

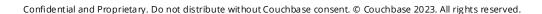
5교시.

Vector Search 개요, 실습

1 Al & Vector Search

2 Hybrid Search

Vector Search 실습 : RGB 모델

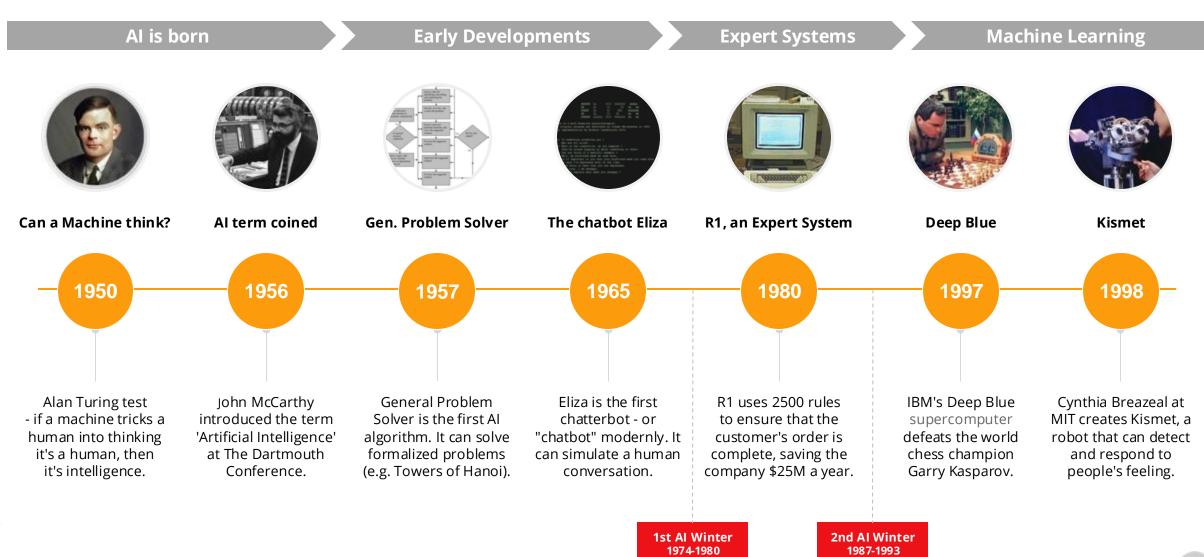




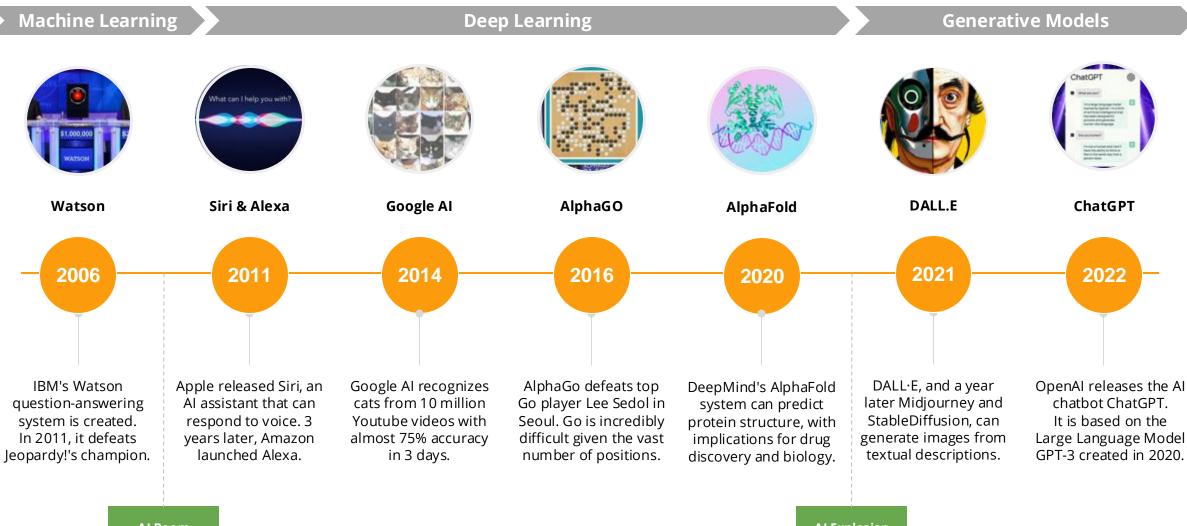
5-1. AI & Vector Search



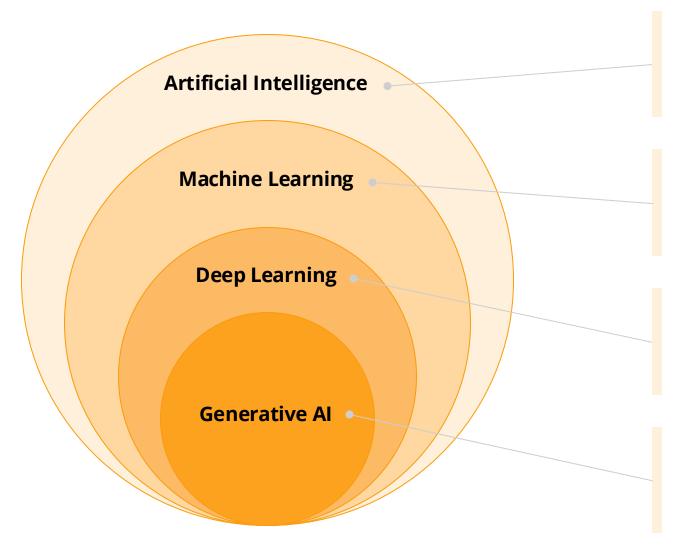
Key Milestones in the History of AI | 20th Century



Key Milestones in the History of AI | 21st Century



The Technology behind AI



Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Techniques that allows computers to emulate human behavior (e.g. learn, recognize patterns, solve complex problems).

Machine Learning (ML)

A subset of AI, using advanced algorithms to detect patterns in large data sets, allowing machines to learn and adapt for prediction or content generation use cases.

Deep Learning (DL)

A subset of ML, using multiple layers of artificial neural networks that simulate human brains for in-depth data processing.

Generative Al (GenAl)

A subset of DL, using models that generate content like text, images, or code based on provided input.

