

Databases in the AI Trenches

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As a follow up to the presentation, *Postgres and the Artificial Intelligence Landscape*, this talk covers explains recent AI developments like generative AI and RAG.

<https://momjian.us/presentations>



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Postgres and the Artificial Intelligence Landscape

My previous talk, *Postgres and the Artificial Intelligence Landscape* covered:

- What is artificial intelligence?
- Machine learning and deep learning
- Machine learning demo and examples
- Why use a database?

Outline

1. AI explosion
2. Hyper-dimensional vectors
3. Training text embeddings
4. Semantic/vector search
5. Transformers
6. Generative AI
7. Retrieval-augmented generation (RAG)
8. Deployment options
9. Conclusion

1. AI Explosion

OpenAI's ChatGPT was released on November 30, 2022. From ChatGPT4:

The release of ChatGPT was important because it made advanced AI accessible to the public, enabling natural, human-like conversations. It became a tool for boosting productivity, creativity, and learning. Additionally, it sparked ethical discussions about AI's societal impact and set the stage for future AI applications across industries.

The best video series about generative AI is at https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLZHQObOWTQDNU6R1_67000Dx_ZCJB-3pi.

Discriminative/Predictive AI

Before OpenAI's GPT-3, most public AI was discriminative:

- Classification, e.g., fraudulent credit card charges, image recognition,
- Recommendations, e.g., web pages, videos
- Predictive, e.g., trends
- Language translation

<https://www.turing.com/kb/generative-models-vs-discriminative-models-for-deep-learning>
<https://solutionshub.epam.com/blog/post/generative-ai-vs-predictive-ai>

Generative AI

OpenAI revolutionized the public's perception of what was possible with AI by releasing ChatGPT (for text) and Dall-E (for images) which showed the AI creation of *content*.

Generative AI Use Cases

- Text
 - chatbots
 - semantic/vector search
 - summarization
 - language translation
- Image/audio/video creation and search
- Software
 - code creation
 - code analysis
 - data analysis
 - programming language conversion *
 - natural language interface for tasks previously requiring specialized software

<https://www.turing.com/resources/generative-ai-applications>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zjkBMFhNj_g

* <https://www.codeconvert.ai/>

Discriminative and Generative AI Compared

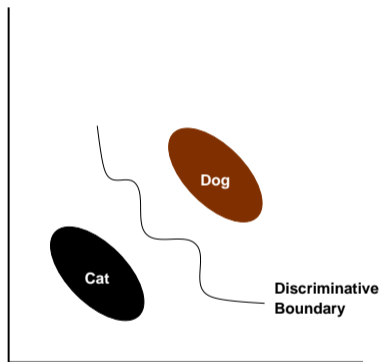
Discriminative	Generative
supervised learning requires training data with known outcomes	outcomes determined from massive training data
often problem-domain specific	usually general
output is a determination/prediction	output is new content

Discriminative unsupervised learning is similar to generative because it does not include known outcomes.

Discriminative and Generative AI Compared

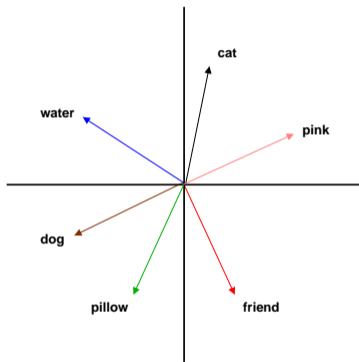
A generative algorithm models how the data was "generated", so you ask it "what's the likelihood this or that class generated this instance?" and pick the one with the better probability. A discriminative algorithm uses the data to create a decision boundary, so you ask it "what side of the decision boundary is this instance on?" So it doesn't create a model of how the data was generated, it makes a model of what it thinks the boundary between classes looks like. – Anthony, Pittsburgh

Discriminative Boundary



They focus on boundaries between groups.

Generative Vectors



The color of the arrows is meant to represent an aspect of the word, or an aspect of how the word appeared in the training data. It focuses on relationships between items.

2. Hyper-Dimensional Vectors: Math

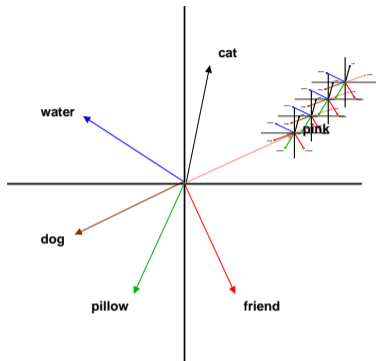
Mathematics allows the representation of concepts that can't be represented in the real world:

- Numbers greater than the number of atoms in the universe (10^{80})
- Infinity (∞)
- Function derivatives calculate slopes using infinitesimally small adjustments
- Function integration involves the infinite sum of infinitesimally small areas

Mathematics allows concepts to be represented in multiple forms. For example, vectors can be thought of as representing the:

- Physical world
- Computer science arrays
- Abstract representations

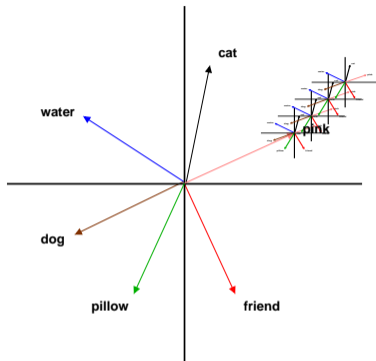
Hyper-Dimensional Vectors



Mathematics allows vectors in dimensions beyond the three-dimensional world to be used for AI. This is a two-dimensional image represents 10 dimensions. ChatGPT3's text embedding vectors can use 1024 to 12288 dimensions, meaning the image above would require 100-1,200 times more nesting.

