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(54) SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR UTILIZING WEAK LEARNERS ON LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS

(71) Applicants: **Robert Bosch GmbH**, Stuttgart (DE); **Carnegie Mellon University**, Pittsburgh, PA (US)

(72) Inventors: **Hariharan Manikandan**, Pittsburgh, PA (US); **Yiding Jiang**, Pittsburgh, PA (US); **Jeremy Kolter**, Pittsburgh, PA (US); **Chen Qiu**, Sindelfingen (DE); **Wan-Yi Lin**, Wexford, PA (US); **Filipe J. Cabrita Condessa**, Pittsburgh, PA (US)

(73) Assignees: **Robert Bosch GmbH** (DE); **Carnegie Mellon University**, Pittsburgh, PA (US)

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G06F 40/40 (2020.01)

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CPC ***G06F 40/40*** (2020.01); ***G06F 40/157*** (2020.01)

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CPC G06N 20/00; G06N 3/045; G06N 3/09; G06N 5/022; G06N 3/02; G06N 3/08;
(Continued)

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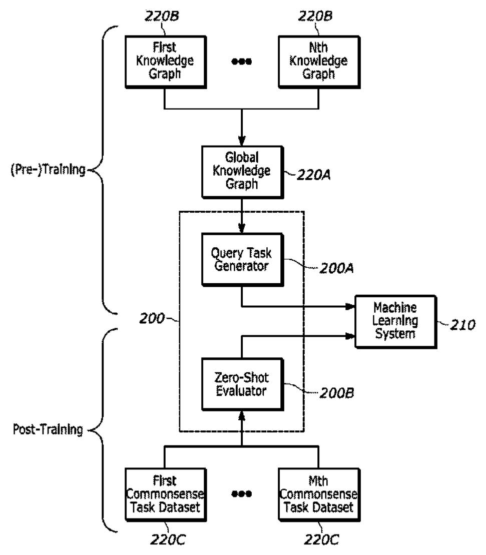
Primary Examiner — Michael Ortiz-Sanchez
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Dickinson Wright PLLC

(57) ABSTRACT

A computer-implemented method includes converting tabular data to a text representation, generating metadata associated with the text representation of the tabular data, outputting one or more natural language data descriptions indicative of the tabular data in response to utilizing a large language model (LLM) and zero-shot prompting of the metadata and text representation of the tabular data, outputting one or more summaries utilizing the LLM and appending a prompt on the one or more natural language data descriptions, selecting a single summary of the one or more summaries in response to the single summary having a smallest validation rate, receiving a query associated with the tabular data, outputting one or more predictions associated with the query, and in response to meeting a convergence threshold with the one or more predictions generated from the one or more iterations, output a final prediction associated with the query.

20 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G06N 3/096; G06N 3/042; G06N 3/088; G06F 40/40; G06F 40/157; G06F 16/345; G06F 40/20; G06F 18/214; G06F 30/27; G06F 40/295; G06F 40/103; G06F 40/183
See application file for complete search history.

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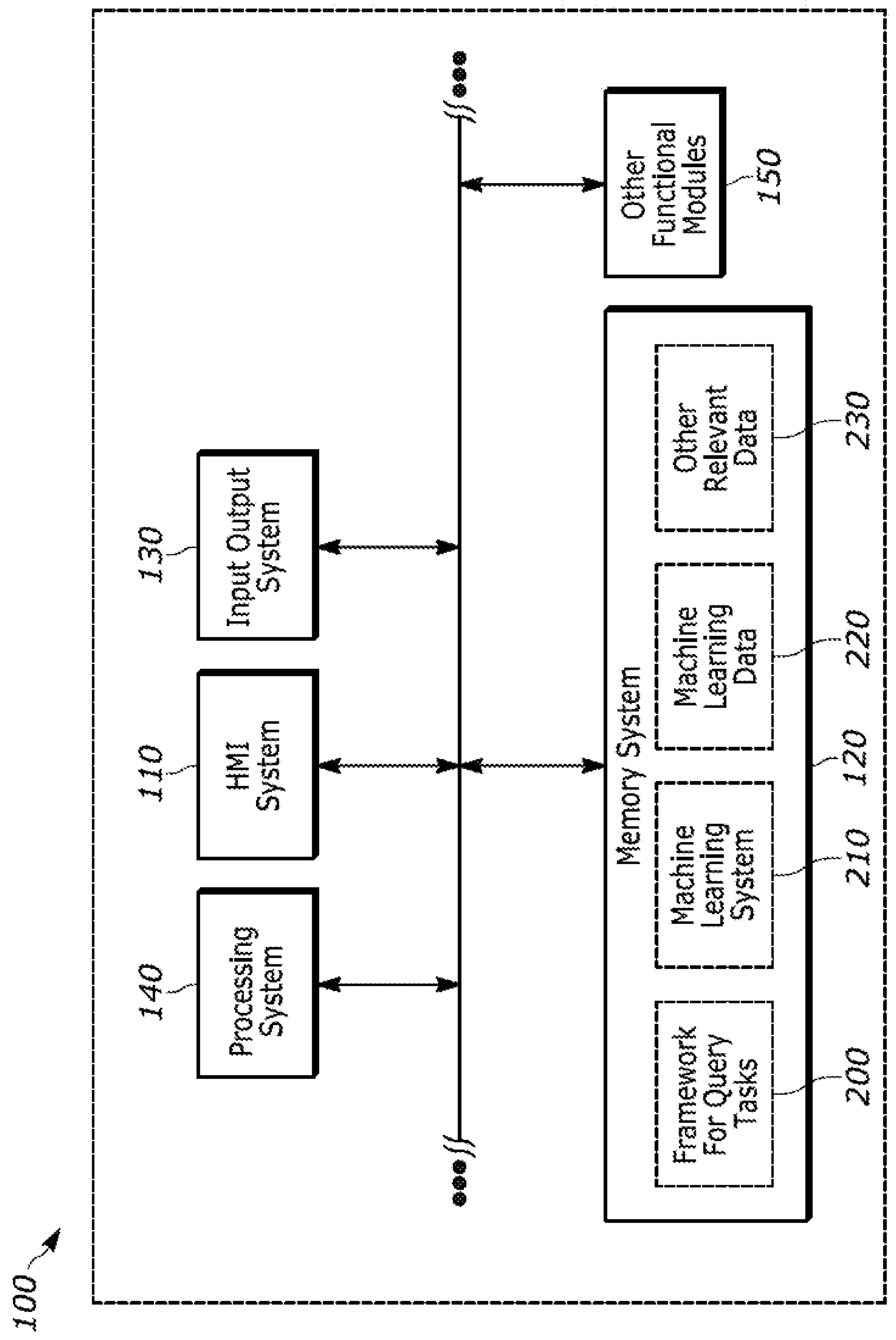

100
Processing System
140
HMI System
110
Input Output System
130
Memory System
120
Framework For Query Tasks
200
Machine Learning System
210
Machine Learning Data
220
Other Relevant Data
230
Other Functional Modules
150

