



 NBN

Beyond Oracle Cloud: How AI enables smart access to trusted knowledge.

**Filip Huysmans (Contribute)
Yvan Baes (NBN)**

 contribute



Grenfell Tower fire

The Grenfell Tower fire, which occurred on June 14, 2017, was a devastating incident in which 72 people lost their lives, making it the deadliest residential fire in the UK since World War II

*The Grenfell Tower fire led to widespread public outcry and scrutiny of fire safety regulations in the UK. Investigations revealed systemic failures in **building safety standards** and regulatory oversight.*

Source: Wikipedia

Standards are everywhere!



NBN



The NBN is an agency of the federal government.

Our **mission**:

- 1. Develop** Belgian (NBN), European (EN) and international (ISO) standards.
- 2. Encourage** the use of standards.
- 3. Offer** solutions for easy access to standards.

International partners

Standards do not stop at national borders. Together, we are building global standards.



Some numbers

>700

COMMISSIONS



+60.000

ACTIVE STANDARDS

>3.000

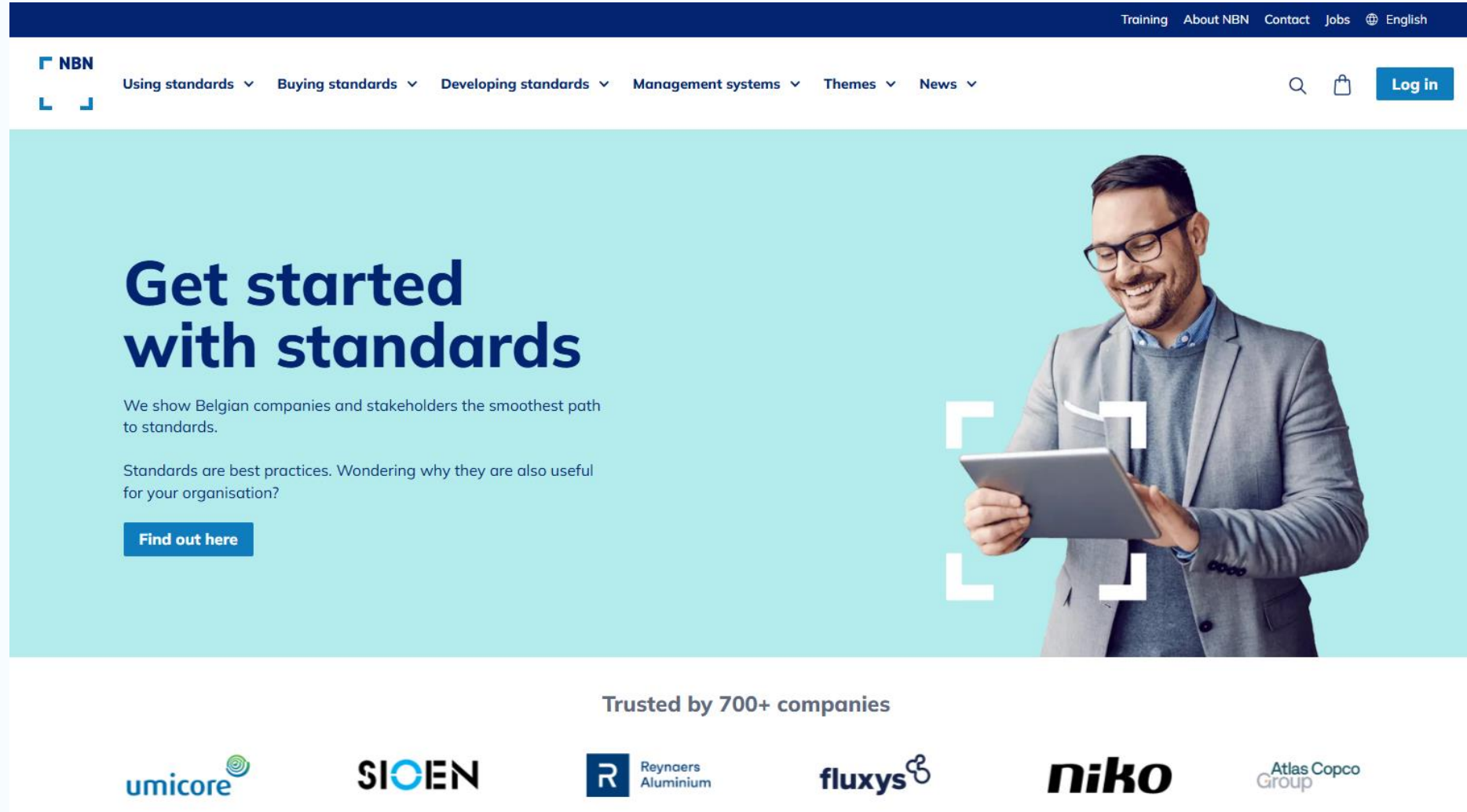
BELGIAN EXPERTS



>170.000

**CONSULTATIONS ON NBN
STANDARDS PLATFORM**

NBN standards portal



The image shows a screenshot of the NBN standards portal homepage. At the top, there is a dark blue navigation bar with links for Training, About NBN, Contact, Jobs, and English. Below this is a white header with the NBN logo and a menu of categories: Using standards, Buying standards, Developing standards, Management systems, Themes, and News. A search icon, a shopping