Powering Apps: A Combination of Predictive & Generative Al

Predictive AI

Outcomes and Insights driven by ML



- Predict Outcomes based on historical data
- Utilize ML algorithms for pattern recognition
- · Learns patterns and correlations from data
- Drives decision making and Future planning
- High ROI, trained on proprietary data
- Predictive Insights
- Dynamic Pricing
- Fraud Detection
- · Inventory Optimization

Generative Al

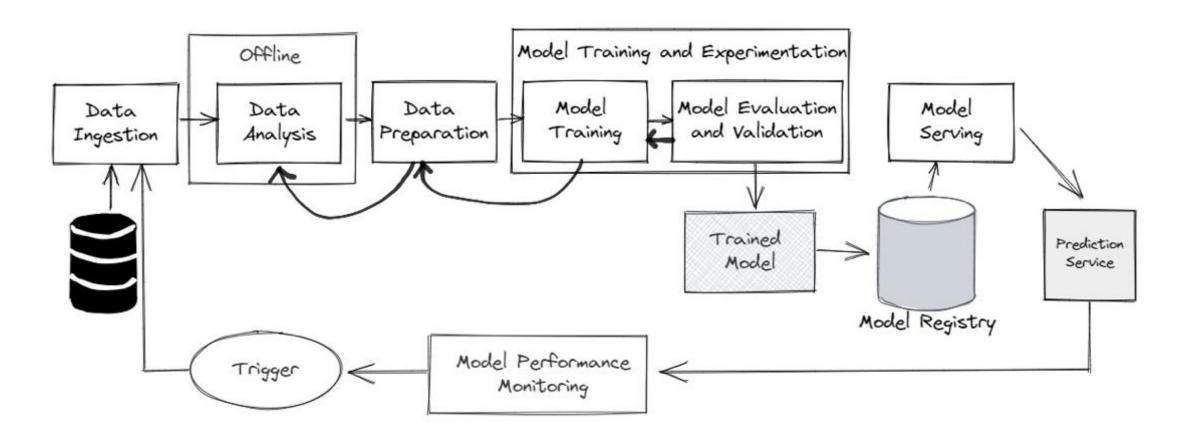
Generate Content and Experiences



- Generate or Synthesize content
- Needs large amounts of unlabeled data for training
- Generates new data probabilistically
- Fosters creativity, innovation
- Accelerates human productivity
- · Hyper-personalized experiences
- Contextualized content
- Chatbots and CoPilots
- · Synthetic data and Summarization

Model? Machine Learning Workflow

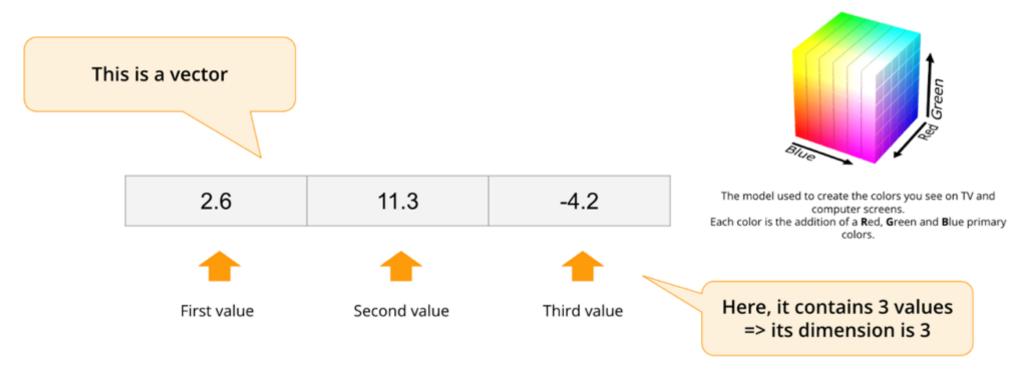
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출처: https://www.iguazio.com/blog/ml-workflows-what-can-you-automate/ https://cloud.google.com/architecture/mlops-continuous-delivery-and-automation-pipelines-in-machine-learning