FIG. 1

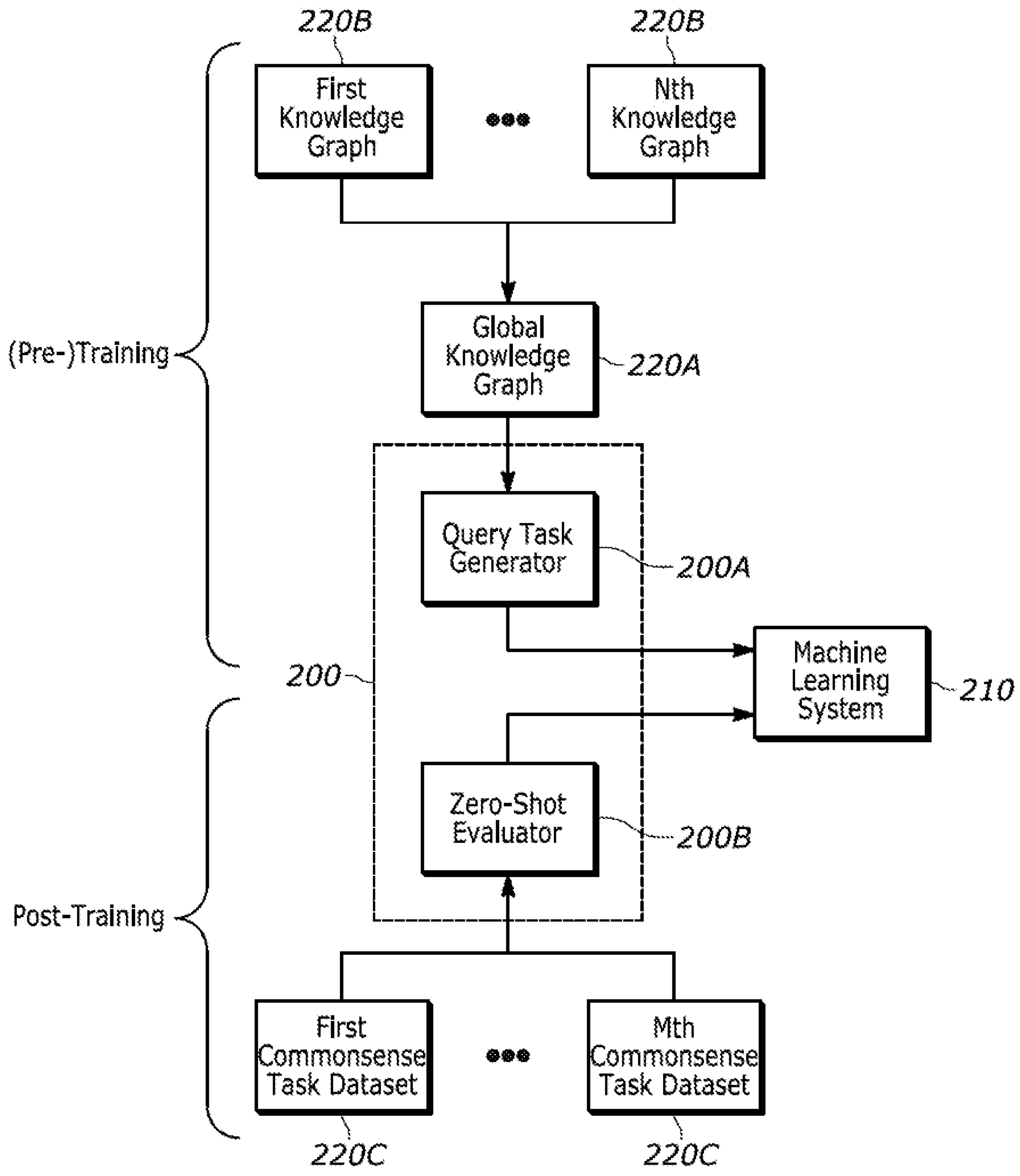

220B
First Knowledge Graph
220B
Nth Knowledge Graph
Global Knowledge Graph
220A
(Pre-)Training
Query Task Generator
200A
200
Machine Learning System
210
Zero-Shot Evaluator
200B
Post-Training
First Commonsense Task Dataset
Mth Commonsense Task Dataset
220C
220C

FIG. 2

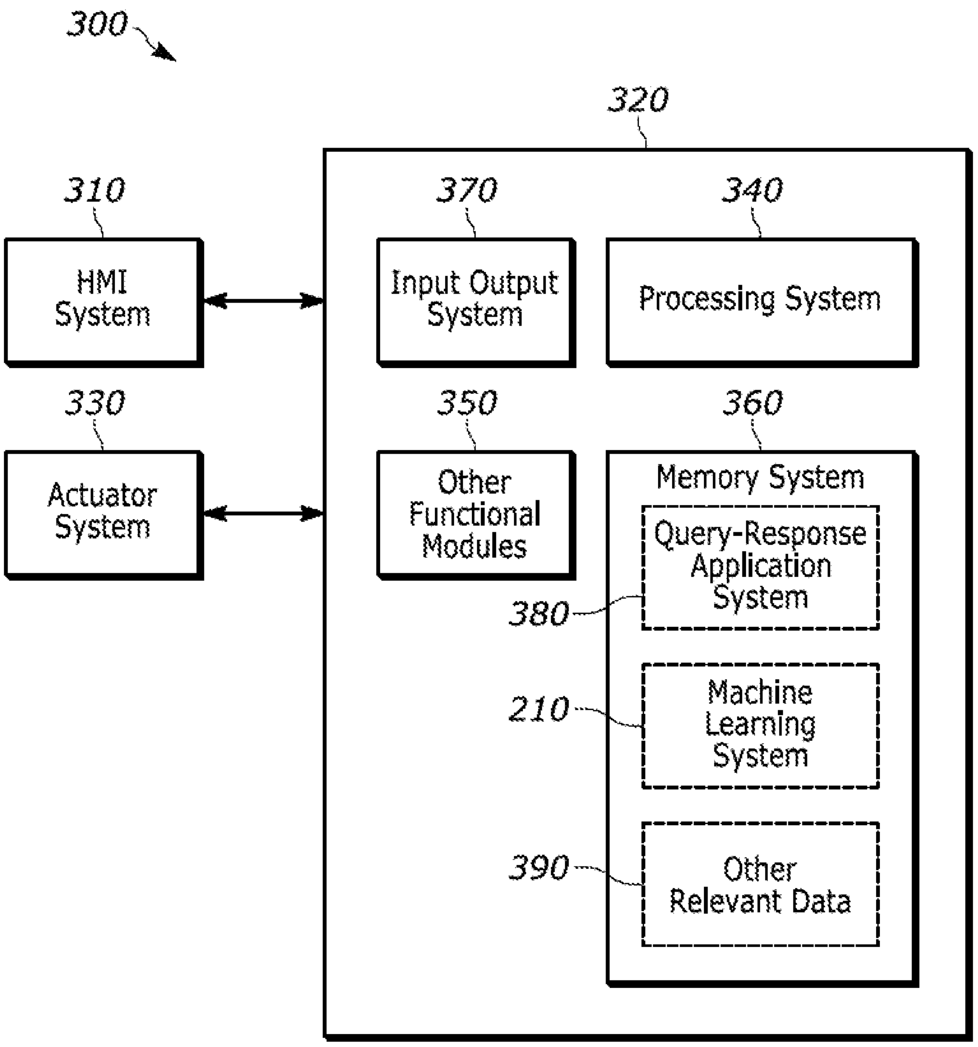

300
320
310
HMI System
370
Input Output System
340
Processing System
330
Actuator System
350
Other Functional Modules
360
Memory System
Query-Response Application System
380
Machine Learning System
210
Other Relevant Data
390

