# Converting Natural Language From Complex Procedural Documents To Structured Diagrams

Nguyen Nhat Khiem

Supervisor: Dr. Tran Thanh Tung

Reviewer: Dr. Le Hai Duong

School of Computer Science and Engineering, International University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Thesis Review

22 July, 2025



- Introduction
- Related work
- 3 Proposed Method
- Result
- Discussion
- 6 Conclusion



Introduction •0000

- Introduction



SCSE HCMIU - VNUHCM

### Motivation

Introduction

00000

- As procedural documents grow in volume, interpreting them remains time-consuming and expert-dependent.
- Flowcharts help reduce cognitive load and improve understanding.
- Advances in LLMs and retrieval enable smarter document visualization.
- Yet, there's no standard metric to evaluate text-to-flowchart transformation



# Objectives

Introduction

00000

- Develop a method to automatically transform procedural documents into interactive flowcharts with support for clarification queries and human-in-the-loop workflows.
- Implement an evaluation framework and experiment to measure the effectiveness of AI in converting documents into flowcharts.

### Natural Language Understanding

LLMs apply transformer-based attention to understand context, semantics, and procedural flow, allowing them to identify steps, conditions, and relationships in unstructured text.



## Actors & Features

### Actors:

- User: a technical staff, analyst, or domain expert who
  uploads documents, explores flowcharts, validates results, and
  may refine the output manually.
   In some cases, the user also plays the role of an expert verifier.
- Al Engine (IUFlowGen): automated system that uses LLMs and retrieval techniques to generate draft flowcharts and respond to clarification queries.

### Features:

- Send Document performed by User
- Plot and Query performed by Al Engine
- Interact and Ask performed by User



### Contributions

Introduction

00000

### Scientific Contribution

Formalize a modular Al pipeline that combines retrieval, prompting, and DOT visualization, and propose a metric to evaluate the effectiveness of transforming complex documents into structured flowcharts.

### Real-world Contribution

Aid users in understanding procedural documents through interactive visual flowcharts, applicable in education, healthcare, technical documentation, and many more.



- 1 Introduction
- 2 Related work
- 3 Proposed Method
- 4 Result
- 6 Discussion
- 6 Conclusion



## Advancements

- GenFlowchart applies generative AI to understand and segment flowchart diagrams.
- Lester et al. introduce multi-phase summarization for long regulatory documents.
- ChatGPT identifies procedural steps and actors using advanced NLU capabilities.
- Eraser Flowchart Maker supports text-to-diagram generation with intuitive UI



# Research Gaps

### Research gap 1

Current Al systems lack interactive flowchart generation that preserves procedural logic and structure from unstructured documents.

### Research gap 2

The combination of Al-guided generation with graph and vector representations for storing and retrieving steps, entities, and relationships is still under-discovered in procedural document understanding.

⇒ An approach with a hybrid system that combines Al-guided generation, expert review, and structured representation.



## Technical difficulties

- The amount of background knowledge required to combine graph theory, vector search, and prompt engineering is substantial.
- LLMs are probabilistic, which introduces unpredictability in output consistency, especially for structured generation tasks.
- Mapping Al-generated content into structured and verifiable DOT code demands careful post-processing and validation.



- 3 Proposed Method



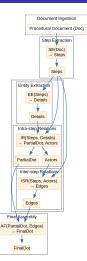
SCSE HCMIU - VNUHCM



Figure: System overview of UIFLowGen Protocol



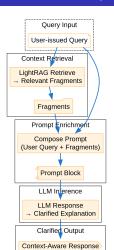
## Process - Flowchart Generation (Algorithm)



- **Goal:** convert procedural documents into structured flowcharts via automated step/entity extraction and reasoning.
- **Result:** generate a valid FinalDot representation used for rendering interactive flowcharts
- **Step:** extract steps → enrich with entities ightarrow infer relations ightarrow assemble graph.
- Scope: execute locally with LLMs, LightRAG, regex post-processing, ensuring offline reproducibility.



#### Process - Query Algorithm Pseudocode





- **Goal:** support users and verifiers in exploring or confirming specific flowchart elements or logic.
- **Result:** generate a context-aware explanation or inference tied to gueried nodes or actions.
- **Step:** receive query → retrieve relevant content  $\rightarrow$  compose enriched prompt  $\rightarrow$ return response.
- **Scope:** acts as an interactive support layer during review.



- Result



SCSE HCMIU - VNUHCM

# Prototyping

### GitHub repository: https://github.com/Khim3/IUFlowGen



Figure: Generated flowchart from document.



Figure: Clarification query interface



SCSE HCMIU - VNUHCM

# Experiment Setup

- An experiment was conducted with 10 participants, divided into two groups:
  - **Group 1**: Without Al assistance
  - Group 2: With IUFlowGen (Al-assisted)
- Participants completed flowchart tasks from procedural documents across four levels of increasing complexity.
- All tasks were conducted under time constraints and supervised by Dr. Tran Thanh Tung.
- For the final two tasks, results were evaluated using five expert rubrics:

**Rubrics:** Step Coverage, Logical Flow, Relation Accuracy, Entity Representation, Structural Clarity



## Benchmark Results

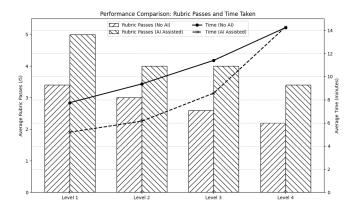


Figure: Comparison of average rubric and time across document complexity levels.



- Discussion



# Analysis

- The system provides high interpretability and transparency by visualizing extracted procedural logic in a human-readable form.
- The interactive human-in-the-loop model empowers domain experts to validate and refine Al-generated flowcharts.
- IUFlowGen adapts well to varying document complexity, demonstrating strong flexibility across synthetic and real-world texts.
- Designed to operate on local infrastructure, the system performs reliably in resource-constrained or offline environments.



### Limitations

- Entity extraction and semantic embedding are resource-intensive, causing latency on low-power machines.
- LLM-based generation is non-deterministic, leading to occasional inconsistencies that require human correction.
- The system supports only single-user, sequential document processing, limiting scalability in multi-user scenarios.
- Performance depends on the clarity and structure of the input document, especially for domain-specific texts.
- $\Rightarrow$  Despite these limitations, IUFlowGen establishes a reliable base for Al-assisted procedural comprehension.



- 6 Conclusion



# Summary

- Built for many applications: IUFlowGen enables automated, interactive flowchart generation from procedural text, suitable for use in education, healthcare, compliance, and technical documentation, etc.
- Ready for practical adoption: Designed for offline deployment, IUFlowGen is accessible to end users. organizations, and domain experts needing secure document visualization tools



## Future Works

- Enhance UI/UX and editing capabilities with real-time feedback, interactive previews, drag-and-drop flowchart editing, node repositioning, and in-place corrections for a seamless user experience.
- Package the system for web or mobile deployment to improve accessibility in education, legal, and enterprise settings.
- Provide a cloud-based API service for users who do not require on-premise or private deployments, enabling scalable integration across platforms.



### Demonstration

### Process A

Visualize the flowchart from an uploaded procedural document.

### Scenario 1

Successful generation and rendering of a valid procedural flowchart.

### Scenario 2

Clarification query triggered on a node to retrieve related explanation.

### Process B

Perform a query from the generated chart to aid user understanding.







SCSE HCMIU - VNUHCM