example=element, inference=embedding)
            for element, embedding
            in zip(batch, embeddings)
        ]
```

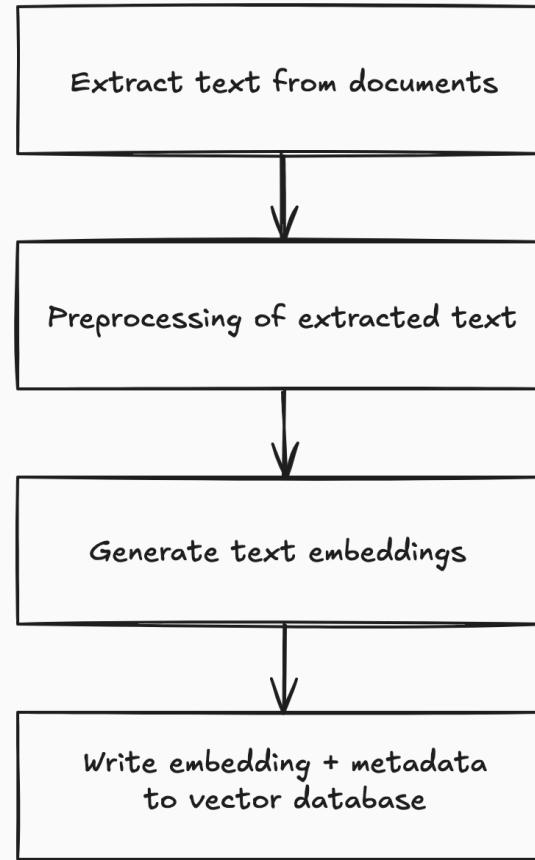
## Step 4: Writing to a Vector Database

original document	summary	ingestion timestamp	embedding
<doc 1>	<summarized doc 1>	24/08/2024 17:18	[0.267, 0.312, ... 0.972]
<doc 2>	<summarized doc 2>	24/08/2024 17:21	[0.358, 0.614, ... 0.587]
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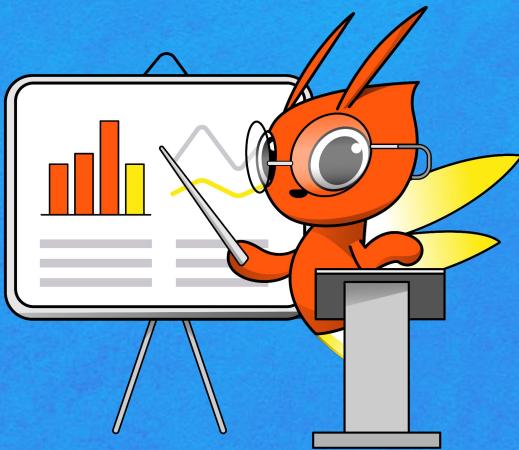
```
class StoreWeaviate(beam.DoFn):
    ...
    def process(self, prediction_results: List[PredictionResult],
               **kwargs):
        collection = self.weaviate_client.collections.get(self.collection)

        with collection.batch.dynamic() as batch:
            for prediction_result in prediction_results:
                batch.add_object(
                    properties=prediction_result.example,