bag icon, and a Log in button are also present. The main content area has a light blue background and features a large heading 'Get started with standards'. Below the heading is a paragraph explaining the portal's purpose and a 'Find out here' button. To the right, there is a photograph of a smiling man in a suit holding a tablet, with a white square frame graphic overlaid on the image. At the bottom, a white section titled 'Trusted by 700+ companies' displays logos for Umicore, SIOEN, Reynaers Aluminium, fluxys, niko, and Atlas Copco Group.

Training About NBN Contact Jobs English

NBN

Using standards ▾ Buying standards ▾ Developing standards ▾ Management systems ▾ Themes ▾ News ▾

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Get started with standards

We show Belgian companies and stakeholders the smoothest path to standards.

Standards are best practices. Wondering why they are also useful for your organisation?

[Find out here](#)

Trusted by 700+ companies

umicore SIOEN Reynaers Aluminium fluxys niko Atlas Copco Group

Kwaliteitsmanagementsystemen - Eisen (ISO 9001:2015)

Systèmes de management de la qualité - Exigences (ISO 9001:2015, Version française corrigée 2015-09-15)
Quality management systems - Requirements (ISO 9001:2015)

Toelating tot publicatie: 18 september 2015

Vervangt NBN EN ISO 9001 (2008), NBN EN ISO 9001 NL (2009) en NBN EN ISO 9001 NL/AC (2009).

Deze Europese norm EN ISO 9001:2015 heeft de status van een Belgische norm.

Deze Europese norm bestaat in drie officiële versies (Duits, Engels, Frans).