What is a Vector

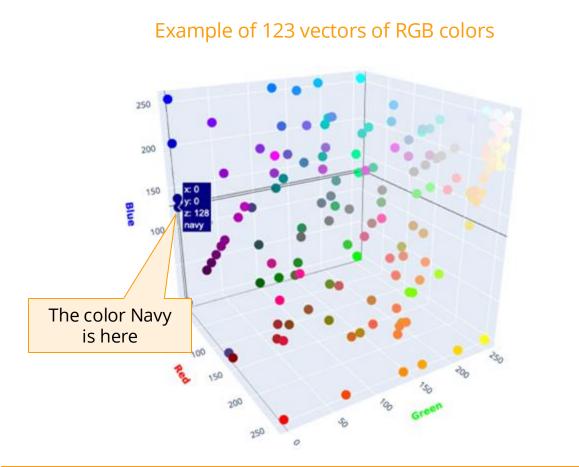
What is a Vector? | Basic RGB Example

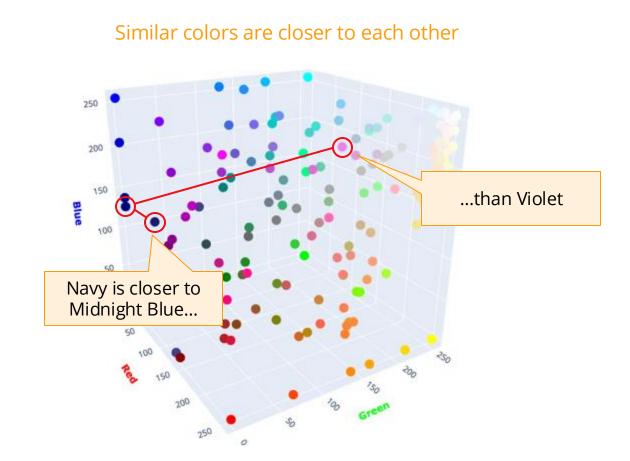


A Vector is a just an array of numerical values

The RGB model example

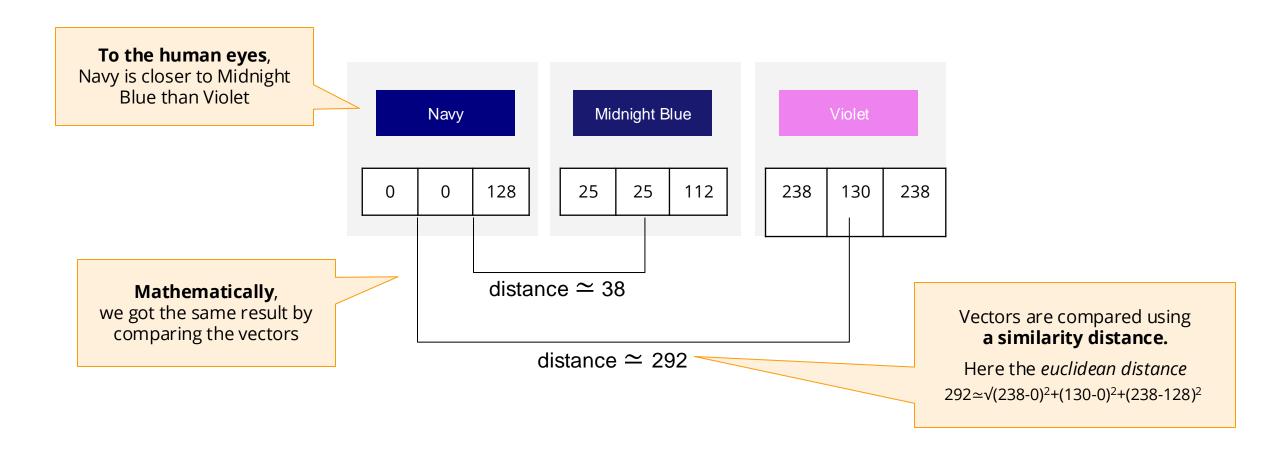
Vectors Similarity





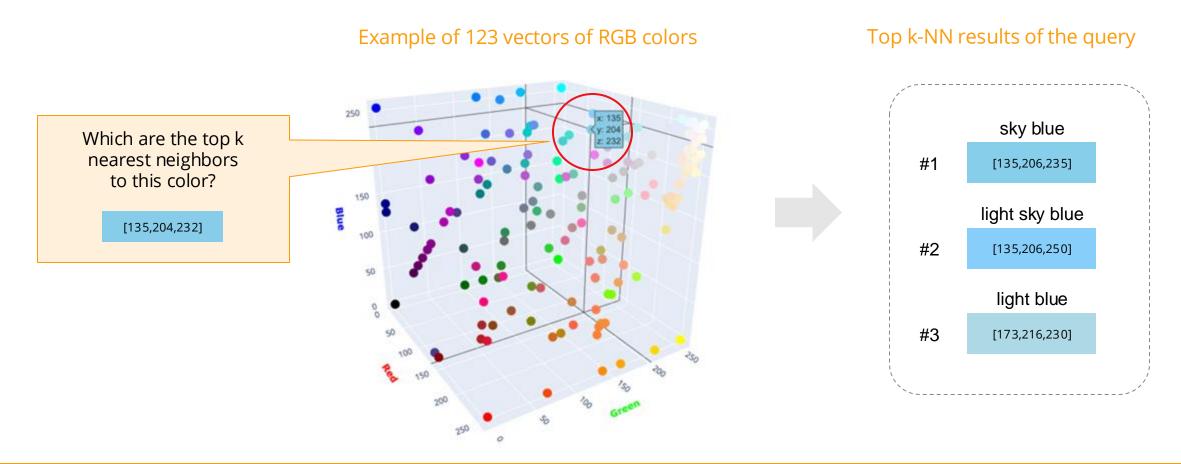
Vectors make it possible to translate **similarity** as perceived by humans to **proximity in a vector space**.

How does Similarity works



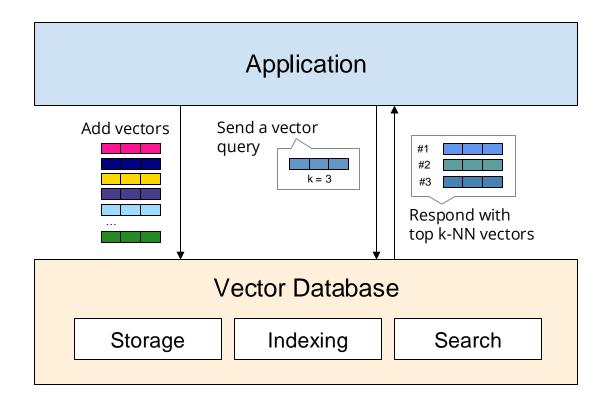
Vectors can easily be compared mathematically using a **similarity distance**

Similarity Search with K-NN (K-Nearest Neighbors)



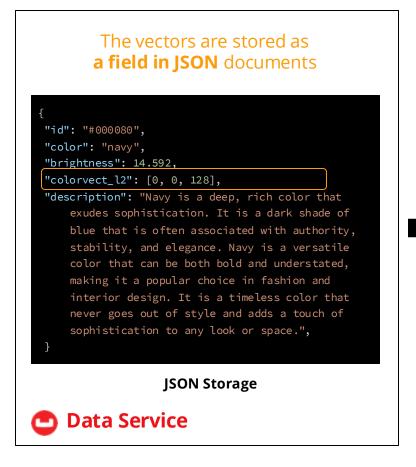
A similarity search is a query that **finds the k nearest neighbors to a vector**, as measured by a similarity metric

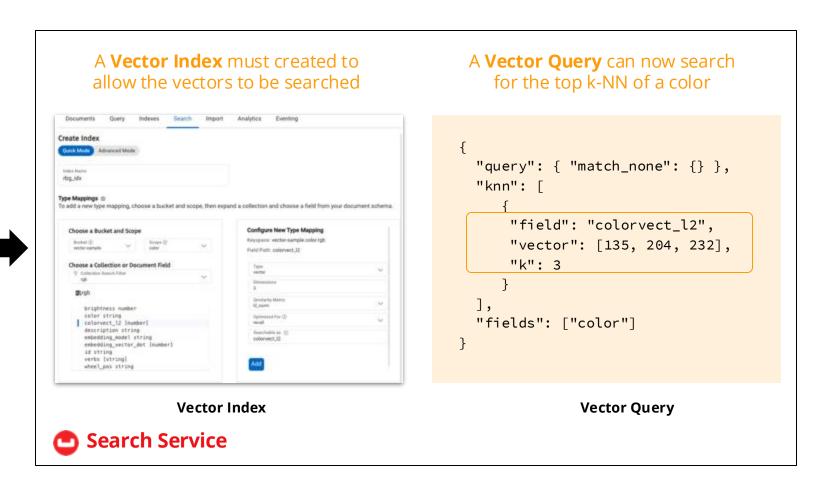
What is Vector Database



Vector databases provide the ability to store, index and search vectors using similarity search

Couchbase Vector Search





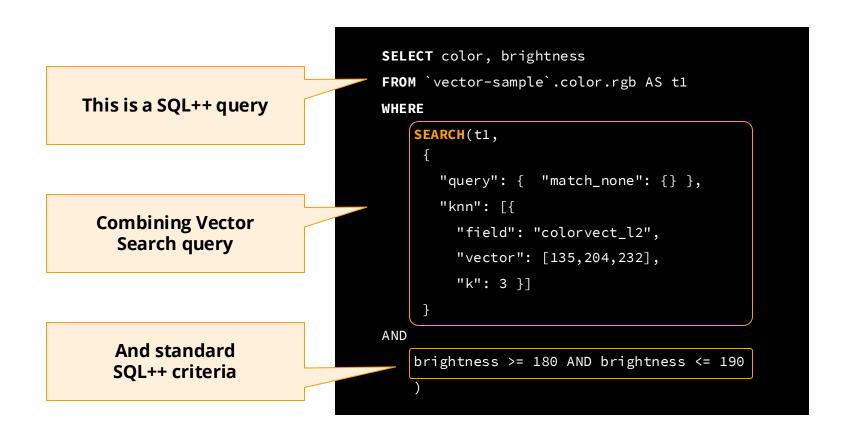
Couchbase uses the **Data Service to store vectors**, and the **Search Service to index and query vectors**