<https://community.openai.com/t/what-version-of-gpt-is-text-embedding-ada-002-based-on/404462>

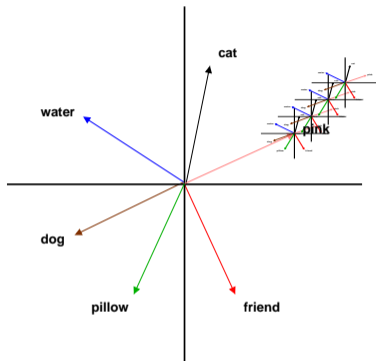
Hyper-Dimensional Vector Range



Each axis is typically a 4-byte floating point number. With 1k-12k dimensions, that yields a total range of 10^{9k} to 10^{118k} values, *far* more than the number of atoms in the universe. (Even if we use only 4-byte floats between ± 1 , and adjusting the the limited use of bits by floating point numbers, the minimum range is still 10^{8k} .)

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/7744016/how-many-distinct-values-can-be-stored-in-floating-point-formats>

Hyper-Dimensional Vector Magnitude



Notice that each vector has the same length or magnitude.

<https://postgresml.org/docs/open-source/pgml/guides/embeddings/vector-normalization>
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/10002918/what-is-the-need-for-normalizing-a-vector>

3. Training Text Embeddings

To train generative AI:

1. Create vectors

- one for each English word/token (30-50k)
 - words can be added automatically
 - tokenizers can also be made up by letter combinations (byte-pair based, ideal for rare words and proper nouns)
- assign each vector the same fixed length/magnitude (normalized vectors)
- assign each vector a random direction in the 1k-12k dimensional space

2. Adjust the direction of vectors using a massive number of training documents (e.g., word2vec) by either:

- for each word, adjust its vector to be closer to the vectors of surrounding words, e.g., bag of words
- for each word, adjust the vectors of surrounding words to be closer its vector, e.g., skip-gram

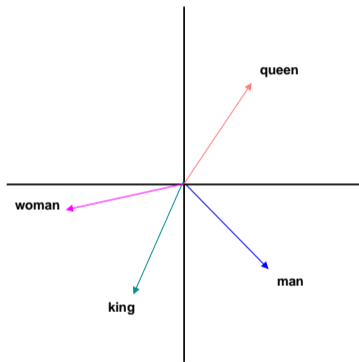
<https://neptune.ai/blog/vectorization-techniques-in-nlp-guide>

<https://jalamar.github.io/illustrated-word2vec/>

<https://neptune.ai/blog/vectorization-techniques-in-nlp-guide>

<https://medium.com/@aidant0001/unraveling-the-magic-of-word-embeddings-1f6fac66c647>

Text Embeddings with Random Directions



<https://stackoverflow.blog/2023/11/09/an-intuitive-introduction-to-text-embeddings/>

Training Example

For the training text:

The king was a tall man.

we move each **red** word closer to the **blue** words, or the blue words closer to the red word (depending on the training method):

1. **The** king was a tall man.
2. The **king** was a tall man.
3. The king **was** a tall man.
4. The king was **a** tall man.
5. The king was a **tall** man.
6. The king was a tall **man**.

Training Example

For the training text:

The king was a tall man. The queen was a beautiful woman. They sat together in the throne room of the castle.

we have:

- “king” getting closer to “man”
- “tall” getting closer to “man” and “king”
- “queen” getting closer to “woman”
- “beautiful” getting closer to “woman” and “queen”
- “throne” getting closer to “castle”
- “king”, “man”, “queen”, “woman” getting closer to “throne” and “castle” (spans sentences)

Training Example

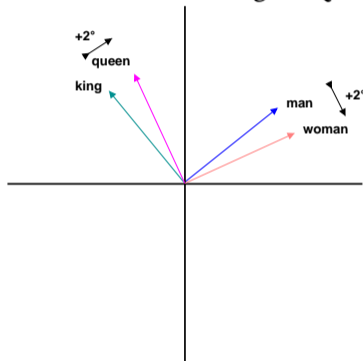
- phrases and minor words also move closer to each other, e.g.
 - “The” is closer to “king”
 - “throne” is closer to “room”
 - “throne” and “room” are closer to “castle”

Consider there are 1-12 thousand dimensions, so moving words closer in one dimension might not affect closeness in other dimensions.

