

Find knowledge without losing its context.

Compare keyword, semantic and hybrid retrieval against the questions staff actually ask.

Retrieval approaches

Approach	Strength and constraint
Keyword search	Precise identifiers and terms, but sensitive to wording
Semantic search	Related meaning, but not a substitute for access or source checks
Hybrid retrieval	Combines signals and needs representative relevance evaluation

Test with genuine questions

Include exact part numbers, ambiguous terms and questions with no supported answer. Inspect which passages were returned, not only the final generated response.

Preserve source status

A relevant passage may still come from an obsolete or restricted document. Apply publication and permission rules before using it.

Establish what the knowledge collection represents

Before indexing documents, identify their owners, audiences and status. Distinguish approved procedures from drafts, archived policies and informal discussion. Agree which source is authoritative when two documents disagree. A search system cannot resolve unclear ownership simply by returning the passage with the highest similarity score.

Record how new material enters the collection and how changes or deletions propagate. Include the expected delay before an updated source becomes searchable. For a business using shared drives and collaboration platforms, start with a bounded collection whose permissions and maintenance process are understood. Expand when ownership and freshness can be maintained, rather than treating every accessible file as equally suitable evidence.

Keep permissions through retrieval and answering

Connect the user's identity to the records they are permitted to access. Apply the relevant controls before restricted content is supplied to an answering model. Hiding a citation after an answer has been generated does not undo exposure of its underlying text.

Test users with different roles against overlapping collections. Include revoked access, documents moved between folders and cached results created before a permission change. Examine whether titles, snippets or document counts reveal information even when a full document is unavailable. A useful implementation treats permission changes as part of normal operation and has an identified owner for investigating a result that should not have been visible.

Make missing evidence a supported outcome

An answer should identify its supporting sources and make it possible to check the relevant passage. When the collection does not support a conclusion, the system should explain the gap or ask for clarification. A confident response assembled from unrelated documents creates more work for the person who must verify it.

Evaluate ordinary questions, ambiguous terms, outdated procedures and requests outside the collection. Track which failures come from missing sources, retrieval quality or answer generation. Those categories lead to different improvements. Give users a simple way to report an incorrect answer with its source references and request identifier. Treat the collection and evaluation set as maintained business assets after launch.

Will adding a vector database fix poor search?

Not by itself. Source quality, document structure, access rules and evaluation examples are equally important to a useful retrieval system.

Read the current resource online

<https://cobnex-review.rgcsekaraa.workers.dev/campaigns/>