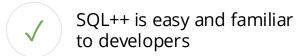


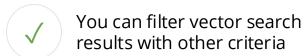
5-2. Hybrid Search



Hybrid SQL++ and Vector Search with Couchbase



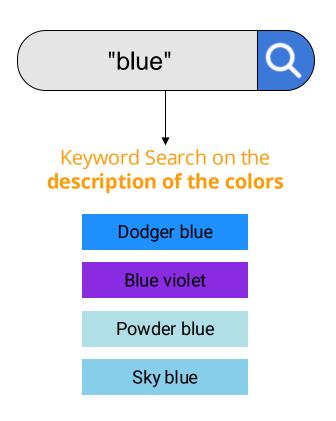


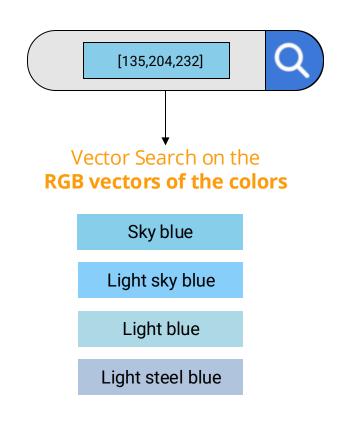




Couchbase can run hybrid SQL++ and Vector Search queries to facilitate application development

Comparison between Keyword Search and Vector Search



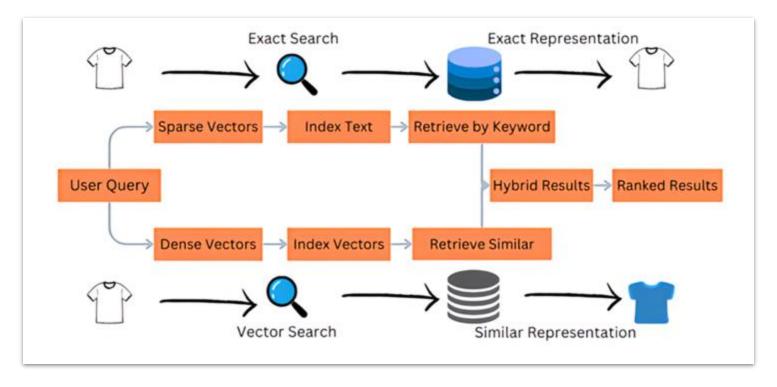


A Keyword search looks for **terms** that match

A Vector search looks for **similarity**

Hybrid Search to get the best of both worlds

Hybrid Search Architecture



Hybrid Search with Couchbase

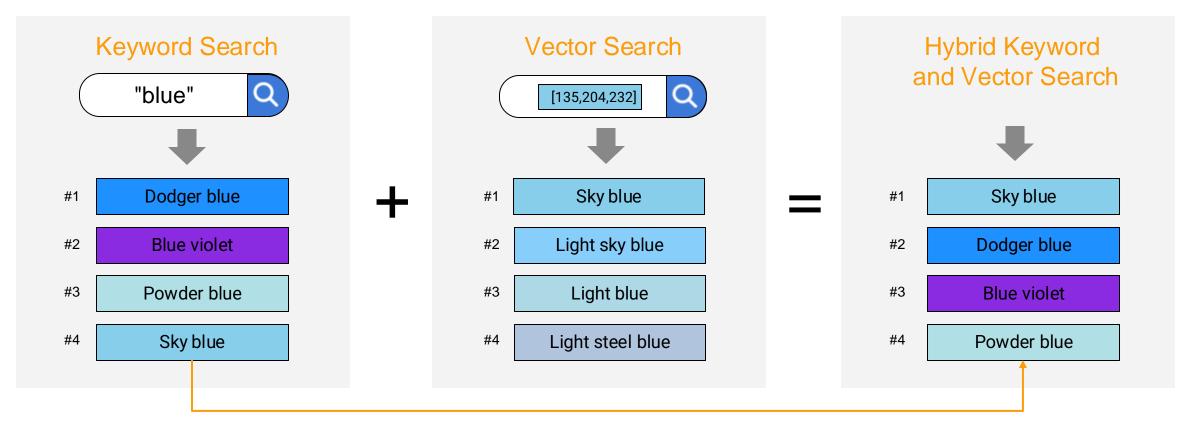
```
{
   "query": {
     "match": "blue",
     "field": "description"
   },

"knn": [
   {
     "field": "colorvect_l2",
     "vector": [135,204,232],
     "k": 4
   }
   ],

"fields": ["color","description"],
   "size": 4
   }
}
Results
to return
```

Vector search in conjunction with traditional Keyword search delivers the most complete and relevant results

Hybrid Keyword and Vector Search Example



Results are reordered (aka. reranking)

Results from the Keyword search are **boosted** if they appear in the Vector Search results



5-3. Vector Search 실습: RGB



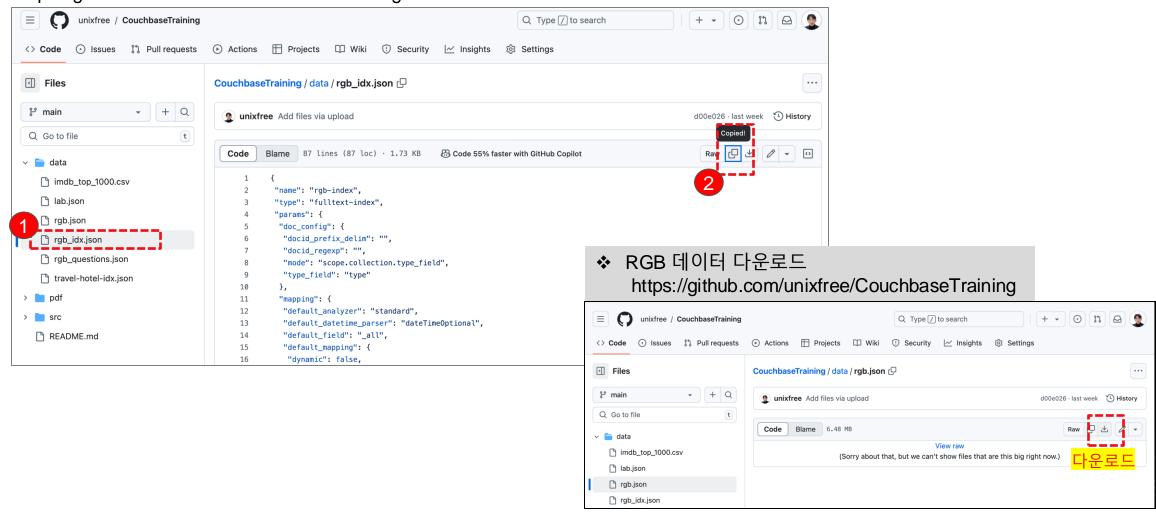
실습

| | 실습 항목 | 상세 실습 내용 | 기타 | |
|---|-------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1 | Scope, Collection 생성 | 1. travel-sample 버킷에 2. color Scope 생성 3. rgb Collection 생성 | travel-sample > color > rgb | |
| 2 | Data Import | 1. Github에 있는 json 파일을 내 노트 북으로 다운로드 https://github.com/unixfree/Couchbase Training/blob/main/data/rgb.json 2. Couchbase Document 페이지 이동. 3. Import 선택 4. Import 수행, Document ID 는 id 로 지정 | Dashboard Select File to Import Select | |
| 3 | 검색 Index 생성 | • 21페이지에서 24페이지 참고하여 인덱스 생성 https://github.com/unixfree/CouchbaseTraining/blob/main/data/rgb_idx.json | | |
| 4 | Vector Search 수행 | • 26페이지에서 31페이지 참고하여 벡터 검색 수행 | | |
| 5 | 검색 Index 수정 | • 32페이지에서 33페이지 참고하여 벡터 검색 수행 | | |
| 6 | Vector Search 수행 | • 34페이지에서 38페이지 참고하여 벡터 검색 수행 | | |