Text Embeddings with Learned Directions

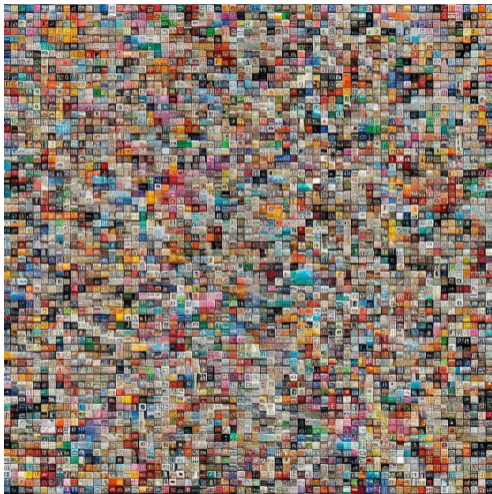
King - Man + Woman = Queen

Woman - Man + King = Queen



<https://jalammar.github.io/illustrated-word2vec/>
<https://www.elastic.co/search-labs/blog/generative-ai-transformers-explained>

Text Embeddings



4. Semantic/Vector Search

Postgres has supported full text/phrase search since 2003, but that only finds base/stemmed words. It has no concept of synonyms (except those explicitly configured) or word relationships. As you can imagine from our previous slides, semantic/vector search promises much richer search capabilities. Full text/phrase search is better for precise queries and handles proper nouns better. It is possible to use a hybrid search which combines full text/phrase search and semantic/vectors search.

<https://blog.meilisearch.com/full-text-search-vs-vector-search/>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P5VpaUyh8Iw>

Semantic/Vector Search Setup

1. Download a pre-trained text embedding, or create your own
2. Choose a chunk size (sentence, paragraph, section, page, document)
3. Find text embedding vectors of all words (or byte pairs) in the chunk
4. Average the vectors
5. Store them in the database along with the chunk

<https://qdrant.tech/articles/what-is-rag-in-ai/>

<https://zilliz.com/learn/guide-to-chunking-strategies-for-rag>

<https://ragaboutit.com/the-definitive-guide-to-document-chunking-for-ai-applications/>

Semantic/Vector Search

1. Find text embedding vectors of all words in the query
2. Average the vectors
3. Search for the closest (nearest neighbor) vectors in the database and return their chunks

Search Setup Example

Assume you wish to index this document using semantic/vector search:

The king was a tall man. The queen was a beautiful woman. They sat together in the throne room of the castle.

If you choose a chunk size of sentences, you will store and index:

1. The king was a tall man. (average 6 vectors)
2. The queen was a beautiful woman. (average 6 vectors)
3. They sat together in the throne room of the castle. (average 10 vectors)

Search Example

A search of:

Who is the king?

will find the text embedding vectors of the query words, average them, and find the closest (nearest neighbor) stored vector which is this chunk:

The king was a tall man.

Example: Install pgvector

```
CREATE EXTENSION IF NOT EXISTS vector;
```

Pgvector can be found at <https://github.com/pgvector/pgvector>. All queries in this presentation can be downloaded from <https://momjian.us/main/writings/pgsql/trenches.sql>.

Create Table to Store Documents and Vectors

```
CREATE TABLE document (  
  id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  content TEXT NOT NULL  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE document_embedding (  
  id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,  
  -- ChatGPT4's text embedding vectors have 1536 dimensions  
  embedding vector(1536) NOT NULL  
);
```

Example based on the URL at the bottom right.

Populate Document Table

```
INSERT INTO document (content) VALUES
  ('The king is a tall man.'),
  ('The queen is a beautiful woman.'),
  ('They sit together in the throne room of the castle.');
```

-- It is performant to create HNSW indexes on empty tables, unlike IVFFlat.

```
CREATE INDEX document_embedding_embedding_idx ON document_embedding
  USING hnsw (embedding vector_12_ops);
```

Populate Text Embedding

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

""" Add document embeddings to the vector search table """

import os
import sys
from openai import OpenAI
import psycopg

if len(sys.argv) != 1:
    print("Usage: " + os.path.basename(__file__), file=sys.stderr)
    sys.exit(1)

# Get OpenAI API key
client = OpenAI(api_key=os.getenv("OPENAI_API_KEY"))

# Specify the embedding model
MODEL_ID = "text-embedding-ada-002"
```


Populate Text Embedding

```
# Connect to the database
conn = psycopg.connect("host=localhost port=5432 dbname=ai user=postgres")

# Fetch documents
cur = conn.cursor()
cur.execute("SELECT id, content FROM document")

# Create embeddings for each document and store in the database
for doc_id, doc_content in cur.fetchall():
    embedding = (
        client.embeddings.create(input=doc_content, model=MODEL_ID).data[0].embedding
    )
    cur.execute(
        """
INSERT INTO document_embedding (id, embedding)
VALUES (%s, %s);""",
        (doc_id, embedding),
    )

# Commit and close the database connection
conn.commit()
conn.close()
```

Embeddings Stored

```
-- show embeddings for documents
```

```
SELECT content,  
       substring(embedding::text, 1, 30) AS embedding  
FROM document JOIN document_embedding USING (id);
```

content	embedding
The king is a tall man.	[0.004228712,-0.0132633485,0.0
The queen is a beautiful woman.	[-0.006298352,0.008259722,-0.0
They sit together in the throne room of the castle.	[0.01191413,-0.03098976,-0.010

```
-- each dimension is four bytes (float4)
```

```
SELECT pg_column_size(embedding),  
       pg_column_size(embedding) / 1536 AS bytes_per_dim  
FROM document_embedding;
```

pg_column_size	bytes_per_dim
6148	4
6148	4
6148	4

Query Text Embedding

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

""" Perform vector search of documents """

import os
import sys
from openai import OpenAI
import psycpg

if len(sys.argv) != 2:
    print("Usage: " + os.path.basename(__file__) + " search_string", file=sys.stderr)
    sys.exit(1)

# Get the user query
search = sys.argv[1]

# Get OpenAI API key
client = OpenAI(api_key=os.getenv("OPENAI_API_KEY"))

# Specify the embedding model
MODEL_ID = "text-embedding-ada-002"
```