FIG. 3

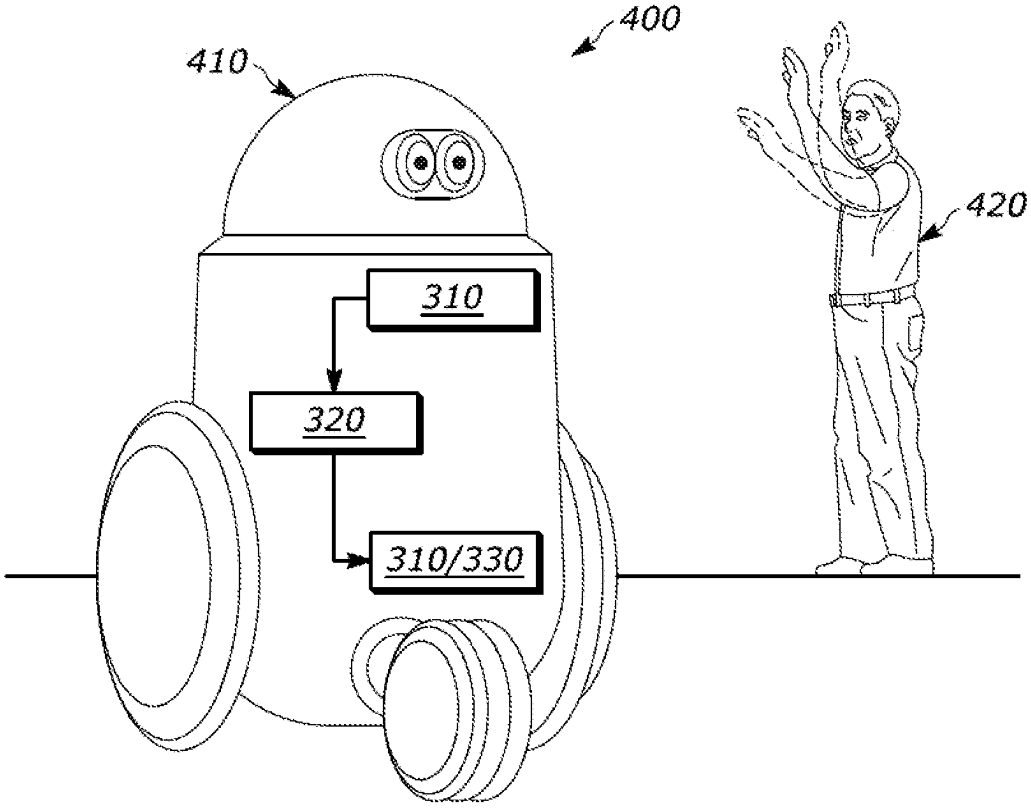


FIG. 4

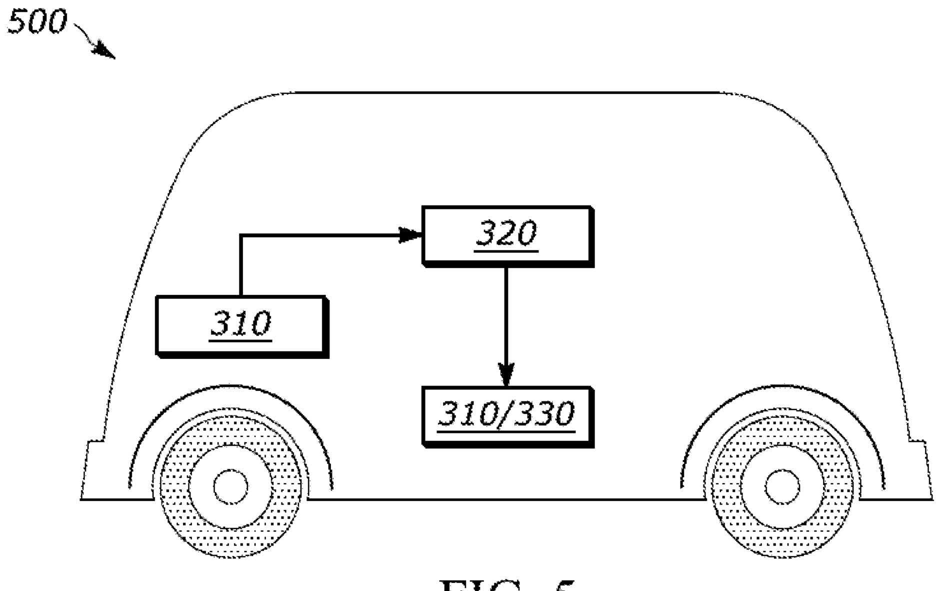
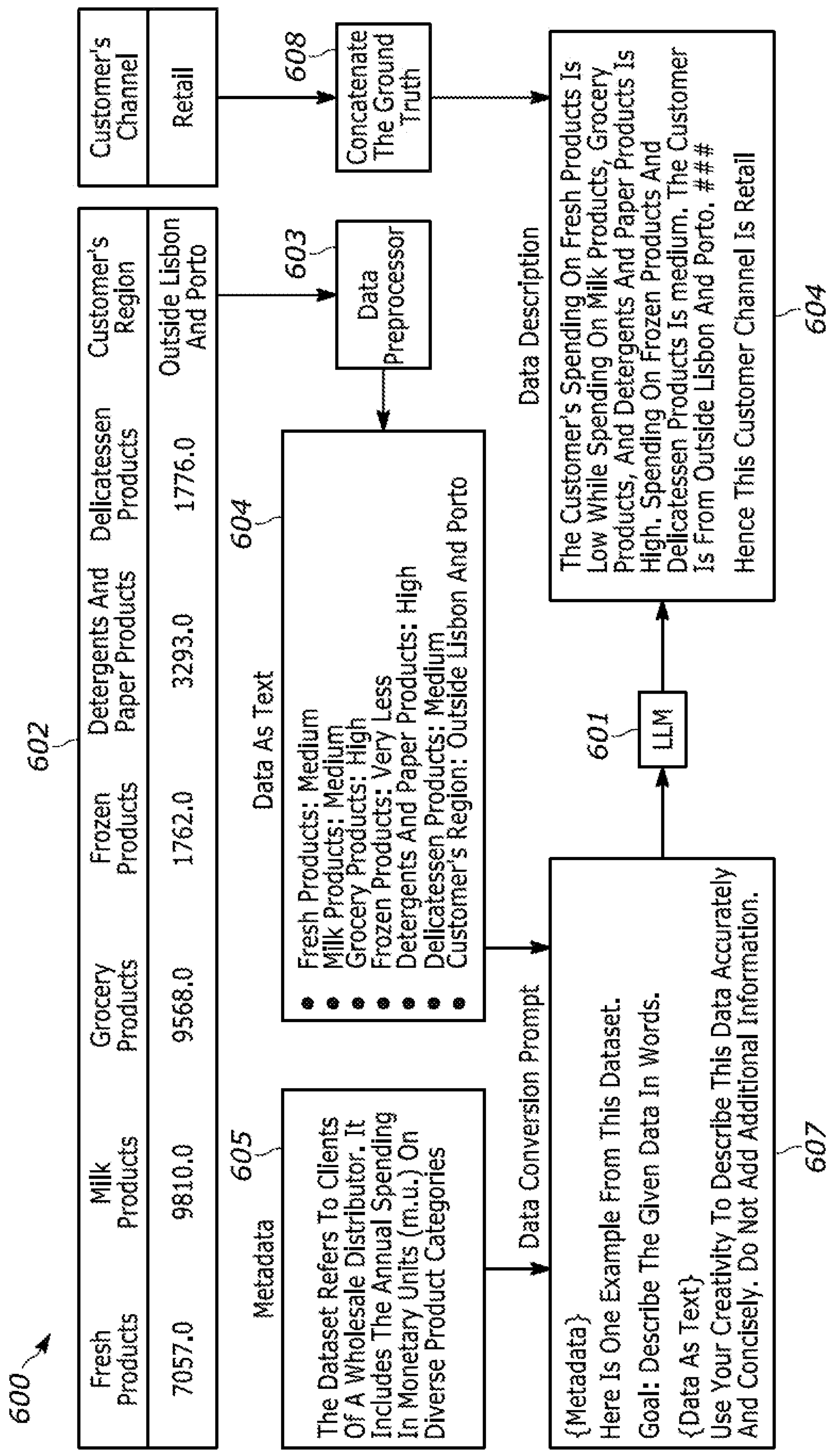