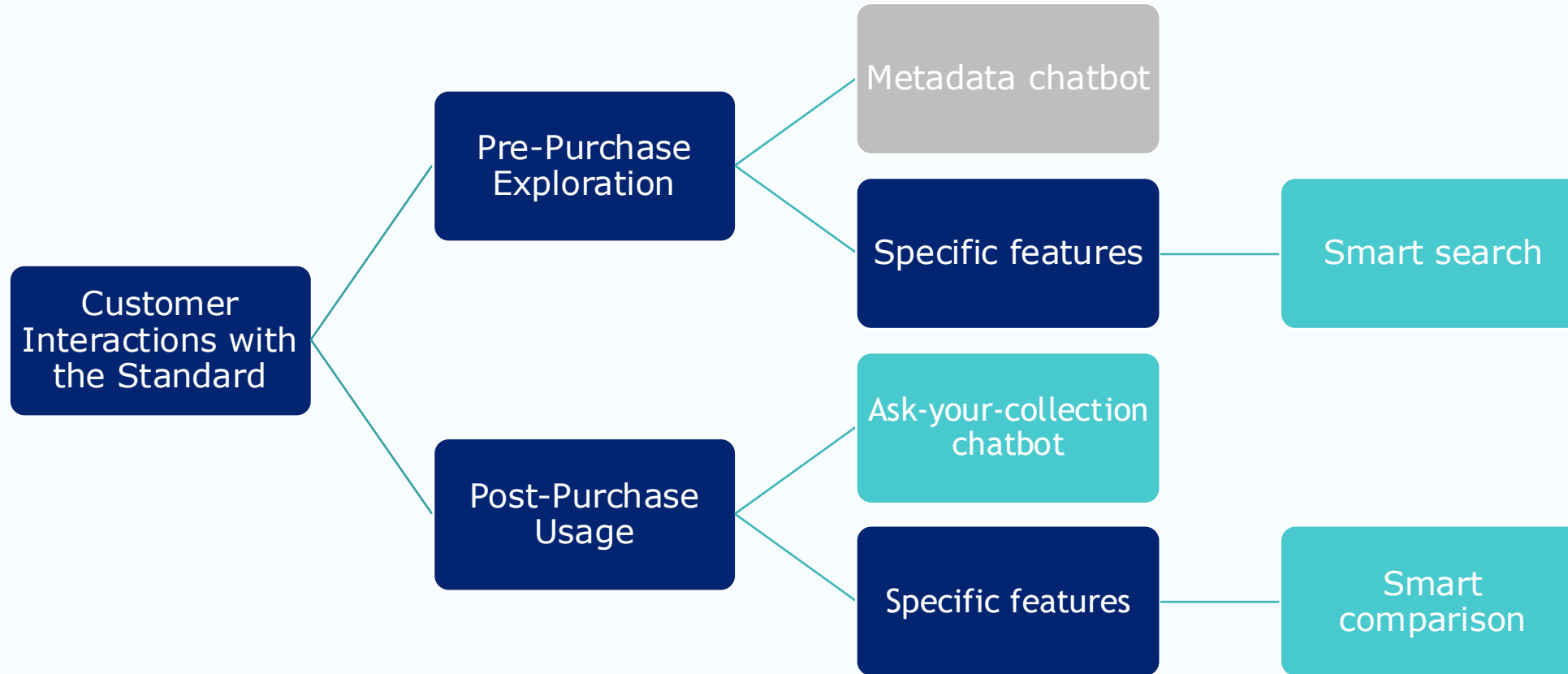
De Nederlandstalige versie is uitgegeven onder de verantwoordelijkheid van het NBN. Deze versie is identiek aan de NBN EN ISO 9001, 5de uitg., september 2015 en heeft dezelfde status als de officiële versies.

Hoewel de grootste zorg is besteed aan deze Nederlandstalige uitgave, kunnen fouten en onvolledigheden niet geheel worden uitgesloten. Het NBN kan dan ook niet aansprakelijk worden gesteld voor rechtstreekse en/of onrechtstreekse schade, ontstaan door of verband houdend met de toepassing van deze uitgave.

Copyright

- Standards are protected by **copyright**.
- It is **not** allowed to copy, disclose or distribute (parts of) standards.
- How do you recognise a copyright-protected standard? By the **watermark** (user e-mail address).
- NBN solutions **guarantee** use in accordance with copyright.

AI for NBN – Three Validated AI Products



AI for NBN – Smart-Search

From rules based Search to LLM-first environment.

60746-3:2002/COR1:2003

Refine results by

Type

- NBN
- NBN Electro
- ISO
- EUMOS
- ASTM
- IEC

Languages



Status



Publication type



Publication year



[Browse our standards catalogue](#)



IEC 60746-3:2
Corrigendum 1

IEC

Buy in Engl



IEC 60746-3:2
Expression of p

IEC

Buy in Engl



IEC TR 61869-
Corrigendum 1

IEC

Buy in Engl



IEC TR 61340-
Corrigendum 1

IEC

Buy in Engl

Standard regarding glassware for laboratory

Refine results by

Type

- NBN
- NBN Electro
- ISO
- EUMOS
- ASTM
- IEC

Languages



Status



Publication type



Publication year



[Browse our standards catalogue](#)



ISO 7550:1985 ACTIVE
Laboratory glassware — Disposable micropipettes

ISO

Buy in French €43,68 English €43,68



ISO 7712:1983 ACTIVE
Laboratory glassware — Disposable Pasteur pipettes

ISO

Buy in French €43,68 English €43,68



ISO 1769:1975 ACTIVE
Laboratory glassware — Pipettes — Colour coding

ISO

Buy in French €43,68 English €43,68



ISO 5215:2022 ACTIVE
Laboratory plastic ware — Volumetric flasks

ISO

Buy in English €65,52

ISO 7055:1991 ACTIVE

AI for NBN – Smart Comparison

There are limits to the usefulness of real redlining solutions

ISO 9001:2008(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International committees have also been established for liaison with other international organizations. International ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