Query Text Embedding

```
# Get embedding for the user query
embedding = client.embeddings.create(input=search, model=MODEL_ID).data[0].embedding

# Connect to the database
conn = psycopg.connect("host=localhost port=5432 dbname=ai user=postgres")

# Fetch documents in order of their vector search similarity to the user query
cur = conn.cursor()
cur.execute(
    """
SELECT content, embedding <-> %s::vector
FROM document JOIN document_embedding USING (id)
ORDER BY 2;""",
    (embedding,),
)

# Output documents ordered by similarity
for doc_content, distance in cur.fetchall():
    print(f"{doc_content:<52} {distance}")

# Commit and close the database connection
conn.commit()
conn.close()
```

Query Examples

-- *This is matching a word, so it could have been done with full text search.*

Who is the king?

The king is a tall man.

0.6235435682429836

The queen is a beautiful woman.

0.6943989871300065

They sit together in the throne room of the castle. 0.7003168615080256

-- *same*

Who is tall?

The king is a tall man.

0.6273594902980766

They sit together in the throne room of the castle. 0.6957198032305553

The queen is a beautiful woman. 0.7227548068086962

Query Examples

-- *The vector for "short" is near "tall".*

Who is short?

The king is a tall man.

0.6878928016051950

The queen is a beautiful woman.

0.7552441994053801

They sit together in the throne room of the castle. 0.7593614930258540

-- *The vector for "pretty" is near "beautiful".*

Who is pretty?

The queen is a beautiful woman.

0.6579895352151753

They sit together in the throne room of the castle. 0.7473554877225373

The king is a tall man. 0.7480856783292117

-- *The vector for "palace" is near "castle".*

Who is in the palace?

They sit together in the throne room of the castle. 0.5872522481044645

The king is a tall man. 0.6646927703591086

The queen is a beautiful woman. 0.6908769898680150

-- *The vector for "chair" is near "sit".*

Where is the chair?

They sit together in the throne room of the castle. 0.6865519576029434

The king is a tall man. 0.7417508497217221

The queen is a beautiful woman. 0.7578119887517404

5. Transformers

Transformers allow the embedding vectors just shown and attention blocks to generate output. While images and videos can also be created, this presentation will focus on text generation. How is this done?

1. Load the first attention block with the text embedding vectors of the words used in the user query
2. Adjust vectors to be closer to previous words/vectors
3. Repeat step 2 several times
4. Find the word closest to the last vector, and use it as the first output word
5. Repeat step 2 and later to get successive words

<https://medium.com/@RobinVetsch/nlp-from-word-embedding-to-transformers-76ae124e6281>
<https://medium.com/@b.terryjack/deep-learning-the-transformer-9ae5e9c5a190>

Attention Block Details

- Shown are self-attention blocks
 - only previous vectors affect current vectors, not later ones
 - used to generate new words
 - translation uses cross-attention blocks where later vectors can also affect earlier ones
- While the following slides show attention block 1 in seven steps, attention blocks do vector calculations in parallel as matrix multiplication
 - GPUs are very efficient at matrix multiplication
 - internally uses a query/key/value process

<https://sebastianraschka.com/blog/2023/self-attention-from-scratch.html>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4naXLhVfeho>

<https://stats.stackexchange.com/questions/421935/what-exactly-are-keys-queries-and-values-in-attention-mechanisms>

Attention Block Details

- While text embedding vectors can be thousands of dimensions, attention blocks usually use one-tenth the number of dimensions
 - GPT-3 uses 96 attention blocks with 128-dimension vectors
- Shown is zero-shot learning
 - some models use single or multi-shot learning, e.g., “The capital of Spain is Madrid.” is prepended to the user query
- Not shown
 - word positions are numbered in the attention vectors
 - sentence endings are also encoded; this is shown as “?”
 - used for sentence construction

<https://aigrowthguys.com/zero-shot-vs-multi-shot-prompting-prompt-engineering/>
<https://datascience.stackexchange.com/questions/118273/specifics-about-chatgpts-architecture>

Current Attention Block Vectors

1. “What”
2. “is”
3. “the”
4. “capital”
5. “of”
6. “France”
7. “?”

Adjust the Second Vector

Attention Block 1, Step 2

What	is	the	capital	of	France	?		
Vectors								



Adjust second vector to be closer to the first vector

Current Attention Block Vectors

1. “What”
2. “What” “is”
3. “the”
4. “capital”
5. “of”
6. “France”
7. “?”

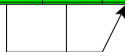
Matrix Mask Prevents Adjustments from Later Words/Vectors

Words	What	is	the	capital	of	France	?
What	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
is	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
the	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
capital	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
of	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Adjust Vector 3

Attention Block 1, Step 3

What	is	the	capital	of	France	?		
Vectors								



Adjust third vector to be closer the previous two.

Current Attention Block Vectors

1. “What”
2. “What” “is”
3. “What” “is” “the”
4. “capital”
5. “of”
6. “France”
7. “?”