FIG. 5



Fresh Products	Milk Products	Grocery Products	Frozen Products	Detergents And Paper Products	Delicatessen Products	Customer's Region
7057.0	9810.0	9568.0	1762.0	3293.0	1776.0	Outside Lisbon And Porto

Customer's Channel
Retail

The Dataset Refers To Clients Of A Wholesale Distributor. It Includes The Annual Spending In Monetary Units (m.u.) On Diverse Product Categories

- Fresh Products: Medium
- Milk Products: Medium
- Grocery Products: High
- Frozen Products: Very Less
- Detergents And Paper Products: High
- Delicatessen Products: Medium
- Customer's Region: Outside Lisbon And Porto

{Metadata}
Here Is One Example From This Dataset.
Goal: Describe The Given Data In Words.
{Data As Text}
Use Your Creativity To Describe This Data Accurately And Concisely. Do Not Add Additional Information.

The Customer's Spending On Fresh Products Is Low While Spending On Milk Products, Grocery Products, And Detergents And Paper Products Is High. Spending On Frozen Products And Delicatessen Products Is medium. The Customer Is From Outside Lisbon And Porto. ###
Hence This Customer Channel Is Retail

FIG. 6

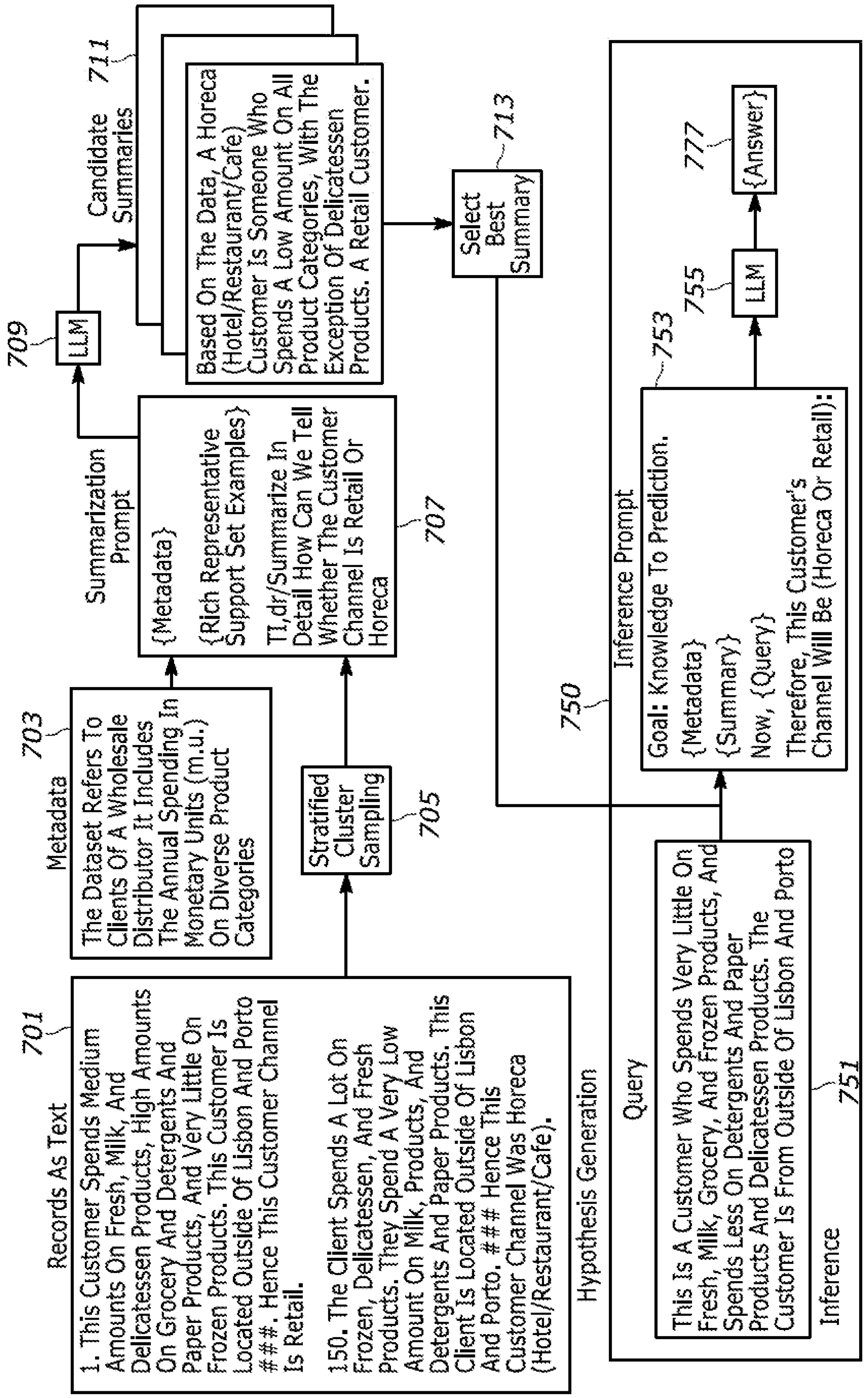

Records As Text
701
1. This Customer Spends Medium Amounts On Fresh, Milk, And Delicatessen Products, High Amounts On Grocery And Detergents And Paper Products, And Very Little On Frozen Products. This Customer Is Located Outside Of Lisbon And Porto ###. Hence This Customer Channel Is Retail.
150. The Client Spends A Lot On Frozen, Delicatessen, And Fresh Products. They Spend A Very Low Amount On Milk, Products, And Detergents And Paper Products. This Client Is Located Outside Of Lisbon And Porto. ### Hence This Customer Channel Was Horeca (Hotel/Restaurant/Cafe).
Metadata
703
The Dataset Refers To Clients Of A Wholesale Distributor It Includes The Annual Spending In Monetary Units (m.u.) On Diverse Product Categories
Stratified Cluster Sampling
705
Summarization Prompt
{Metadata}
{Rich Representative Support Set Examples}
Tl,dr/Summarize In Detail How Can We Tell Whether The Customer Channel Is Retail Or Horeca
707
709
LLM
Candidate Summaries
711
Based On The Data, A Horeca (Hotel/Restaurant/Cafe) Customer Is Someone Who Spends A Low Amount On All Product Categories, With The Exception Of Delicatessen Products. A Retail Customer.
Select Best Summary
713
Hypothesis Generation
750
Inference Prompt
Goal: Knowledge To Prediction.
{Metadata}
{Summary}
Now, {Query}
Therefore, This Customer's Channel Will Be (Horeca Or Retail):
753
755
LLM
777
{Answer}
Query
This Is A Customer Who Spends Very Little On Fresh, Milk, Grocery, And Frozen Products, And Spends Less On Detergents And Paper Products And Delicatessen Products. The Customer Is From Outside Of Lisbon And Porto
751
Inference

FIG. 7

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR UTILIZING WEAK LEARNERS ON LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure relates to generating systems for responding to text queries or human speech input.

BACKGROUND

Weak learners may refer to classifiers that are able to attain better performance than random chance, by some given margin, on any specified distribution over training data. One of the early breakthroughs in machine learning established that weak learning was sufficient for arbitrarily strong classification, via an ensembling procedure. This led to development of boosting algorithms, a class of approaches that continue to perform extremely well, particularly on tabular datasets that lack the input space regularity of vision or language tasks.

In a seemingly separate thread of research, large language models (LLMs) based on the transformer architecture in recent years have come to dominate many natural language domains. These models are often fine-tuned on the data of new downstream tasks, but in recent years have also been shown to exhibit strong performance as zero-shot or few-shot learning solely via prompting the model with a piece of context string.

SUMMARY

A first embodiment, a computer-implemented method for natural-language processing includes receiving tabular data associated with one or more records, convert the tabular data to a text representation indicative of the tabular data, generate metadata associated with the text representation of the tabular data, wherein the metadata is indicative of a description of the tabular data. The method includes, for one or more iterations, outputting one or more natural language data descriptions indicative of the tabular data in response to utilizing a large language model (LLM) and zero-shot prompting of the metadata and text representation of the tabular data, wherein the LLM includes a neural network with a plurality of parameters. Furthermore, for one or more iterations, the method includes outputting one or more summaries utilizing the LLM and appending a prompt on the one or more natural language data descriptions, wherein the one or more summaries include less text than the one or more natural language data descriptions, for one or more iterations, selecting a single summary of the one or more summaries in response to the single summary having a smallest validation rate, receiving a query associated with the tabular data, for one or more iterations, output one or more predictions associated with the query utilizing the LLM on the single summary and the query, and in response to meeting a convergence threshold with the one or more predictions generated from the one or more iterations, output a final prediction associated with the query, wherein the final prediction is selected in response to a weighted-majority vote of all of the one or more predictions generated from the one or more iterations.