실습 > Inverted Index 생성

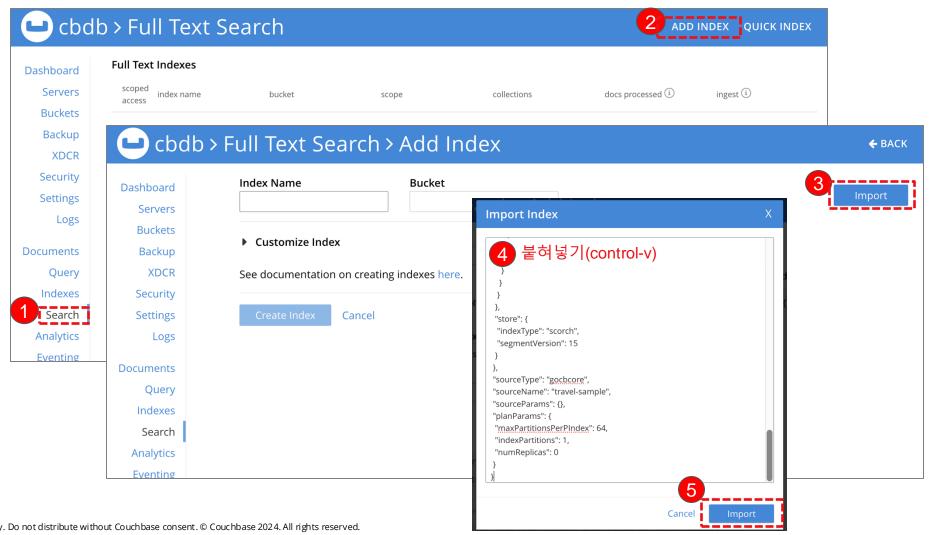
1. 인덱스 설정 파일 복사

https://github.com/unixfree/CouchbaseTraining



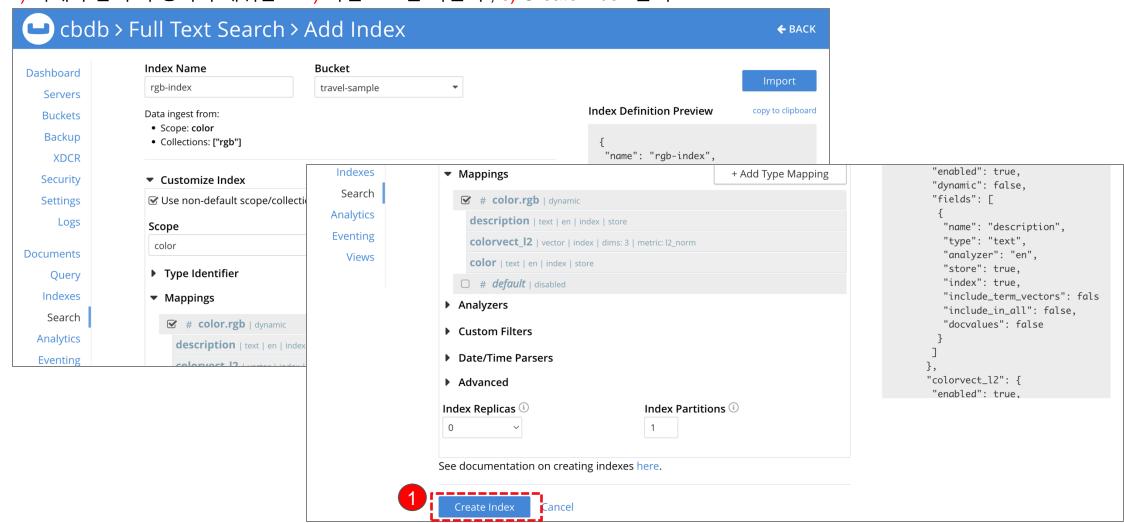
실습 > Inverted Index 생성 (계속)

- 2. 인덱스 설정 파일 Import로 인덱스 생성
 - 1) Search > 2) ADD INDEX > 3) Import > 4) 붙여넣기(control-v) > 5) Import



실습 > Inverted Index 생성 (계속)

- 2. 인덱스 설정 파일 Import로 인덱스 생성
 - 1) 아래와 같이 각 항목이 채워짐 > 2) 화면 스크롤 다운 후, 3) Create Index 클릭



실습 > Inverted Index 생성 (계속)

2. 인덱스 설정이 완료. 인덱스가 만들어 지면 아래와 같이 화면(UI)가 보임.

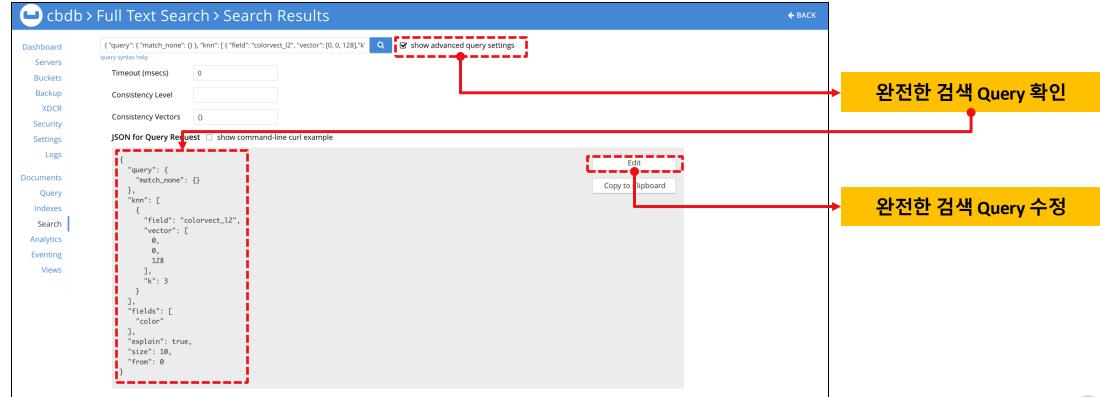
cbdb > Full Text Search ADD INDEX QUICK INDEX Full Text Indexes Dashboard scoped Servers docs processed (i) ingest (i) index name bucket collections **Buckets** rgb 153 rgb-index travel-sample color Backup 검색어나, 검색 인덱스 확인/수정 Query 입력창 Security ▶ Show index definition JSON Settings 인덱스 삭제 Logs ▶ Search Index Stats **Documents** travel-hotel-idx travel-sample inventory hotel 917 idle Query Indexes 10 🔻 Search **Analytics** + Add Alias **Full Text Aliases Eventing**

