

# Vector Database 101: A Crash Course

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### Speaker



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### Zilliz at a Glance

| Founded      | 2017               |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Headquarters | Redwood Shores, CA |
| <b>-</b>     |                    |

**Focus** Vector database company for enterprise-grade AI built on Milvus, the popular open-source vector database that helps organizations quickly create AI applications.

#### Key maintainer of the following Open-Source projects







**GPT-Cache** 







04 Demo

01 Vector Databases 101 Review

**03 How do Vector Databases Work?** 

**02** Vector Database Use Cases



# 01 Vector Databases 101 Review



Why Vector Databases?

- Unstructured Data is 80% of data
- Vector Databases are the only type of database that can work with unstructured data
  - Examples of Unstructured Data include text, images, videos, audio, etc



# Traditional databases were built on exact search





### ...which misses context, semantic meaning, and user intent





### But wait! There's more!





### Where do Vectors Come From?





# 02 Vector Database Use Cases



### **Common AI Use Cases**



### 

#### **Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)**

Expand LLMs' knowledge by incorporating external data sources into LLMs and your AI applications.



#### **Recommender System**

Match user behavior or content features with other similar ones to make effective recommendations.



#### **Text/ Semantic Search**

Search for semantically similar texts across vast amounts of natural language documents.

### <u>∠</u>∩

#### Image Similarity Search

Identify and search for visually similar images or objects from a vast collection of image libraries.



#### Video Similarity Search

Search for similar videos, scenes, or objects from extensive collections of video libraries.



#### Audio Similarity Search

 Find similar audios in large datasets for tasks like genre classification or speech recognition



#### **Molecular Similarity Search**

Search for similar substructures, superstructures, and other structures for a specific molecule.



#### **Anomaly Detection**

Detect data points, events, and observations that deviate significantly from the usual pattern



#### Multimodal Similarity Search

Search over multiple types of data simultaneously, e.g. text and images



### **Reverse Image Search - Paintings**

Search Time: 0.04515886306762695



Search Time: 0.04515886306762695



Search Time: 0.04515886306762695



Distance: 309.62115478515625



Distance: 480.86712646484375



Distance: 344.67144775390625



Distance: 360.00323486328125



Distance: 490.3711853027344



Distance: 354.292724609375



Distance: 362.6828918457031



Distance: 501.04180908203125



Distance: 363.62158203125







### **Text Search on Wikipedia**

#### pprint(res\_512\_plot.response)

('The plot of "The Nightmare Before Christmas" revolves around Jack '
'Skellington, the Pumpkin King of Halloween Town, who becomes tired of the '
'same routine of Halloween and discovers Christmas Town. Intrigued by the '
'concept of Christmas, Jack decides that Halloween Town will take over '
'Christmas this year. He assigns the residents various Christmas-themed '
"tasks, but his efforts lead to disastrous consequences. Jack's love "
'interest, Sally, warns him about the potential disaster, but he dismisses '
'her warnings. Eventually, Jack realizes his mistake and sets out to fix the '
'chaos he has caused. With the help of Santa Claus, Jack saves Christmas and '
'learns the true meaning of the holiday. The film ends with Jack and Sally '
'declaring their love for each other [6][7][8][9].')





## 03 How do Vector Databases Work?



## **Example Entry**

"id": "https://towardsdatascience.com/detection-of-credit-card-fraud-with-an-autoencoder-9275854" embedding": [-0.042092223,-0.0154002765,-0.014588429,-0.031147376,0.03801204,0.013369046,("date": "2023-06-01"

"paragraph": "We define an anomaly as follows:"

"reading\_time": "11"

"subtitle": "A guide for the implementation of an anomaly..."

"publication": "Towards Data Science"

"responses": "1"

"article\_url": "https://towardsdatascience.com/detection-of-credit-card-fraud-with-an-autoencoder-

"title": "Detection of Credit Card Fraud with an Autoencoder"

"claps": "229"



**Q** Vector search



### **Semantic Similarity**



Image from Sutor et al



### Vector Similarity Measures: L2 (Euclidean)

$$d(\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q}) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (q_i-p_i)^2}$$

King = [0.5, 0.7]

Queen = [0.3, 0.9]

d(Queen, King) =  $\sqrt{(0.3-0.5)^2 + (0.9-0.7)^2}$ =  $\sqrt{(0.2)^2 + (0.2)^2}$ =  $\sqrt{0.04 + 0.04}$ =  $\sqrt{0.08} \approx 0.28$ 

### Vector Similarity Measures: Inner Product (IP)

$$a \cdot b = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$$

Queen  $\cdot$  King = (0.3\*0.5) + (0.9\*0.7)

= 0.15 + 0.63 = 0.78





### **Vector Similarity Measures: Cosine**





### **Inverted File Index**





### HNSW





SQ





PQ



Source:

https://towardsdatascience.com/product-quantization-for-similarity-search-2f1f67c5fddd





## Demo



### What is the Demo?

- Download three embeddings models
- Make up a data set
- Embed your data set with two models
- Ingest your data sets into Milvus
- Query and compare the third set of embeddings against your loaded data
- What do you think will happen?



### Demo







Start building with Zilliz Cloud today! zilliz.com/cloud