A second embodiment discloses a system that includes an input interface to the system, wherein the input interface is configured to receive data associated with the system, and one or more processors in communication with the input interface, the one or more processors processor programmed to receive tabular data associated with one or more records, convert the tabular data to a text representation indicative of the tabular data, generate metadata associated with the text representation of the tabular data, wherein the metadata is indicative of a description of the tabular data. The processor is also programmed to output one or more natural language data descriptions indicative of the tabular data in response to utilizing a large language model (LLM) and zero-shot prompting of the metadata and text representation of the tabular data, wherein the LLM includes a neural network with a plurality of parameters, output one or more summaries utilizing the LLM and the one or more natural language data descriptions, wherein the one or more summaries include less text than the one or more natural language data descriptions, for one or more iterations, select a single summary of the one or more summaries in response to the single summary having a smallest validation rate, receive a query associated with the tabular data, for one or more iterations, output one or more predictions associated with the query utilizing the LLM on the single summary and the query; and in response to meeting a convergence threshold with the one or more predictions generated from the one or more iterations of outputting one or more predictions, output a final prediction associated with the query.

A third embodiment discloses, computer-implemented method for natural-language processing, the method including receiving tabular data associated with one or more records, converting the tabular data to a text representation indicative of the tabular data, generating metadata associated with the text representation of the tabular data, wherein the metadata is indicative of a description of the tabular data, outputting one or more natural language data descriptions indicative of the tabular data in response to utilizing a large language model (LLM) and zero-shot prompting of the metadata and text representation of the tabular data; outputting one or more summaries utilizing the LLM and appending a prompt on the one or more natural language data descriptions, wherein the one or more summaries include less text than the one or more natural language data descriptions, for one or more iterations, selecting a single summary of the one or more summaries in response to the single summary having a smallest validation rate, creating a subset of single summaries, receiving a query associated with the tabular data, for one or more iterations, output one or more predictions associated with the query utilizing the LLM on one of the single summaries of the subset of single summaries and the query, creating a subset of one or more predictions, and in response to meeting a convergence threshold with the subset of one or more predictions, output a final prediction associated with the query, wherein the final prediction is selected in response to a weighted-majority vote of the subset of one or more predictions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a diagram of an example of a system with a framework for query tasks according to an example embodiment of this disclosure.

FIG. **2** is a conceptual diagram of an example of the framework for query tasks with respect to the machine learning system according to an example embodiment of this disclosure.

FIG. **3** is a diagram of an example of a control system that employs the machine learning system of FIG. **1** according to an example embodiment of this disclosure.

FIG. **4** is a diagram of an example of the control system of FIG. **3** with respect to robot and/or automated personal assistant technology according to an example embodiment of this disclosure.

FIG. **5** illustrates a diagram of an example of the control system of FIG. **3** with respect to mobile machine technology according to an example embodiment of this disclosure

FIG. **6** illustrates an embodiment of a system conversion for a data point.

FIG. **7** illustrates an embodiment of a process of generating summaries and using the summaries to make predictions on new data.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A central notion in practical and theoretical machine learning is that of a weak learner, classifiers that achieve better-than-random performance (on any given distribution over data), even by a small margin. Such weak learners form the practical basis for canonical machine learning methods such as boosting. In the embodiment disclosed below, a system and method illustrate that prompt-based large language models can operate effectively as said weak learners. Specifically, the system and method may illustrate the use of a large language model (LLM) as a weak learner in a boosting algorithm applied to tabular data. The system may show that by providing (properly sampled according to the distribution of interest) text descriptions of tabular data samples, LLMs can produce a summary of the samples that serves as a template for classification and achieves the aim of acting as a weak learner on this task. The system and method may incorporate these models into a boosting approach, which in some settings can leverage the knowledge within the LLM to outperform traditional tree-based boosting. The model outperforms both few-shot learning and occasionally even more involved fine-tuning procedures, particularly for tasks involving small numbers of data points. The results illustrate the potential for prompt-based LLMs to function not just as few-shot learners themselves, but as components of larger machine learning pipelines.