Adjust Vector 4

Attention Block 1, Step 4

What	is	the	capital	of	France	?		
Vectors								

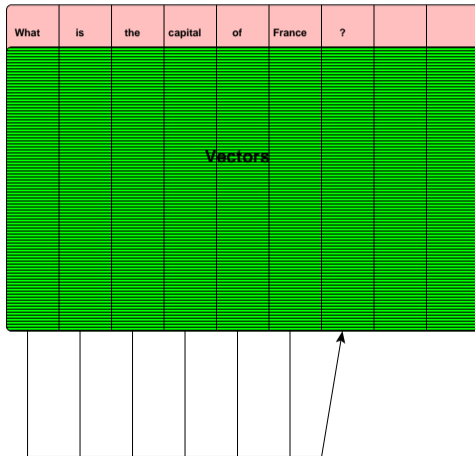
Diagram illustrating the attention block structure. The table has 9 columns corresponding to the words: "What", "is", "the", "capital", "of", "France", "?", and two empty cells. The main body of the table is green and labeled "Vectors". Below the table, three empty boxes are shown, with an arrow pointing from the rightmost box to the "capital" column.

Current Attention Block Vectors

1. “What”
2. “What is”
3. “What” “is” “the”
4. “What” “is” “the” “capital”
5. “of”
6. “France”
7. “?”

Adjust Vector 7

Attention Block 1, Step 7



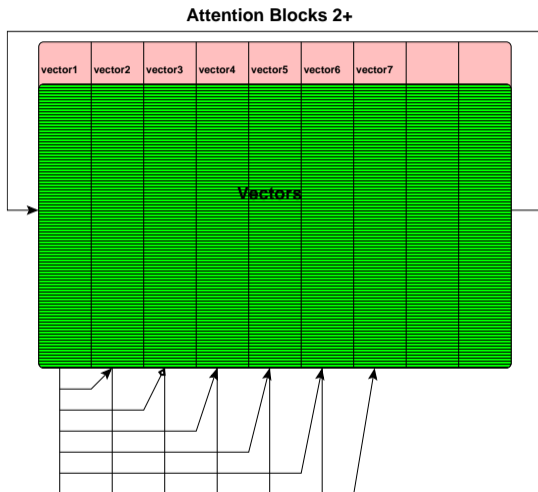
End of Attention Block 1 Vectors

1. “What”
2. “What” “is”
3. “What” “is” “the”
4. “What” “is” “the” “capital”
5. “What” “is” “the” “capital” “of”
6. “What” “is” “the” “capital” “of” “France”
7. “What” “is” “the” “capital” “of” “France” “?”

Attention Block Details

- Each vector of an attention block potentially can be moved closer to other vectors, except the first vector
 - this is the “attention” aspect of attention blocks
- Vectors are normalized to maintain the same magnitude
- Vector movement is not uniform
 - movement favors dimensionally-close vectors and previous movement (backpropagation)
 - distances are computed via vector dot products

Continue Running Attention Blocks



The next attention block uses vectors that were adjusted by the previous attention block. The headings are now labeled as “vectors” because they no longer point to the original words of the user query.

End of Attention Block 2 Vectors

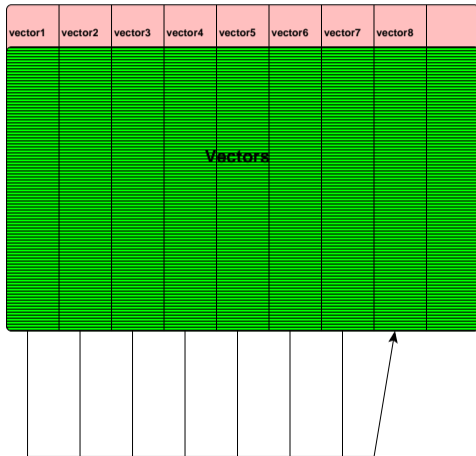
1. (“What”)
2. (“What”)×(“What” “is”)
3. (“What”)×(“What” “is”)×(“What” “is” “the”)
4. (“What”)×(“What” “is”)×(“What” “is” “the”)×(“What” “is” “the” “capital”)
5. (“What”)×(“What” “is”)×(“What” “is” “the”)×(“What” “is” “the” “capital”)×(“What” “is” “the” “capital” “of”)
6. (“What”)×(“What” “is”)×(“What” “is” “the”)×(“What” “is” “the” “capital”)×(“What” “is” “the” “capital” “of”)×(“What” “is” “the” “capital” “of” “France”)
7. (“What”)×(“What” “is”)×(“What” “is” “the”)×(“What” “is” “the” “capital”)×(“What” “is” “the” “capital” “of”)×(“What” “is” “the” “capital” “of” “France”)×(“What” “is” “the” “capital” “of” “France” “?”)