0.1 General governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization. The adoption of a quality management system should be a strategic decision of an organization. The design and implementation of a quality management system is influenced by:

- a) its organizational environment, changes in that environment, and the risks associated with that environment; ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).
- b) its varying needs.
- c) its particular objectives.
- d) the products it provides during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or Annex A (informative) Clarification of new structure, terminology and concepts and Annex B (informative) Other International Standards on quality management and quality assurance, Subcommittee SC 2, Quality systems.
- e) the processes it employs.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

The quality management principles stated in ISO 9000 and ISO 9004 have been taken into consideration during the development of this International Standard.

This International Standard can be used by internal and external parties, including certification bodies, to assess the organization's ability to meet customer, statutory and regulatory requirements applicable to the product, and the organization's own requirements. It also cancels and replaces the Technical Corrigendum ISO 9001:2008/Cor 1:2009.

The quality management principles stated in ISO 9000 and ISO 9004 have been taken into consideration during the development of this International Standard.

0.2 Process approach

This International Standard promotes the adoption of a process approach when developing, implementing and improving the effectiveness of a quality management system, to enhance customer satisfaction by meeting customer requirements.

For an organization to function effectively, it has to determine and manage numerous linked activities. An activity or set of activities using resources, and managed in order to enable the transformation of inputs into outputs, can be considered as a process. Often the output from one process directly forms the input to the next.

The application of a system of processes within an organization, together with the identification and interactions of these processes, and their management to produce the desired outcome, can be referred to as the "process approach".

An advantage of the process approach is the ongoing control that it provides over the linkage between the individual processes within the system of processes, as well as over their combination and interaction.

When used within a quality management system, such an approach emphasizes the importance of

- a) understanding and meeting requirements,
- b) the need to consider processes in terms of added value,

Python :diff-pdfs

+ ensuring that

- quality objectives, including those needed to meet requirements for product [see 7.1 a)], are established at relevant functions and levels within the organization. The quality objectives shall be measurable and consistent with the quality policy. 5.4.2 Quality management system planning Top management shall ensure that a) the planning of the quality management system is carried out in order to meet the requirements given in 4.1, as well as the quality objectives, and b) the integrity of the quality management system is maintained when changes to the quality management system are planned and implemented.

- 5.5 Responsibility, authority and communication 5.5.1 Responsibility and authority Top management shall ensure

- + 6 Planning 6.1 Actions to address risks and opportunities 6.1.1 When planning for the quality management system, the organization shall consider the issues referred to in 4.1 and the requirements referred to in 4.2 and determine the risks and opportunities

that

- responsibilities and authorities are defined and communicated within the organization. ISO 9001:2008(E)
- + need to be addressed to: a) give assurance that the quality management system can achieve its intended result(s); b) enhance desirable effects; c) prevent, or reduce, undesired effects; d) achieve improvement. ■ ■ ■

© ISO
- 2008
+ 2015
- All rights reserved

- 5.5.5.2 Management representative Top management shall appoint a member of the organization's management who, irrespective of

- + ■ ISO 9001:2015(E) 6.1.2 The organization shall plan: a) actions to address these risks and opportunities; b) how to: 1) integrate and implement the actions into its quality management system processes (see 4.4); 2) evaluate the effectiveness of these actions. Actions taken to address risks and opportunities shall be proportionate to the potential impact on the conformity of products and services. NOTE 1 Options to address risks can include avoiding risk, taking risk, or retaining risk by informed decision. NOTE 2 Opportunities can lead to the adoption of new practices, launching new products, opening new markets, addressing new customers, building partnerships, using new technology and other

- responsibilities, shall have responsibility and authority that includes a) ensuring that
- + desirable and viable possibilities to address the organization's or its customers' needs. 6.2 Quality objectives and planning to achieve them 6.2.1 The organization shall establish quality objectives at relevant functions, levels and processes needed for the quality management
- system are established, implemented and maintained,
- + system. The quality objectives shall: a) be consistent with the quality policy;

b)