The disclosure below is an example of LLMs serving as weak learners in a boosting framework, specifically on tabular data to show that by appropriately converting tabular data to text form, and asking LLMs to summarize a carefully chosen set of examples from the data, a system can produce a summary of the examples that can serve as a template (e.g., a prompt) for a tabular data classifier, and one which typically achieves this weak learning aim. This enables us to correspondingly integrate this collection of LLM-generated weak learners into a boosting framework.

The system may show that the resulting approach performs well in many settings, and outperforming zero-shot and few-shot classification, as well as “single-shot” summaries generated by the LLM. This is all done via a system that may be without any retraining or fine-tuning of the LLM itself, but rather only via prompting. Furthermore, on certain domains (particularly those with very few examples, where leveraging the prior knowledge built into LLMs would be of particular importance), the system may show that the approach can even outperform traditional tree-based boosting and LLM-based fine tuning methods and its performance would likely improve as LLMs capabilities improve. Overall, the system may highlight the potential of incorporating LLMs as sub-routines of a larger machine learning system.

The system and method below may utilize LLMs to generate weak learners, and in turn, uses these weak learners within a boosting framework. This may be referred to as LLM Summary Boosting, as an embodiment may include one where the core learning process may be one that uses a language model to create a summary of (specifically chosen) samples from the dataset. These summaries may function as prompts by which the system can make predictions on new examples. Finally, the system may use boosting to construct an ensemble of these summaries that provides the overall predictions on new data points.

FIG. **1** is a diagram of an example of a system **100** with a neuro-symbolic framework **200** for query tasks according to an example embodiment. The system **100** is configured to pre-train (or train) the machine learning system **210** via the neuro-symbolic framework **200**. In addition, the system **100** is an example of a system configured to perform on the machine learning system **210** via the framework **200**. After undergoing pre-training (or both pre-training and zero-shot testing), the system **100** may be configured to employ the machine learning system **210** for use. Alternatively, the system **100** may be configured to enable the pre-trained (or pre-trained and zero-shot tested) machine learning system **210** to be employed and/or deployed in another system (e.g. system **300** of FIG. **3**) for use.

The system **100** includes at least a processing system **140**. The processing system **140** includes at least an electronic processor, a central processing unit (CPU), a graphics processing unit (GPU), a microprocessor, a field-programmable gate array (FPGA), an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC), any suitable processing technology, or any number and combination thereof. The processing system **140** is operable to provide the functionality of the framework **200** and the machine learning system **210**, as described herein.

The system **100** includes at least a memory system **120**, which is operatively connected to the processing system **140**. In an example embodiment, the memory system **120** includes at least one non-transitory computer readable medium, which is configured to store and provide access to various data to enable at least the processing system **140** to perform the operations and functionalities with respect to the framework **200** and corresponding machine learning system **210**, as disclosed herein. In an example embodiment, the memory system **120** comprises a single computer readable storage device or a plurality of computer readable storage devices. The memory system **120** can include electrical, electronic, magnetic, optical, semiconductor, electromagnetic, or any suitable storage technology that is operable with the system **100**. For instance, in an example embodiment, the memory system **120** can include random access memory (RAM), read only memory (ROM), flash memory, a disk drive, a memory card, an optical storage device, a magnetic storage device, a memory module, any suitable type of memory device, or any number and any combination thereof. With respect to the processing system **140** and/or other components of the system **100**, the memory system **120** is local, remote, or a combination thereof (e.g., partly local and partly remote). For example, the memory system **120** can include at least a cloud-based storage system (e.g. cloud-based database system), which is remote from the processing system **140** and/or other components of the system **100**.

The memory system **120** includes at least the framework **200**, the machine learning system **210**, machine learning data **220**, and other relevant data **230**, which are stored thereon and accessible therefrom. The framework **200** includes computer readable data that, when executed by the processing system **140**, is configured to generate at least one training set with a suitable number of query tasks for the machine learning system **210**. In addition, the framework

200 includes computer readable data that, when executed by the processing system **140**, is configured to implement a zero-shot testing process (or a zero-shot evaluation process) to evaluate the pre-trained (or trained) machine learning system **210** with respect to various commonsense tasks. The computer readable data can include instructions, code, routines, various related data, any software technology, or any number and combination thereof.

In an example embodiment, the machine learning system **210** includes at least one machine learning model. More specifically, the machine learning system **210** includes at least one language model. For example, the machine learning system **210** includes a large language model (LLM), or any number language models and combination thereof.

In an example embodiment, the machine learning data **220** includes various data, which the framework **200** uses to train, test, and develop the machine teaming system **210**. For example, the machine learning data **220** includes a global knowledge graph **220**A. The global knowledge graph **220**A is generated by combining various knowledge graphs **220**B. The machine learning data **220** may also include one or more knowledge bases, which are associated with one or more of the knowledge graphs **220**B. The machine learning data **220** also includes a set of commonsense task datasets **220**C, which cover a diverse set of tasks. In addition, the machine learning data **220** may also include various annotations, various loss data, various parameter data, as well as any related data that enables the neuro-symbolic framework **200** and the machine learning system **210** to perform the functions as described herein while meeting certain performance criteria. Meanwhile, the other relevant data **230** provides various data (e.g. operating system, etc.), which enables the system **100** to perform the functions as discussed herein.

In an example embodiment, as shown in FIG. **1**, the system **100** is configured to include at least one human machine interface (HMI) system **110**. The HMI system **110** includes at least one user interface, at least one HMI device, or any number of combination thereof. For example, the HMI system **110** may include a visual user interface, an auditory user interface, a tactile user interface, any suitable user interface, or any number and combination thereof. The HMI system **110** is operable to communicate with the I/O system **130**. The HMI system **110** is also operable to communicate with one or more other components (e.g., processing system **140**, memory system **120**, etc.) of the system **100**. More specifically, for example, the processing system **140** is configured to obtain or extract a query or a query task directly or indirectly from the HMI system **110**, the memory system **120**, and/or the I/O system **130**. Upon receiving the query or query task, the processing system **140** is configured to provide a predicted answer to the query or query task via the machine learning system **210**.

In addition, the system **100** includes other components that contribute to the training and/or execution of the framework **200** and the machine learning system **210**. For example, as shown in FIG. **1**, the memory system **120** is also configured to store other relevant data **230**, which relates to operation of the system **100** in relation to one or more components (e.g., sensor system **110**, I/O system **130**, and other functional modules **150**). In addition, the VO system **130** may include an VO interface and may include one or more devices (e.g., microphone, key board device, touch display device, microphone, mouse, speaker device, etc.). Also, the system **100** includes other functional modules **150**, such as any appropriate hardware technology, software technology, or combination thereof that assist with or contribute to the functioning of the system **100**. For example, the other functional modules **150** include communication technology that enables components of the system **100** to communicate with each other as described herein. Accordingly, with at least the components shown in FIG. **1**, the system **100** is configured to execute the framework **200** to pre-train (or train) the machine learning system **210** to perform well across various query tasks (e.g. question-answering tasks) in a zero-shot setting or when deployed/employed for use in an application.