End of Attention Block 3 Vectors

1. ("What")
2. ("What") \times ((("What") \times ("What" "is")))
3. (((("What") \times ("What" "is")) \times ((("What") \times ("What" "is") \times ("What" "is" "the"))))
4. (((("What") \times ("What" "is") \times ("What" "is" "the")) \times ((("What") \times ("What" "is") \times ("What" "is" "the") \times ("What" "is" "the" "capital"))))
5. (((("What") \times ("What" "is") \times ("What" "is" "the") \times ("What" "is" "the" "capital")) \times ((("What") \times ("What" "is") \times ("What" "is" "the") \times ("What" "is" "the" "capital") \times ("What" "is" "the" "capital" "of"))))
6. (((("What") \times ("What" "is") \times ("What" "is" "the") \times ("What" "is" "the" "capital") \times ("What" "is" "the" "capital" "of")) \times ((("What") \times ("What" "is") \times ("What" "is" "the") \times ("What" "is" "the" "capital") \times ("What" "is" "the" "capital" "of") \times ("What" "is" "the" "capital" "of" "France"))))
7. (((("What") \times ("What" "is") \times ("What" "is" "the") \times ("What" "is" "the" "capital") \times ("What" "is" "the" "capital" "of") \times ("What" "is" "the" "capital" "of" "France")) \times ((("What") \times ("What" "is") \times ("What" "is" "the") \times ("What" "is" "the" "capital") \times ("What" "is" "the" "capital" "of") \times ("What" "is" "the" "capital" "of" "France") \times ("What" "is" "the" "capital" "of" "France" "?"))))

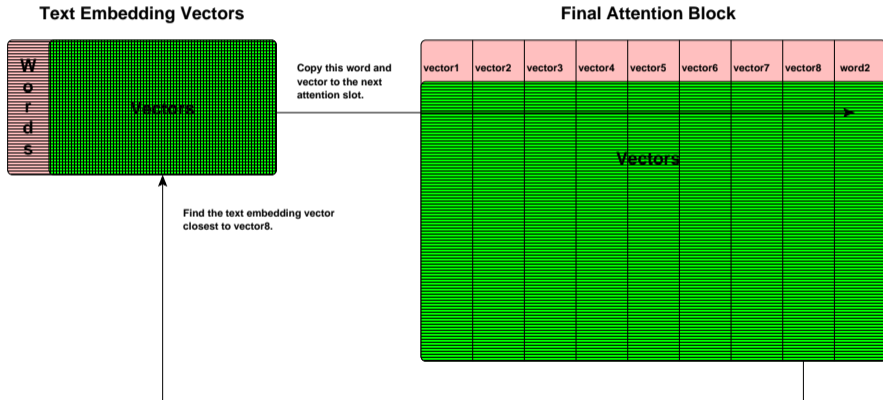
Adjust the First Word

Adjust Vector8 in Attention Block



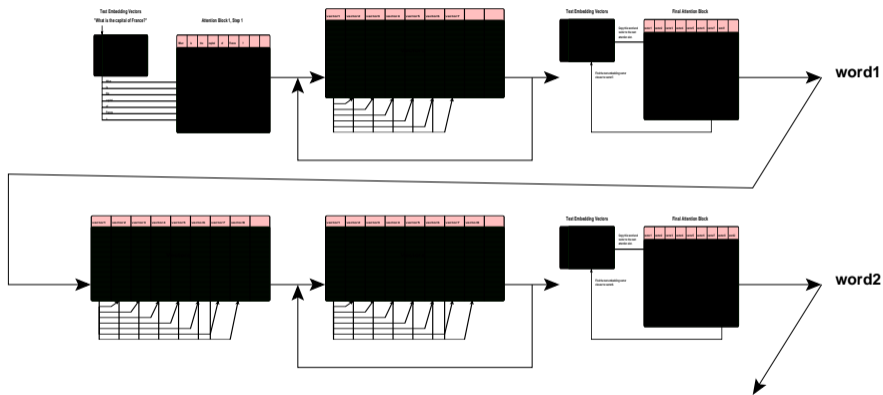
Vectors only adjust to previous vectors, so only vector8 needs adjustment.

After Running All Attention Blocks Again: Store and Output Second Word



Transformer Flow

Attention Blocks



<https://sebastianraschka.com/blog/2023/self-attention-from-scratch.html>

<https://www.elastic.co/search-labs/blog/generative-ai-transformers-explained>

<https://sebastianraschka.com/blog/2023/self-attention-from-scratch.html>

6. Generative AI

Generated using large language model (LLM) ChatGPT4 o1-mini:

What is the capital of France?

The capital of France is Paris.

The capital of France is?

The capital of France is Paris.

Where is Paris?

Paris is the capital city of France, located in the north-central part of the country along the Seine River. It is known for its rich history, art, culture, and landmarks such as the Eiffel Tower, the Louvre Museum, and Notre-Dame Cathedral.

Generative AI

Columbus is in Ohio. Where is Paris?

Paris is in France. There is also a city named Paris in the United States, located in Texas. If you were referring to a different Paris, please specify!

I live in Texas. Where is Paris?

In Texas, there is a city named Paris, which is located in the northeastern part of the state, in Lamar County. It is approximately 100 miles northeast of Dallas. There is also a well-known city named Paris in France, which is the capital and largest city of the country. If you're referring to the Texas city, it's known for its local attractions, including the Eiffel Tower replica with a cowboy hat. If you meant the one in France, it's famous for its art, culture, and history.

7. Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)

Retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) allows for data (below in red) to be passed to the generative transformer to affect the user query (transformers can accept thousands of words/tokens). Semantic/vector search can be used to find the data to pass:

Where is paris?

Paris is the capital city of France, located in the northern part of the country along the Seine River. It is known for its rich history, culture, art, and landmarks such as the Eiffel Tower, the Louvre Museum, and Notre-Dame Cathedral.

reply briefly

Where is Paris?