- reporting to top management on the performance of the quality management system and any need for improvement, and
- + be measurable;

c)

- ensuring the promotion of awareness
- + take into account applicable requirements; d) be relevant to conformity of products and services and to enhancement of customer

- requirements throughout the organization. NOTE The responsibility of a management representative can include liaison with external parties on matters relating to the quality management system. 5.5.3 Internal communication Top management shall ensure that appropriate communication processes are established within the organization and that communication takes place regarding the effectiveness of the quality management system. 5.6 Management review 5.6.1 General Top management shall review the organization's quality management system, at planned intervals, to ensure its continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness. This review shall include assessing opportunities for improvement and the need for changes to the quality management system, including the quality policy and quality objectives. Records from management reviews shall

- + satisfaction; e)
- be
- maintained (see 4.2.4). 5.6.2 Review input The input to management review

Python : pymupdf

ISO 9001:2008(E)

9.1 Management review	18
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9.1.2 Management review outputs	18
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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publications as International Standards require approval by at least 75% of the member bodies casting a vote.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

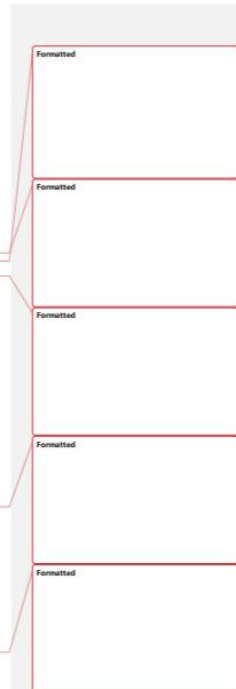
Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or in the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

ISO 9001 was prepared for use as a trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee ISO/TC 176, Quality management and quality assurance, Subcommittee SC 2, Quality systems.

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Automatic word redlining

AI for NBN – Smart Comparison

1/26/26, 10:21 AM

Semantic Diff Report

- Source: iso_std_iso_9001_ed-4_v1_en_2.xml
- Target: iso_std_iso_9001_ed-5_v1_en_2.xml
- Similarity threshold: 0.6
- Order penalty (lambda): 0.0
- Move distance threshold: 1
- Chunking: XML-based chapter extraction (detects titles at all hierarchy levels)

Summary

- Moved: 47
- Replaced/Edited: 12
- Inserted: 18
- Deleted: 5

Moved chunks

A[5] -> B[8] (similarity: 0.78)