FIG. **2** is a conceptual diagram of an embodiment of neuro-symbolic framework **200** with respect to a machine learning system **210**. In an example embodiment, the framework **200** includes at least a query task generator **200**A. The query task generator **200**A may be configured to obtain data structures (e.g., triples) from a global knowledge graph **220**A. As shown in FIG. **2**, the global knowledge graph **220**A includes a number of distinct knowledge graphs **220**B, where the total number of knowledge graphs **220**B is represented by "N" in FIG. **2**. In this regard, "N" represents an integer number that is at least greater than two. The query task generator **200**A is configured to generate query tasks based on the data structures of the global knowledge graph **220**A. The query task generator **200**A is configured to create a training set that includes a suitable number of query tasks. The query task generator **200**A is configured to pre-train or train the machine learning system **210** with at least one training set. The query task generator **200**A is also configured to compute at least one score for the machine learning system **210** and fine-time the machine learning system **210**, for example, based on the score data, the loss data, and/or any other relevant data. The query task generator **200**A ensures that the machine learning system **210** is pre-trained or trained to perform well across various commonsense tasks when tested in a zero-shot setting and/or when deployed/employed for use in an application.

In addition, the framework **200** is configured to include a zero-shot evaluator **200**B. The zero-shot evaluator **200**B is configured to perform zero-shot testing on the machine learning system **210**. As indicated in FIG. **2**, the zero-shot evaluator **200**B is configured to perform the zero-shot testing during a post-training phase. The post-training phase refers to any phase that occurs after the pre-training (or training) of the machine learning system **210** with at least one training set that is generated by the query task generator **200**A. The zero-shot evaluator **200**B is configured to test the machine learning system **210** with a commonsense task dataset **220**C in a zero-shot manner. In this regard, the machine learning system **210** is configured to process each commonsense task dataset **220**C without having observed that commonsense task dataset **220**C beforehand. The zero-shot evaluator **200**B is configured to obtain a set of commonsense task datasets **220**C and apply each commonsense task dataset **220**C to the machine learning system **210**. The set of commonsense task datasets **220**C includes a number of commonsense task datasets **220**C, where the total number of commonsense task datasets **220**C is represented by 'M' in FIG. **2**. In this regard, "M" represents an integer number that is at least greater than two. Each commonsense task dataset is **220**C distinct from the other commonsense task datasets **220**C of the set, for example, with respect to the format of the query task and/or the knowledge type associated with the query task. With the various commonsense task datasets **220**C, the zero-shot evaluator **200**B is advantageously configured to demonstrate the effectiveness of the pre-training (or training) of the machine learning system **210** based on the training set that was generated by the query task generator **200**A. In this regard, the zero-shot evaluator **200**B is configured to provide a robust measure of the reasoning abilities of the machine learning system **210**. The zero-shot evaluator **200**B is also configured to evaluate the machine learning system **210** along with the impact of the pre-training across various commonsense task dataset **220**C.

As aforementioned, the set of commonsense task datasets **220**C includes various commonsense task datasets **220**C. Each commonsense task dataset **220**C is distinct from the training set, which is generated by the query task generator **200**A. The set of commonsense task datasets **220**C are datasets, which the machine learning system **210** has not observed at all during its pre-training phase or training phase. In this regard, the set of commonsense task datasets **220**C are selected to cover a diverse set of tasks, for instance, with respect to at least format (e.g., question answering, pronoun resolution, natural language inference, etc.), knowledge type (e.g., social knowledge, physical knowledge, etc.), or both format and knowledge type. For example, there may be a task dataset **220**C that includes a natural inference task, where a beginning and ending of a story are given and where the task is to choose the more plausible hypotheses out of a set of response options. In addition, there may be a task dataset **220**C that includes a broad range of commonsense aspects, where the task is to respond to a question by selecting one of five response options. As another example, there may be a task dataset **220**C that focuses on physical reasoning, where the task is to pick a more plausible response option out of two possible continuations. Also, there may be a task dataset **220**C that focuses on reasoning based on social interactions, where the task includes some context, a question, and a set of response options. As yet another example, there may be a task dataset **220**C that involves pronoun resolution, where the task includes some context, an emphasized pronoun, and response options that are offered as possible references. Furthermore, the set of commonsense task datasets **220**C are not limited to the aforementioned commonsense task datasets **220**C, but may include any task dataset **220**C that is suitable for performing zero-shot testing on the machine learning system **210**.

FIG. **3** is a diagram of a system **300**, which is configured to include at least the pre-trained (or trained) machine learning system **210**. In this regard, the system **300** includes at least an HMI system **310**, a control system **320**, and an actuator system **330**. The system **300** is configured such that the control system **320** controls the actuator system **330** based on the input received from the HMI system **310**. More specifically, the HMI system **310** includes one or more user interfaces and/or devices that communicate with one or more I/O devices of the IVO system **370**. Upon obtaining input, the HMI system **310** is operable to communicate with the control system **320** via the input/output (I/O) system **370** and/or other functional modules **350**, which includes communication technology.

The control system **320** is configured to obtain input from the HMI system **310**. Upon receiving input, the control system **320** is operable to process the input via a processing system **340**. In this regard, the processing system **340** includes at least one processor. For example, the processing system **340** includes an electronic processor, a central processing unit (CPU), a graphics processing unit (GPU), a microprocessor, a field-programmable gate array (FPGA), an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC), processing circuits, any suitable processing technology, or any combination thereof. Upon processing at least the input received from the HI system **310**, the processing system **340** is operable to provide the machine learning system **210** with a query or query task based on the input. The processing system **340** is also configured to generate a predicted answer via the machine learning system **210**. The processing system **340** is configured to generate output data based on the predicted answer. The processing system **340** is configured to provide the output data and/or the predicted answer to the user via the I/O system **370** and/or the HMI system **310**. In addition, the processing system **340** is operable to generate actuator control data based on the output data and/or the predicted answer. The control system **320** is configured to control the actuator system **330** according to the actuator control data.

The memory system **360** is a computer or electronic storage system, which is configured to store and provide access to various data to enable at least the operations and functionality, as disclosed herein. The memory system **360** comprises a single device or a plurality of devices. The memory system **360** includes electrical, electronic, magnetic, optical, semiconductor, electromagnetic, any suitable memory technology, or any combination thereof. For instance, the memory system **360** may include random access memory (RAM), read only memory (ROM), flash memory, a disk drive, a memory card, an optical storage device, a magnetic storage device, a memory module, any suitable type of memory device, or any number and combination thereof. In an example embodiment, with respect to the control system **320** and/or processing system **340**, the memory system **360** is local, remote, or a combination thereof (e.g., partly local and partly remote). For example, the memory system **360** is configurable to include at least a cloud-based storage system (e.g. cloud-based database system), which is remote from the processing system **340** and/or other components of the control system **320**.

