

100% COMPLETE

- RAG basics
- Practice 1: Foundational Text-Based RAG System
- RAG evaluation
- Practice 2: RAG Pipeline Evaluation
- RAG Advanced approaches
- Practice 3: Practice: Hybrid Search + Reranking
- Practice 4: Advanced RAG approaches
- Multimodal RAG
- Practice 5: Multimodal RAG (Phase 5.1 and 5.2)
- Practice 6: Multimodal RAG with ColPali-like approach

Module 10 of 10

Practice 6: Multimodal RAG with ColPali-like approach



Phase 6 - Multimodal RAG with ColPali-like approach

Objective: Explore and implement a more end-to-end multimodal RAG system, leveraging models like ColPali (or more recent equivalents like LLaVA, GPT-4V for querying, or specialized multimodal embedding models) to handle the direct processing of combined image and text data.

Tasks:

- 1

Visual Document Ingestion and Preprocessing:
 - Develop capabilities to ingest documents where layout and visual elements are key (e.g., PDFs).
 - Implement a process for converting document pages into images and segmenting these images into patches for detailed analysis.
- 2

Multimodal Embedding Generation:
 - Select and integrate a Vision Language Model (VLM) or a similar model architecture (e.g., PaliGemma, or custom combination) capable of generating contextualized embeddings from visual document patches, capturing both text and visual features.
 - Establish a pipeline for generating these multimodal embeddings and storing them in a vector database, including relevant metadata linking back to source document page and patch location.
- 3

Multimodal Retrieval System:
 - Adapt or implement a query embedding process suitable for matching against visual patch embeddings.
 - Develop and integrate a retrieval mechanism, such as a "late interaction" or "MaxSim" approach (similar to ColBERT/ColPali), to identify and rank the most relevant document page patches based on the user's query.
- 4

Contextual Generation with Visual Context:
 - Ensure the retrieved visual patches (or entire pages) are effectively provided as context to a multimodal LLM.
 - The generative LLM must be capable of interpreting and synthesizing information from both the textual query and the provided visual context to formulate answers.
- 5

Enhanced Source Attribution:
 - Implement features to visually indicate or reference the specific regions or patches within the source document that contributed to the generated answer, improving transparency.
- 6

Compare the results with previous pipeline.

Good job!

Next: Final Assessment ▶

In Progress 50%

Retrieval-Augmented Generation

- Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)
- Final Assessment

Course Tasks 0/1

Course Evaluation