Before	After
<p>Title: Introduction-Sub-title: Relationship with ISO 9004 ISO 9001 and ISO 9004 are quality management system standards which have been designed to complement each other, but can also be used independently. ISO 9001 specifies requirements for a quality management system that can be used for internal application by organizations, or for certification, or for contractual purposes. It focuses on the effectiveness of the quality management system.</p>	<p>Title: Introduction - systems - Fundamental background and implementation 9004 Managing for organization - A provides guidance progress beyond the Standard. Annex B International Standard quality management developed by ISO does not include re management system</p>

```

You are an expert standards analyst. Your sole input is a "Semantic Diff Report" (text/Markdown) comparing two versions of an arbitrary standard. Your job is to produce a single, self-contained HTML report that explains the changes at a semantic level for decision-makers and implementers.

Critical constraints
• Standard-agnostic: do not assume a particular standard or domain. Use only what is present in the diff.
• Semantic backbone: focus on meaning/intent changes, not literal word diffs.
• Input-limited: you will only receive the diff report text. Do not request more input. Do not browse. Do not invent beyond what the diff supports.
• Copyright: only quote short phrases from the diff's own "Before/After" or summaries as evidence; do not reproduce large blocks of standard text.
• Return one complete HTML document only (doctype, head with styles, body with sections). No JSON, no Markdown.

What to parse from the diff
• Overall summary counts (e.g., Moved, Replaced/Edited, Inserted, Deleted) if present.
• Each change item and its metadata (ID (e.g., A[1], B[1]), similarity score, move distance, change type (move/edit/insert/delete), headings/titles, "Before/After" snippets, "Change summary", and any "Word-level changes").
• Section/group headings (e.g., "Moved paragraphs", "Edited paragraphs", "Deleted paragraphs", and any "Insert at B[...]" / "Delete at A[...]" lines).
• Any additional summaries/verification notes appearing in the report.

Semantic classification (for each change item)
• Requirement change (boolean): A change that introduces, strengthens, relaxes, or removes a normative obligation (look for obligation language like "shall", "must", "required", "needs to", "is required to", or restructuring that imposes or removes actions). Classify change class as one of: New, Strengthened, Relaxed, Removed, Reworded.
• Specification change (boolean): A change to concrete parameters or criteria (e.g., numbers, thresholds, measurements, enumerations, explicit procedural criteria). Mark only when clearly evidenced by the diff (numbers/units/explicit criteria).
• Other semantic categories (zero or more):
  - Scope/Terminology (term shifts, coverage broadened/narrowed)
  - Structure/Reorganization (renumbering, new/deleted sections)
  - Method/Approach (process models, risk-based thinking, PDCA-like cycles, methodologies)
  - Documentation/Records model (documentation control concepts, recordkeeping)
  - External alignment/reference (links to other standards/frameworks)
  - Editorial/Clarity (non-substantive rewording)
• Clause/section family infer from headings/IDs if present (e.g., use nearest headings or titles). Keep generic (e.g., "Section: Planning" or "Heading: 0.3 Process approach") - do not assume any specific standard's structure.
• Impact score (0-3): 0 None (no meaningful obligatory/criteria change) 1 Low (terminology/clarity: limited downstream effects) 2 Medium (process/control adjustments likely procedure/training updates) 3 High (new obligations or controls; significant planning/audit/supplier or system changes)
• Confidence (0.0-1.0): How confident you are in the classification given only the diff's content. If <0.6, set Verify=true.
• Driver tags (free-form based on the diff, e.g., "Risk-based approach", "Methodology integration", "External provider control", "Performance evaluation", "Implementation", "Terminology shift", "Structure update"). Choose tags that help the reader understand themes without overcommitting.
    
```



Semantic Diff Report — ISO 9001:2008 → ISO 9001:2015

Source: ISO 9001:2008 ed.4 - id.46486 Publication PDF (en) v2.pdf | Target: ISO 9001:2015 ed.5 - id.62085 Publication PDF (en).pdf | Generated: 2025-12-18

This report summarizes meaning-level changes detected by a three-phase semantic alignment algorithm (align → verify → re-align). It focuses on what changed, what that means operationally, and recommended next steps for adoption and verification.

Executive Summary

Key change themes (high level)

Structural re-ordering <small>Clauses and explanatory material reorganized</small>	Risk-based & leadership focus <small>New emphasis on context, risks, leadership responsibilities</small>	Documented information <small>Terminology moved from "documents/records" to "documented information"</small>	External provision & preservation <small>Expanded controls for external providers, preservation and post-delivery</small>
--	--	--	---

Impact overview (concise): The target edition reorganizes and reframes requirements toward process context, leadership accountability and risk-based planning; it replaces several prescriptive controls with performance-based requirements (documented information, outcomes, controls for externally provided processes). Operational impacts affect governance, procurement and evidence management (high), operations and product/service delivery (medium), and bibliography/editorial material (low).

Adoption guidance (top 3 actions): 1) Update QMS governance materials (policy, objectives, leadership responsibilities); 2) map current documentation to "documented information" and adjust retention; 3) review procurement and supplier controls to implement risk-proportionate external-provider controls and traceability. Owners: Executive Leadership, Quality/Compliance, Procurement/Operations.

Change Summary (counts)

Change type	Count	Operational note
Moved	8	Re-ordered content (structural changes, grouping of related clauses).
Replaced / Edited	9	Text rewritten (requirements clarified, new concepts added).
Inserted	6	New subclauses and notes (context, interested parties, risk actions, support and operation content).
Deleted	6	Former prescriptive clauses, exclusions and procedural references removed or relocated.

Semantic Backbone — grouped, meaning-focused descriptions

This backbone summarizes concept-level moves and edits. For each item: what changed, what it now means operationally, and short evidence phrases extracted from the diff.