Paris is the capital city of France, located in the north-central part of the country along the Seine River.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y08Nn23o_mY
<https://qdrant.tech/articles/what-is-rag-in-ai/>

RAG Internals

```
$ rag -n 'reply briefly' 'Where is Paris?'
```

```
...
```

```
Payload:
```

```
-----
```

```
{  
  "model": "gpt-4o-mini",  
  "stream": true,  
  "temperature": 0.5,  
  "max_tokens": 8192,  
  "messages": [  
    {  
      "role": "system",  
      "content": "reply briefly",  
    },  
    {  
      "role": "user",  
      "content": "Where is Paris?"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

*Columbus is in Ohio.**Where is Paris?*

Paris is the capital city of France, located in the north-central part of the country along the Seine River. It is known for its art, fashion, gastronomy, and culture, as well as landmarks such as the Eiffel Tower, the Louvre Museum, and Notre-Dame Cathedral.

*I live in Texas.**Where is Paris?*

Paris is the capital city of France, located in the north-central part of the country along the Seine River. It is known for its rich history, culture, art, and landmarks such as the Eiffel Tower, the Louvre Museum, and Notre-Dame Cathedral. **If you meant a different Paris, such as Paris, Texas, it is a city located in the northeastern part of the state of Texas.**

Data Can Be Passed via RAG

Using the following RAG data for each query:

`{"order_id": 735, "product": "gears", "amount": 21, "inv_date": 2024-04-12}`

`{"order_id": 4423, "product": "pencils", "amount": 13, "inv_date": 2024-02-05}`

`{"order_id": 1334, "product": "glue", "amount": 5, "inv_date": 2024-03-25}`

When were the orders made?

The orders were made on the following dates:

1. Order ID 735: April 12, 2024
2. Order ID 4423: February 5, 2024
3. Order ID 1334: March 25, 2024

What is the earliest invoice?

The earliest invoice is for the product "pencils" with order_id 4423, dated February 5, 2024.

Data Can Be Passed via RAG

What is the total of all invoices?

To calculate the total of all invoices, we need to sum the amounts for each order:

1. Order 735: Amount = 21
2. Order 4423: Amount = 13
3. Order 1334: Amount = 5

Now, adding them together:

$$\text{Total} = 21 + 13 + 5 = 39$$

The total of all invoices is 39.

Data Can Be Passed via RAG

What is the average invoice amount?

To calculate the average invoice amount, we first need to sum the amounts from the provided orders and then divide by the number of orders.

Here are the amounts from the orders:

- Order 735: 21
- Order 4423: 13
- Order 1334: 5

Now, let's calculate the total amount:

$$\text{Total amount} = 21 + 13 + 5 = 39$$

Next, we count the number of orders, which is 3.

Now, we can calculate the average:

$$\text{Average invoice amount} = \text{Total amount} / \text{Number of orders} = 39 / 3 = 13$$

So, the average invoice amount is 13.

Complex Calculations Are Possible

Today is April 15, 2024. With 30-day payment expected, which invoices are overdue?
To determine which invoices are overdue as of April 15, 2024, we need to check the invoice dates and see if they are more than 30 days old from the current date.

1. **Invoice for gears**:

- Inv Date: April 12, 2024
- Payment Due Date: May 12, 2024 (April 12 + 30 days)
- Status: Not overdue

2. **Invoice for pencils**:

- Inv Date: February 5, 2024
- Payment Due Date: March 6, 2024 (February 5 + 30 days)
- Status: Overdue

Complex Calculations Are Possible

3. **Invoice for glue**:

- Inv Date: March 25, 2024

- Payment Due Date: April 24, 2024 (March 25 + 30 days)

- Status: Not overdue

Based on this analysis, the only overdue invoice is for **pencils** (order_id 4423).

Complex Calculations Are Possible

What is the total of invoices that are not pencils?

To calculate the total of invoices that are not for pencils, we will look at the provided orders and sum the amounts for each product except for pencils.

Here are the relevant orders:

1. Gears: 21
2. Glue: 5

Now, we add these amounts together:

$$21 \text{ (gears)} + 5 \text{ (glue)} = 26$$

Therefore, the total of invoices that are not for pencils is **26**.

Complex Calculations Are Possible

Today is April 15, 2024. What is the next expected order date?

Since today's date is April 15, 2024, and the most recent order date in the provided data is April 12, 2024, we can estimate the next expected order date by looking at the pattern of previous orders. However, there is not enough information in the provided data to determine a specific frequency or pattern of orders. If we assume that orders are placed regularly, we can consider the time intervals between the previous orders:

1. Order on February 5, 2024
2. Order on March 25, 2024 (48 days after the previous order)
3. Order on April 12, 2024 (18 days after the previous order)

Given the decreasing intervals, it's challenging to predict a specific date. However, if we were to assume a similar timeframe, we could expect the next order to occur sometime in the following weeks. A rough estimate might suggest the next order could be expected around late April to early May 2024, but without a clear pattern, it remains uncertain.

SQL Queries Can Be Generated

What SQL query will generate the latest invoice date?

To generate the latest invoice date from a table (let's assume the table is named 'invoices'), you can use the following SQL query:

```
```sql
SELECT MAX(inv_date) AS latest_invoice_date
FROM invoices;
```
```

This query uses the 'MAX()' function to find the most recent date in the 'inv_date' column, returning it as 'latest_invoice_date'. Make sure to replace 'invoices' with the actual name of your table if it's different.

Data Can Be Taken from a Database

```
CREATE TABLE invoice (  
    order_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,  
    product TEXT NOT NULL,  
    amount NUMERIC(10,2),  
    inv_date DATE  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO invoice VALUES  
    (735, 'gears', 21, '2024-04-12'),  
    (4423, 'pencils', 13, '2024-02-05'),  
    (1334, 'glue', 5, '2024-03-25');
```

\$ # This invoice list can be customized by customer.