실습 > color.rgb 데이터 설명

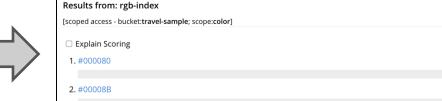
```
"id": "#000080",
"color": "navy",
"brightness": 14.592,
"verbs": ["deep", "rich", "sophisticated"],
"colorvect 12": [0, 0, 128],
"description": "Navy is a deep, rich color that exudes sophistication. It is
  a dark shade of blue that is often associated with authority, stability,
  and elegance. Navy is a versatile color that can be both bold and
  understated, making it a popular choice in fashion and interior design. It
  is a timeless color that never goes out of style and adds a touch of
  sophistication to any look or space.",
"embedding model": "text-embedding-ada-002-v2",
"embedding vector dot": [
  0.0021118249278515577,
  -0.005944395903497934,
  ... 1533 omitted for space
  -0.018224267289042473
"wheel pos": "other"
```

- o id: the hex code of the color
- o color: the name of the color
- brightness: a calculation of the brightness to the human eye
- o colorvect_l2: vector based on the RGB color
- o **description**: a text describing the color
- embedding_model: the model used to encode the embedding_vector_dot vector
- embedding_vector_dot : vector based on the field "description" encoded via the textembedding-ada-002 OpenAI model
- o **verbs**: list of qualifiers

```
{
"query": { "match_none": {} },
"knn": [
{ "field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [0, 0, 128],"k": 3 }
],
"fields": ["color"]
}
```



```
{
    "query": { "match_none": {} },
    "knn": [
    { "field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [0, 0, 128],"k": 3 }
    ]
    }
```



{ "query": { "match_none": {} }, "knn": [{ "field": "colorvect_l2", "vect | Q

query syntax help

3. #191970

```
{
    "query": { "match_none": {} },
    "knn": [
    { "field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [0, 0, 128],"k": 3 }
],
    "fields": ["color"]
}
```



```
{ "query": { "match_none": {} }, "knn": [ { "field": "colorvect_l2", "vect Q

    show advanced query settings

query syntax help
Results from: rgb-index
[scoped access - bucket:travel-sample; scope:color]
                                                                                                                   3 results (<1ms server-side)

    Explain Scoring

 1. #000080
                                                                                                                  [3.4028234663852886e+38]
      color
       o navy
 2. #00008B
                                                                                                                     [0.008264462809917356]
      color
       o dark blue
 3. #191970
                                                                                                                   [0.0006640106241699867]
      color

    midnight blue
```

show advanced query settings

3 results (2ms server-side)

[3.4028234663852886e+38]

[0.0006640106241699867]

• 유사도에 따른 결과 수 지정: 3

```
{
"query": {"match_none": {}},
"knn": [ {"field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [0,0,64], "k": 3}],
"fields": ["color"]
}
```



• 유사도에 따른 결과 수 지정 : 153

```
{
"query": {"match_none": {}},
"knn": [ {"field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [0,0,64], "k": 153}],
"fields": ["color"]
}
```





```
{ "query": { "match_none": {} }, "knn": [ { "field": "colorvect_l2 Q

    show advanced query settings

query syntax help
Results from: rgb-index
[scoped access - bucket:travel-sample; scope:color]
                                                                                                                 153 results (4ms server-side)

    Explain Scoring

 1. #191970

    midnight blue

 2. #000080
      color
       navy
 3. #000000
                                                                                                                          [0.000244140625]
      color
       black
```

• 없는 벡터 값

```
{
"query": {"match_none": {}},
"knn": [
{"field": "colorvect_l2","vector": [1.241999836687228,-
8.105597595174153,-9.030840590925482],
"k": 3} ],
"fields": ["color"]
}
```

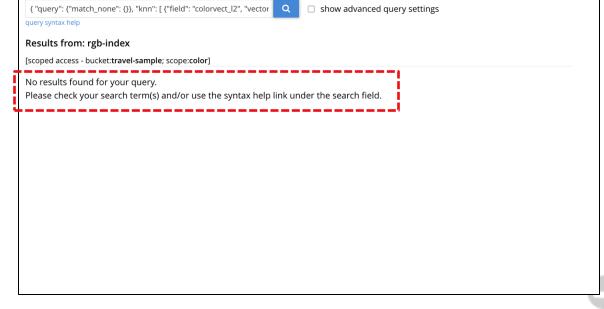


• 벡터 차원(dimension)이 다를 때

```
{
   "query": {"match_none": {}},
   "knn": [
   {"field": "colorvect_l2",
   "vector": [0,64],
   "k": 3} ],
   "fields": ["color"]
   }
```







• OR 조건

```
{
"query": {"match_none": {}},
"knn": [
{ "field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [0, 0, 128], "k": 3 },
{ "field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [0, 0, 64], "k": 3 }
],
"fields": ["color"]
}
```

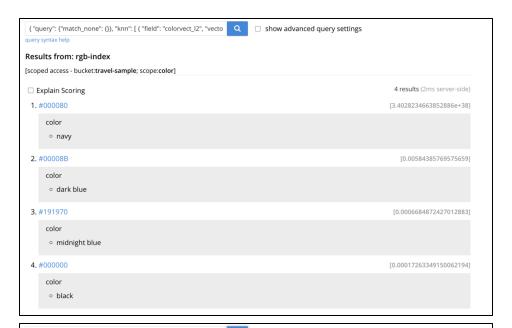


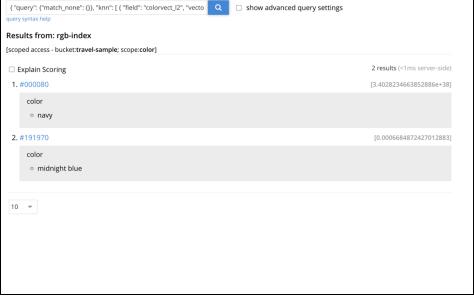
• AND 조건

```
{
"query": {"match_none": {}},
"knn": [
{ "field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [0, 0, 128], "k": 3},
{ "field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [0, 0, 64], "k": 3}],

"knn_operator": "and",
"fields": ["color"]
}
```