Requirements vs. Specifications Analysis

Distinguish mandatory requirements ("shall") from guidance ("NOTE", "can", "should") and identify where performance-based wording replaces prescriptive wording.

Area	Change type	Effect on compliance evidence
Leadership & policy	Edited / Inserted	Explicit "shall" for leadership responsibilities increases evidence expectations (meeting minutes, assigned roles, communication records).
Context & interested parties	Inserted	New requirement to identify and monitor interested parties — requires stakeholder lists and monitoring evidence.
Documented information	Edited	Former prescriptive lists (manual, procedures, records) replaced by "documented information" obligation; organizations choose form but must justify retention and availability.
External providers	Edited / Moved	Shift to risk-based, proportionate controls: compliance evidence focuses on selection criteria, monitoring and re-evaluation records rather than fixed checklists.
Operational controls & release	Edited / Inserted	Release now requires documented evidence of conformity and authorization; retention of release records is required.

Interpretation guidance: Expect audits to evaluate whether documented information supports the "shall" statements and whether risk-based decisions are justified and effective.

Implementation Roadmap — suggested actions, priorities and owners

Action	Priority	Suggested owner(s)	Deliverable / Check
Update QMS governance: policy, objectives, leadership roles and responsibilities	High	Executive leadership; Quality	Revised policy document, role matrix, management meeting minutes
Map existing documents/records to "documented information" and update retention rules	High	Quality; Records management, IT	Documented-information register, retention table, access controls
Integrate risk-based thinking in planning and change control (6.1 / 6.2 / 6.3)	High	Process owners; Risk/Compliance function	Risk registers, action plans, evidence of effectiveness
Revise procurement & outsourcing controls to be risk-proportionate	High	Procurement, Legal, Quality	Updated supplier qualification criteria, contracts, supplier performance records
Adjust production/service controls: preservation, post-delivery, validation and human error prevention	Medium	Operations; Engineering; Quality	Process control plans, validation reports, post-delivery procedure
Update release & nonconforming output procedures; ensure release authorizations are recorded	Medium	Operations; Quality	Release checklist with authorizer, nonconformance logs
Review design & development controls and evidence retention	Medium	R&D/Engineering; Quality	Design inputs/outputs register, verification/validation records

AI for NBN – Smart Comparison

Change Analysis Report

Comparing [ISO/IEC 27001:2014](#) to [NBN EN ISO/IEC 27001:2023/A1:2024](#) using semantic-focused evaluation and operational implications.

Change Summary

This edition brings notable refinements to structure and operational expectations. Key updates include formalized change management, clearer process criteria, and a dedicated internal audit programme section.

31 Edited Scope Foreword; Introduction; Scope; Context; ISMS; Planning; Support; Operation; Performance; Improvement Impact Medium Mixture of editorial and operational clarifications	4 Inserted Scope Planning of changes; Internal audit programme; Management review general; Management review results Impact High New explicit requirements	3 Moved Scope Management review; Continual improvement; Nonconformity & corrective action Impact Medium Structure and phrasing adjustments	0 Deleted Scope None Impact No Impact
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Semantic Blackline

Foreword 2 Changes EDITED High Impact Expanded procedural transparency: references to "ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1" and "editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2," plus web lists for "patent declarations." Evidence: "see www.iso.org/directives... ", "see www.iso.org/patents ". Operational implication: no process change; improves reference clarity.
11 MOVED Medium Impact Additional guidance and committee details; edition statement updated and corrigenda incorporated; summary includes alignment statement. Evidence: "aligned with the harmonized structure... and ISO/IEC 27002:2022." Operational implication: awareness; no direct control changes.
Introduction & Scope 1 Change EDITED Low Impact Expanded procedural transparency: references to "ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1" and "editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2," plus web lists for "patent declarations." Evidence: "see www.iso.org/directives... ", "see www.iso.org/patents ". Operational implication: no process change; improves reference clarity.

AI for NBN – Ask-Your-Collection Chatbot

Hi there! 🙌

Start a chat. We're here to help you 24/7.

adopt an ISMS strategic for organizations and is shaped by their specific needs, security requirements, processes, and structure. The main goal of an ISMS is to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information through a structured risk management process. The standard emphasizes the integration of the ISMS with the organization's overall management processes and the importance of its scalability based on organizational needs. It can be utilized by both internal and external parties to assess compliance with information security requirements [1], [3].