                    vector=prediction_result.inference
                )
```



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# Things to Consider



Demand for LLMs



API Quota and Rate Limits  
+  
Availability of LLM APIs



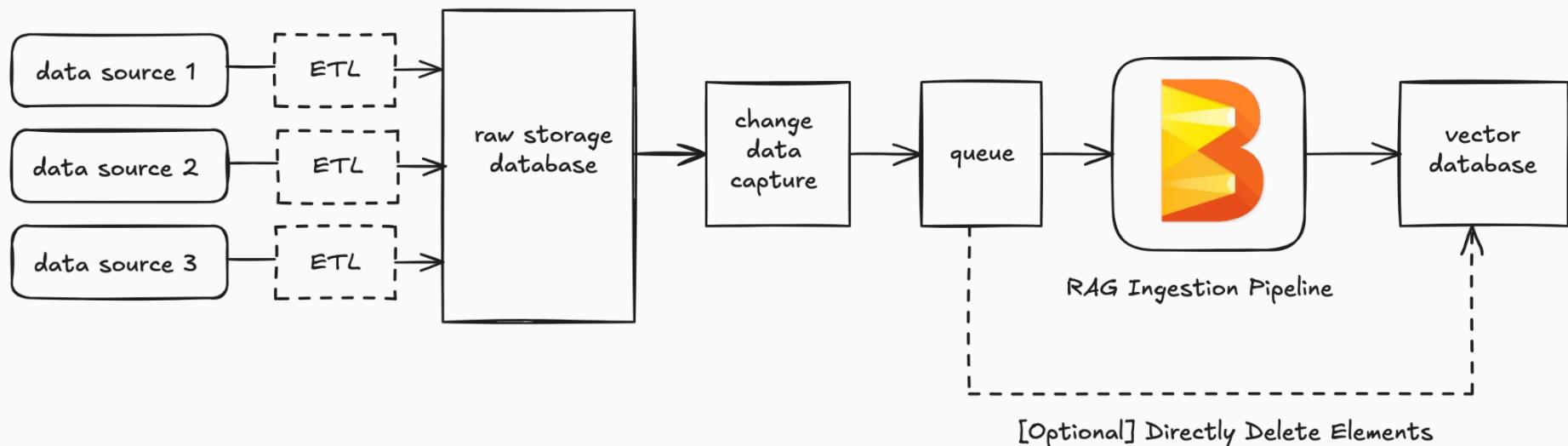
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# Bonus: Using the RAG Ingestion Pipeline in Production



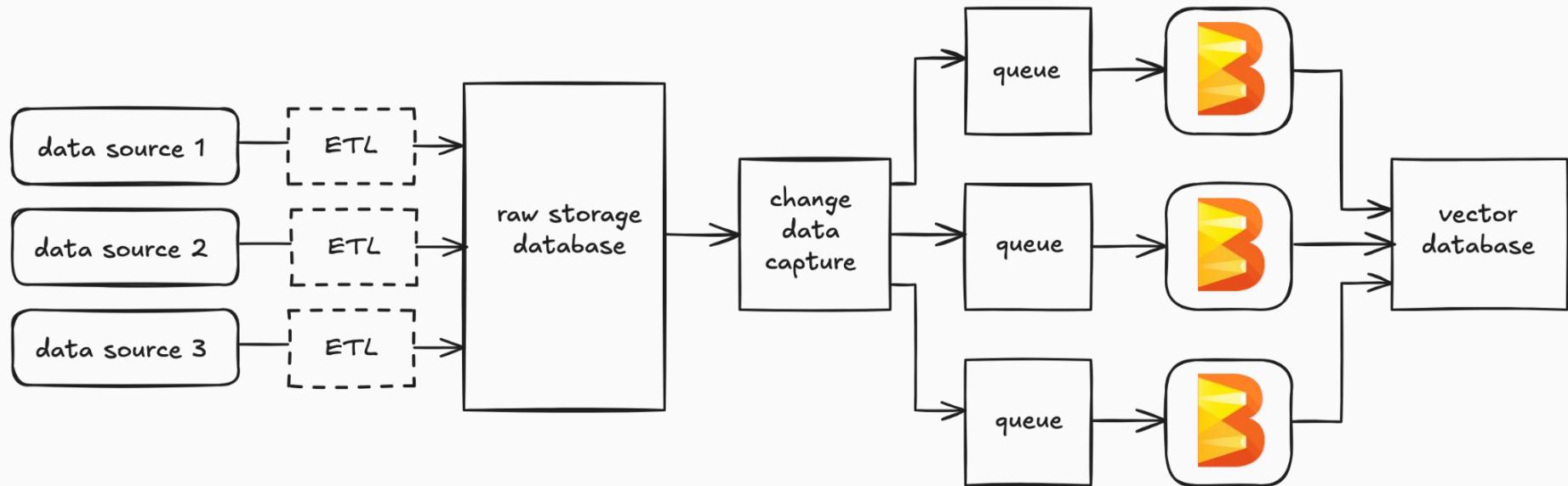
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# Real Time Data Ingestion: Change Data Capture Architecture



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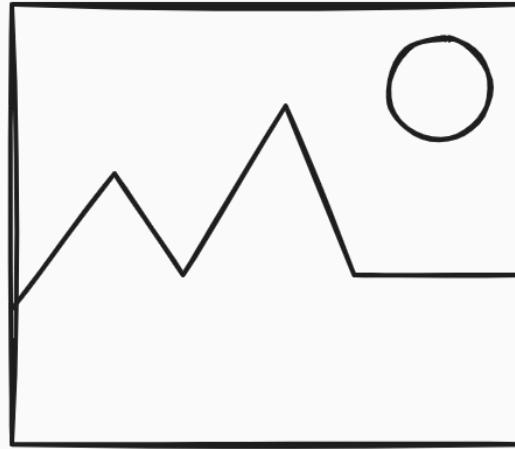
# Real Time Data Ingestion: Change Data Capture Architecture



# Future of RAG



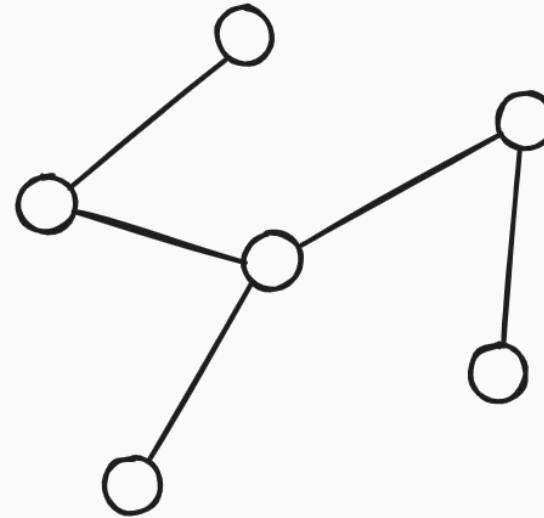
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MultiModal RAG: RAG using Images, Videos, ...