• Boost 조건

❖ 1보다 작으면, 가중치 감소시키고, 1보다 크면 가중치 증가시킴

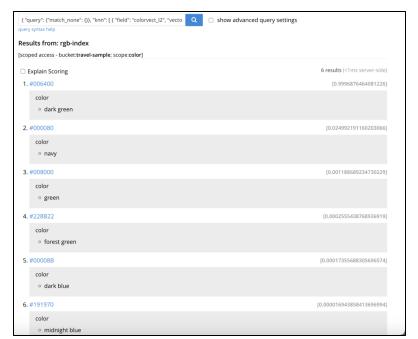
```
{
"query": {"match_none": {}},
"knn": [
{ "field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [0, 0, 127], "k":3, "boost": 0.1},
{ "field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [0, 99, 0], "k":3, "boost": 4.0}
],
"fields": ["color"]
}
```

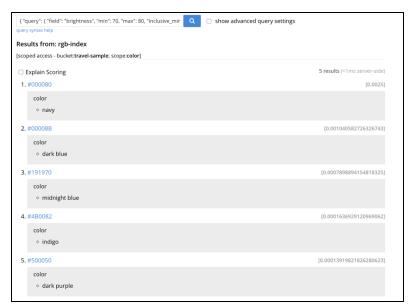


Hybrid Search 조건

```
{
    "query": {
        "field": "brightness", "min": 70, "max": 80,
        "inclusive_min": false, "inclusive_max": true },
    "knn": [ {"field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [0.0, 0.0, 108.0], "k": 5} ],
    "fields": ["color", "brightness"],
    "size": 5
}
```

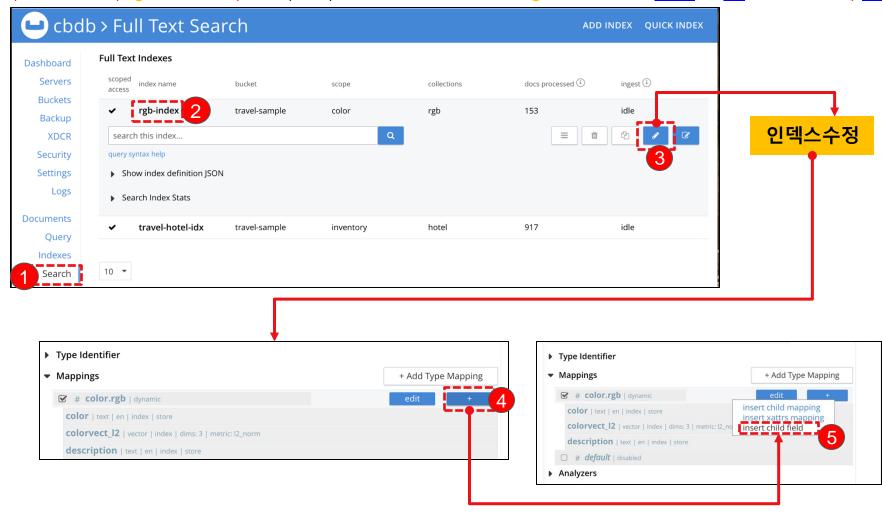






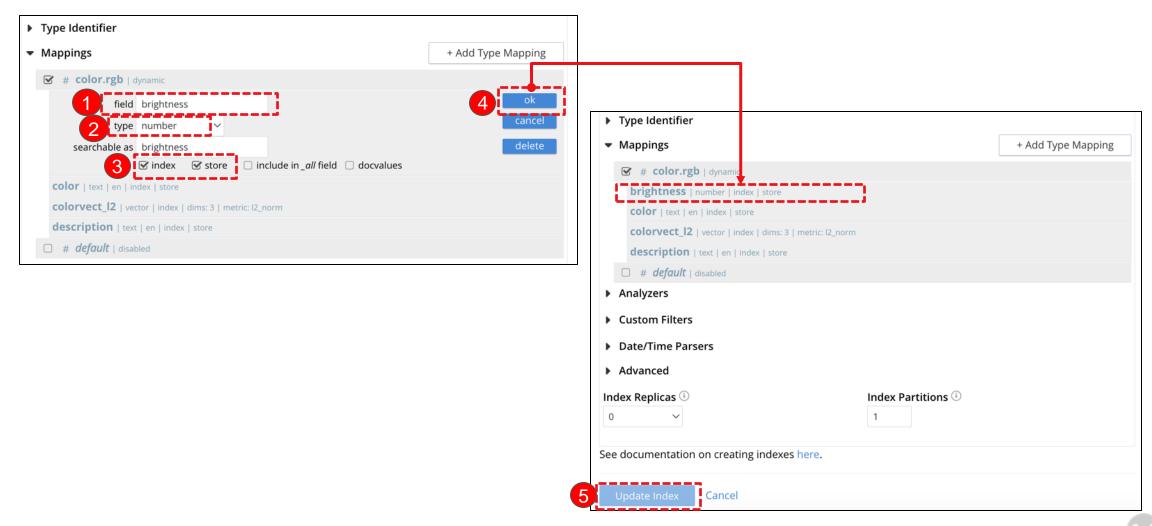
실습 > 인덱스 변경

- 1. 인덱스 설정 파일 Import로 인덱스 생성
 - 1) Search > 2) rgb-index > 3) 수정(연필) 클릭 > 마우스를 color.rgb로 이동하면 edit 와 + 가 나타남, 4) +를 선택, 5) insert child field 선택



실습 > 인덱스 변경

- 2. 새로운 필드에 대한 인덱스 추가
 - 1) field 에 brightness 입력 > 2) type을 number 선택 3) index, store 선택, 4) ok 를 선택, 5) Update index 를 클릭

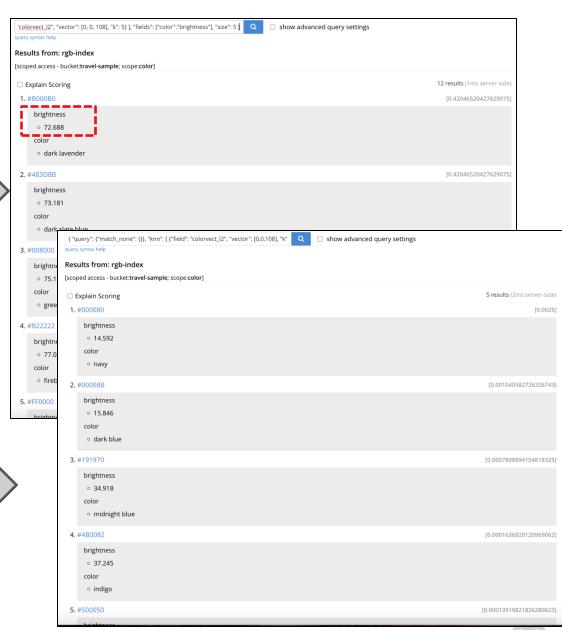


• Hybrid Search, 결과 출력 변경

```
{
"query": {
    "field": "brightness", "min": 70, "max": 80,
    "inclusive_min": false, "inclusive_max": true },
"knn": [ {"field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [0, 0, 108], "k": 5} ],
"fields": ["color","brightness"],
"size": 5
}
```