This information is provided for informational purposes and does not replace the official text of the standard.

References: [1], [2], [3] [ISO/IEC 27001:2022](#): Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — Information security management systems — Requirements > Introduction

What does ISO9001 say about measurement traceability?

ISO 9001 states that when measurement traceability is required or considered essential for confidence in the validity of measurement results, the following requirements apply:

1. Calibrated or verified, or both, at specified intervals or before use, against measurement standards traceable to international or national standards. Calibration verification must be documented.
2. Identified to determine its status.
3. Safeguarded from adjustments, damage, or deterioration that could invalidate its calibration status and subsequent measurement results.

Furthermore, organizations must evaluate whether the validity of previous measurement results is adversely affected when measuring equipment and take any necessary actions accordingly [1], [2].

This information is provided for informational purposes and does not replace the official text of the standard.

References: [1], [2] [ISO 9001:2015](#): Quality management systems — Requirements > Measurement traceability

Type your question..

Hi there! 🙌

Start a chat. We're here to help you 24/7.

Hi there! 🙌

My name is Nathan. How can I assist you today?

You can ask me questions regarding standards within your collection

Give me a short summary of ISO27001

ISO 27001 is an international standard that specifies requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining, and continually improving an information security management system (ISMS). The decision to adopt an ISMS is strategic for organizations and is shaped by their specific needs, security requirements, processes, and structure. The main goal of an ISMS is to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information through a structured risk management process. The standard emphasizes the integration of the ISMS with the organization's overall management processes and the importance of its scalability based on organizational needs. It can be utilized by both internal and external parties to assess compliance with information security requirements [1], [3].

This information is provided for informational purposes and does not replace the official text of the standard.

References: [1], [2], [3] [ISO/IEC 27001:2022](#): Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — Information security management systems — Requirements > Introduction

What does ISO9001 say about measurement traceability?

Type your question..

AI for NBN – Architecture

Building Steps:

1. Create a Vector Database
2. Embed your Content
3. Embed the User Question
4. Query the Vector Database
5. Provide all Info to a LLM
6. Return the Response to the User

```
create table my_vectors (  
  id number  
  my_fk_number  
  dbms_vector.util_to_embedding  
  my_data clob  
  my_vector vector  
);
```



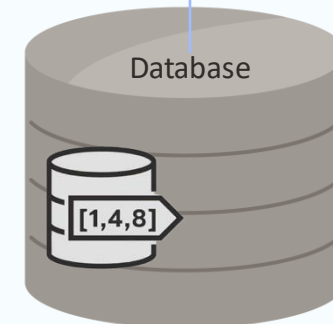
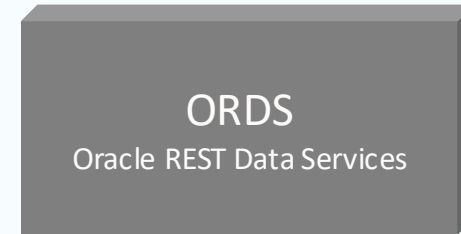
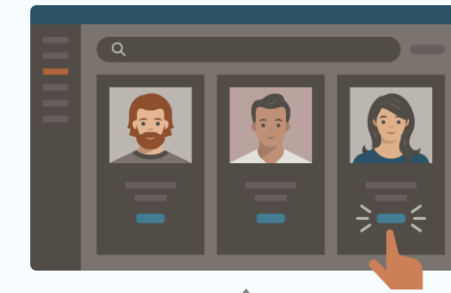
LLM

```
ORDER BY VECTOR_DISTANCE REST  
( vector, vector-question, COSINE)
```



LLM
Embedding

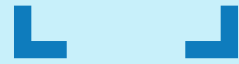
REST



AI for NBN – Challenges

- **Predictability of cost.**
- **Containment of copyright protected content.**
- **Structured content (e.g. XML) works better than PDF.**
- **Semantic search does not work well with reference numbers.**
 - **Eg. ISO 9001**
- **Security: keeping protected content shielded**

 NBN



Thank you !