```
$ rag "$(psql --tuples-only -c 'SELECT to_json(invoice.*) FROM invoice;' ai)" \  
> 'How many invoices are there?'
```

There are three invoices.

8. Deployment Options

As you have seen, there are several options for using generative AI:

- Cloud service model, e.g., ChatGPT
- Self-managed model
 - only publicly trained, e.g., Meta's Llama
 - publicly trained with private fine-tuning training, e.g., domain-specific chat assistant
 - locally trained public and private data sets, e.g., structured-wikipedia
 - locally trained with only private data
 - private training requires an open data model
 - Hugging Face offers many pretrained models and public data sets
 - most OpenAI models are not open*
- The above options can be augmented with local data, i.e., RAG; data derived from:
 - personal preferences
 - relational data and supplied as JSON, e.g., PostgreSQL
 - text retrieved either via full text/phrase search or semantic/vector search

<https://zapier.com/blog/hugging-face/>

<https://www.infoworld.com/article/2338922/5-easy-ways-to-run-an-llm-locally.html>

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-02998-y>

* <https://analyticsindiamag.com/ai-mysteries/6-open-source-models-from-openai/>

Relational Databases for Semantic/Vector Search & Generative AI

| AI Feature | Details | DB Appropriateness |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| semantic/vector search | search existing database contents | good |
| text embedding vector training | batched changes, mostly static | poor |
| transformers for user queries | billions of comparisons | poor |
| retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) | add details to user queries | good |
| language queries on retrieved data | supplied as JSON | good |
| data analysis | regression and time series | good |
| generate SQL queries | natural language to SQL | unknown* |

Relational databases continue to be appropriate for discriminative AI. AI tools can also help with database migrations, e.g., Oracle to Postgres.

https://momjian.us/main/blogs/pgblog/2018.html#November_28_2018

* https://www.reddit.com/r/SQL/comments/127zawr/who_here_is_using_chatgpt_to_help_with_sql_code/

Postgres AI Solutions

- pgvector, already covered
- Tembo's pg_vectorize
- EDB's AI extension *aidb* (Pipelines)
- Timescale's AI extension *pgai*
- PostgresML's AI toolkit
- AI toolkits from cloud vendors
- Lantern Cloud
- Workik, PopSQL, and SQL AI SQL query generators
- Postgres.AI's PostgreSQL chatbot
- DBtune for server parameter tuning

9. Conclusion

- Pre-computer philosophy
- 1950's Turing test
- 1980's Expert systems
- 1970's - 1990's AI winter
- 2010's Robotics
- 2013 word2vec by Google
- 2017 Attention blocks by Google
- 2022 ChatGPT for generating text, DALL-E for generating images

How Did Google Miss the Boat?

- Groundbreaking research by Google in the 2010's to support language translation
- Products focused on revenue-generating activities like web search and advertising
- Worked on AI also to support device control
- Did not focus on aggregating knowledge across web pages like ChatGPT

https://www.reddit.com/r/MLQuestions/comments/18wc52b/why_isnt_google_ahead_of_the_competition_when_it/

The Future: Revolutionary Vision

A year ago, if you had said to me in our lifetime will we have capabilities like we have today now with ChatGPT4 ... if you explain the kinds of things that ChatGPT4 can do I probably would have said to you a year ago I don't know if we will have those capabilities in our lifetime — and now we have it today — so the speed at which this is moving is staggering. — Jon Krohn, June 12, 2023

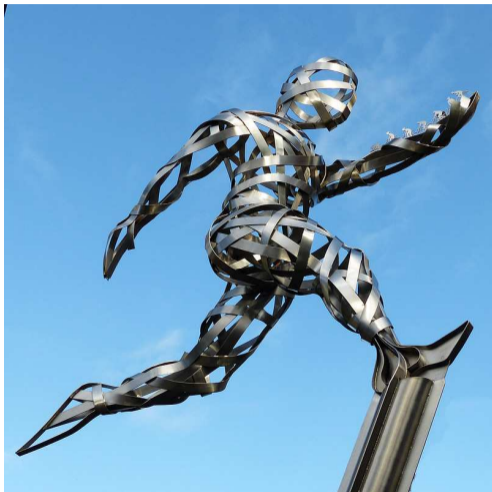
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ku9PM26Cc2c&t=2h12m57s>
<https://neurosciencenews.com/ai-existential-threat-27543/>

The Future: Incremental Vision

We are used to the idea that people or entities that can express themselves, or manipulate language, are smart — but that's not true. You can manipulate language and not be smart, and that's basically what LLMs (large language models) are demonstrating. — Yann LeCun, October 11, 2024

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/yann-lecun_an-article-in-the-wall-street-journal-in-activity-7250915579228827648-WWA2/

Conclusion



<https://momjian.us/presentations>

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/davep-uk/>