Vector Search, 결과 출력 변경

```
{
"query": {"match_none": {}},
"knn": [ {"field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [0,0,108], "k": 5} ],
"fields": ["color","brightness"]
}
```



• Hybrid Search, 결과 출력 변경

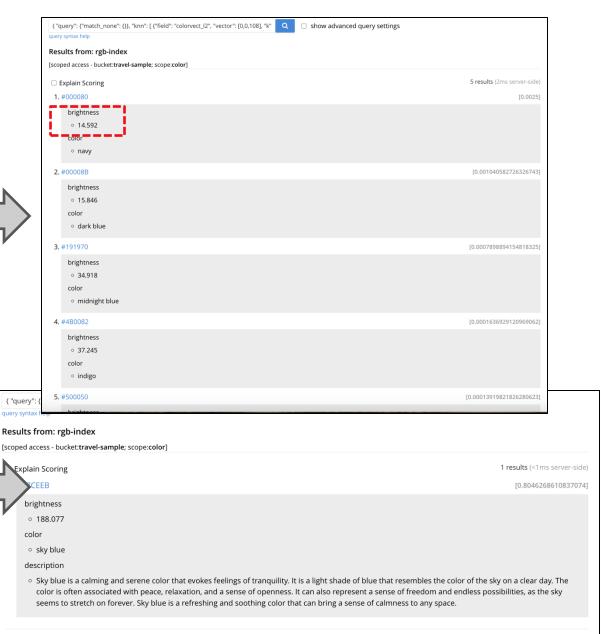
```
{
"query": {
"field": "brightness", "min": 10, "max": 20,
"inclusive_min": false, "inclusive_max": true },
"knn": [ {"field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [0.0, 0.0, 108.0], "k": 5} ],
"fields": ["color","brightness"],
"size": 5
}
```

• Hybrid Search, 결과 출력 변경

```
{
"query": {"match": "freedom","field": "description"},

"fields": ["color","brightness","description"],

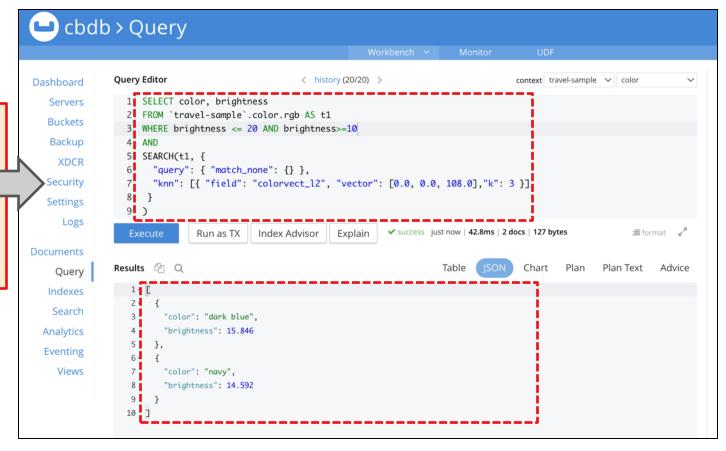
"size": 4
}
```



실습 > SQL++ Hybrid Query (RGB)

• Hybrid Search, 결과 출력 변경

```
SELECT color, brightness
FROM `travel-sample`.color.rgb AS t1
WHERE brightness <= 20 AND brightness>=10
AND
SEARCH(t1, {
  "query": { "match_none": {} },
  "knn": [{ "field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [0.0, 0.0, 108.0],"k": 3 }]
}
)
```



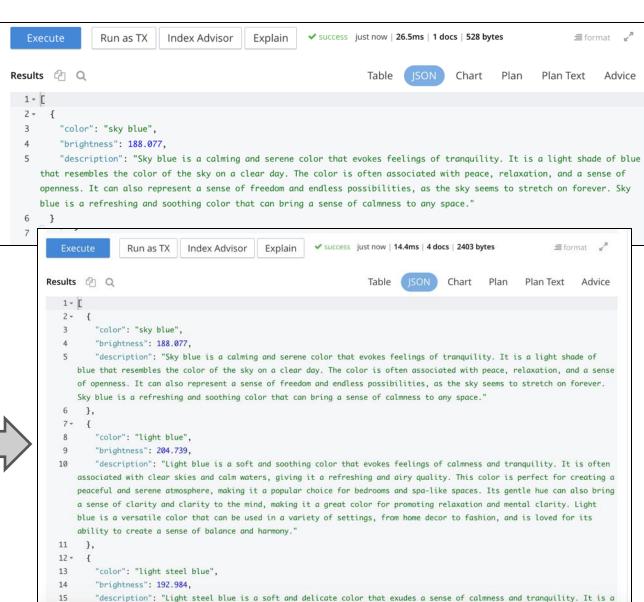
실습 > SQL++ Hybrid Query (RGB)

• Hybrid Search, 결과 출력 변경

```
SELECT color, brightness, description
FROM `travel-sample`.color.rgb AS t1
WHERE
SEARCH(t1, {
"query": {"match": "freedom", "field": "description"},
"fields": ["color", "description"], "size": 4}
)
```

Hybrid Search, 결과 출력 변경

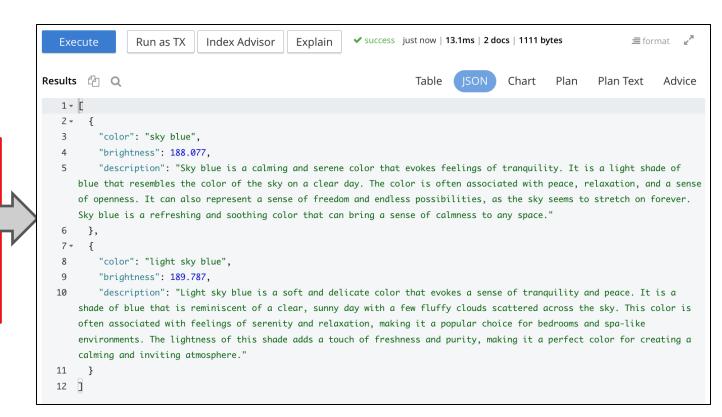
```
SELECT color, brightness, description
FROM `travel-sample`.color.rgb AS t1
WHERE
SEARCH(t1, {
"query": {"match": "freedom", "field": "description"},
"knn": [ { "field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [135,204,232], "k": 4} ],
"fields": ["color", "description"], "size": 4}
)
```



실습 > SQL++ Hybrid Query (RGB)

• Hybrid Search, 결과 출력 변경

```
SELECT color, brightness, description
FROM `travel-sample`.color.rgb AS t1
WHERE brightness >= 180 AND brightness <= 190
AND
SEARCH(t1, {
  "query": {"match": "freedom", "field": "description"},
   "knn": [ { "field": "colorvect_l2", "vector": [135,204,232], "k": 4} ],
  "fields": ["color", "description"], "size": 4}
)
```





수고하셨습니다.

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cloud.couchbase.com