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Graph RAG: RAG using Knowledge Graphs

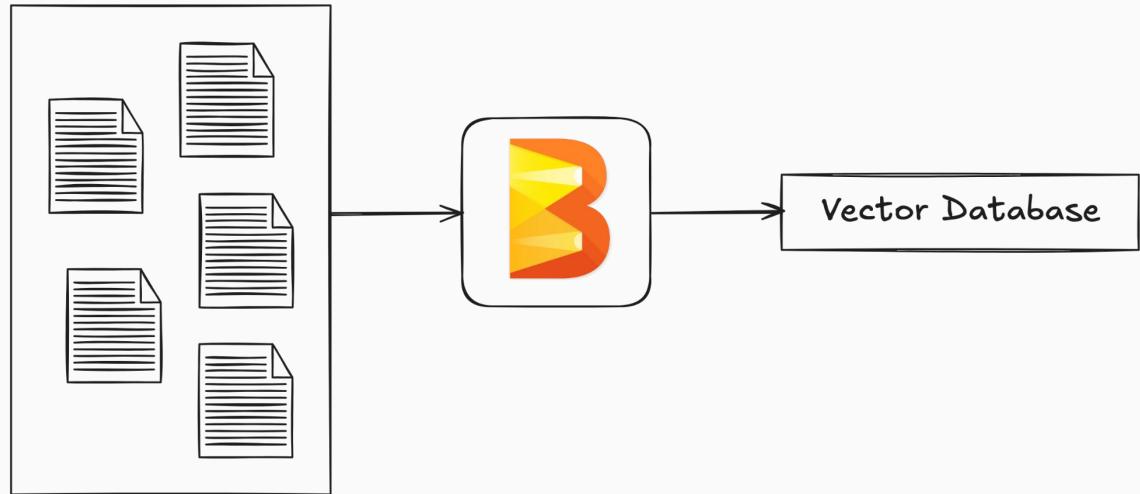


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# Conclusion



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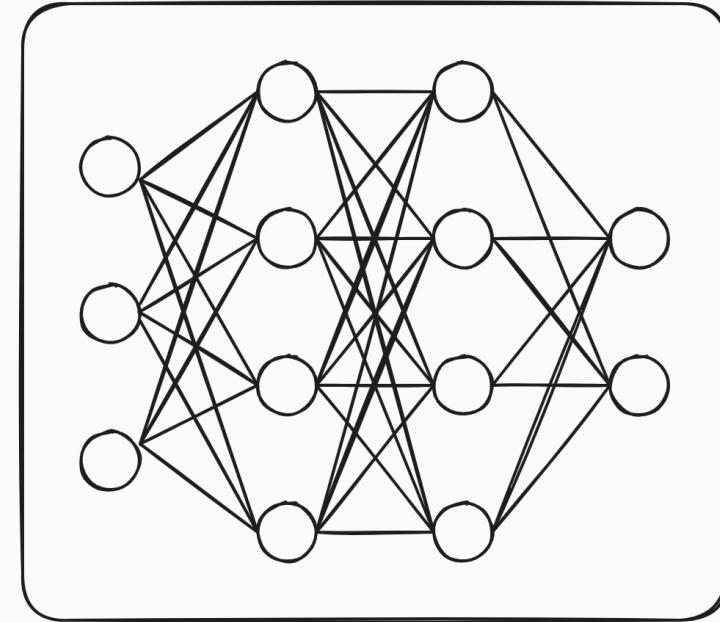
Batch Processing for Ingesting Existing Datasets to Knowledge Base

+

Stream Processing for Updates in Knowledge Base



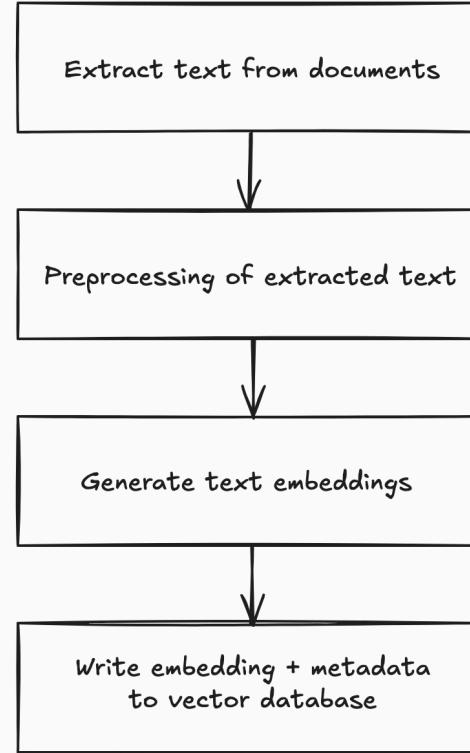
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RunInference SDK



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Flexibility to Create Different Transforms



BΞΔM  
S U M M I T

# Thank you!

Questions?

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<https://www.linkedin.com/in/konstantin-buschmeier/>

<https://www.ml6.eu/>



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