The memory system **360** includes the machine learning system **210**, which has been pre-trained (or trained) via the framework **200** (FIGS. **1**-**2**). This pre-trained or trained machine learning system **210** is configured to be implemented, executed, and/or employed via the processing system **340**. In this regard, the machine learning system **210** is configured to receive and process a query or query task as input data. The machine learning system **210** is configured to provide a predicted answer in response to the query or query task. In this regard, the machine learning system **210** is configured to perform question-answering.

In addition, the memory system **360** includes a query-response application system **380**. The query-response application system **380** is configured to ensure that the machine learning system **210** is provided with a query or a query task as input data. In this regard, the processing system **340**, via the query-response application system **380**, is configured to process the input from the HMI system **310**. If deemed necessary, the query-response application system **380** is configured to generate a query or query task upon processing the input from the HMI system **310**. In addition, in some instances, the query-response application system **380** is configured to generate output data based on the predicted answer obtained from the machine learning system **210**. In general, the query-response application system **380** enables the machine learning system **210** to operate seamlessly as a part of the control system **320** for the desired application.

Furthermore, as shown in FIG. **3**, the system **300** includes other components that contribute to operation of the control system **320** in relation to the HMI system **310** and the actuator system **330**. For example, as shown in FIG. **3**, the memory system **360** is also configured to store other relevant data **390**, which relates to the operation of the system **300**. Also, as shown in FIG. **3**, the control system **320** includes the VO system **370**, which includes one or more/O devices that relate to the system **100**. Also, the control system **320** is configured to provide other functional modules **350**, such as any appropriate hardware technology, software technology, or any combination thereof that assist with and/or contribute to the functioning of the system **300**. For example, the other functional modules **350** include an operating system and communication technology that enables components of the system **300** to communicate with each other as described herein. Also, the components of the system **300** are not limited to this configuration, but may include any suitable configuration as long as the system **300** performs the functionalities as described herein. For example, the HMI system **310** may be a more integral part of the IVO system **370** and/or the control system **320**. Accordingly, the system **300** is useful in various applications.

For example, as a non-limiting example, the system **300** may be a dialogue system, which is used to provide customer service and/or troubleshooting assistance. In this case, the system **300** does not further include the actuator system **330**. In this regard, for instance, the HMI system **310** may include a user interface, which operates with the I/O system **370**, such as a touchscreen device, to receive input from a user. Upon entering input data into the touchscreen device, the processing system **340** is configured to provide a query or query task to the pre-trained or trained machine learning system **210**. In response to the query or query task, the processing system **340** is configured to provide a predicted answer via the machine learning system **210**. The processing system **340** is configured to provide the predicted answer directly or indirectly as output data, which is received by the user via the touchscreen device.

FIG. **4** is a diagram of an example of an application of the system **300** with respect to automated personal assistant technology **400** according to an example embodiment. For instance, as one non-limiting example, the automated personal assistant technology **400** is a robot **410**, which is configured to receive input that may directly or indirectly contain a query or query task. The automated personal assistant technology **400** is configured to process the input and provide a query or query task to the machine learning system **210**. In response to the query or query task, the automated personal assistant technology **400** is configured to provide a predicted answer via the pre-trained or trained machine learning system **210**. In addition, the automated personal assistant technology **400** is configured to control an appliance, such as a washing machine, a stove, a vacuum cleaner, an oven, a microwave, a dishwasher, another type of domestic appliance, any suitable apparatus, or any number and combination thereof. The HMI system **310** includes at least one user interface that operates together with the I/O system **370** (e.g., a microphone, a touchscreen, a keyboard, display technology, gesturing technology, a camera, a sensor, or any suitable technology) to obtain input.

The control system **320** is configured to obtain the input (e.g., audio commands, touchscreen commands, etc.) from the user **420** via the HMI system **310** and/or the I/O system **370**. The control system **320** is configured to process the input. The control system **320** is configured provide a query or query task based on the input. In addition, the control system **320** is configured provide a predicted answer in response to the query or query task via the pre-trained or trained machine learning system **210**. The control system **320** is configured to generate output data based on the predicted answer. The control system **320** is configured to provide the predicted answer and/or the output data to the I/O system **370** and/or the HMI system **310**. The control system **320** is configured to generate actuator control data based on the predicted answer and/or the output data. Also, as a non-limiting example, in response to the actuator control data, the control system **320** is configured to control the actuator system **530**.

FIG. **5** is a diagram of an example of an application of the system **300** with respect to mobile machine technology according to an example embodiment. As a non-limiting example, the mobile machine technology includes at a vehicle **500**, which is at least partially autonomous or fully autonomous. In FIG. **7**, the vehicle **500** includes an HMI system **310**, which is configured to receive input. Based on the input, the control system **320** is configured to provide at least a query or query task to the machine learning system

210. The machine learning system **210** is configured to provide a predicted answer in response to a query or query task. The control system **320** is configured to generate actuator control data, which is at least based on predicted answer. For instance, as a non-limiting example, the actuator system **330** is configured to actuate at least the braking system to stop the vehicle **500** upon receiving the actuator control data. In this regard, the actuator system **330** is configured to include a braking system, a propulsion system, an engine, a drivetrain, a steering system, or any number and combination of actuators of the vehicle **500**. The actuator system **330** may be configured to control the vehicle **500** so that the vehicle **500** follows rules of the roads and avoids collisions based at least on the predicted answer provided by machine learning system **210**.

FIG. **6** discloses an embodiment of a system conversion for a data point on an embodiment of a wholesale customer's data set. To utilize large language models (LLMs) with tabular data **602**, it may be necessary to first convert the records **602** into natural language descriptions. These conversions may be referred to as data descriptions **604**. The data descriptions **604** may be conducted utilizing a data processor **603**. Template matching, commonly used in previous approaches, inserts attribute values into predefined templates. However, this approach may often produce unnatural descriptions that differ from how humans might describe the data. Depending on the dataset, designing the template by hand can also be challenging. To overcome this, the system may utilize LLMs **601** as a more suitable solution. As illustrated below in FIG. **6**, the system can get these data descriptions with little effort by zero-shot prompting the LLM **601** with information about the dataset (which is generally available as metadata **601** for tabular datasets) and a textual representation **606** of the tabular record (e.g., parsed JSON). For example, the metadata **601** may indicate information about a data set, such as a description. The textual representation **606** may be text indicative of the records or tabular data. Specifically, to ensure examples can serve as both training data and query inputs, the system extract the descriptions of the features and concatenate **608** them with the target label using a separator token. Interestingly, the descriptions generated by LLM **601** this way often perform better than those from a template.

In one embodiment, a challenge in this process may be how to encode numerical attributes effectively: naively including numerical values in the descriptions can lead to poor performance in subsequent learning tasks. To address this, the system may adopt a straightforward approach, such as bin all numerical features into percentiles and encode them descriptively as "low," "medium," and "high," in the textual representation **506**. Overall, the data descriptions can be generated automatically with minimal manual engineering.

A typical method for performing few-shot learning with large language models (LLMs) involves providing a small number of demonstrations of the intended task as a prompt and then asking the model to generate an answer. One could, for instance in the few-shot setting, simply present the natural language descriptions above and generate predictions on new examples. However, for tabular data, there may be a larger number of data points that do not fit within the LLM context. Furthermore, increasing the number of examples in the context naively does not always improve performance, and there was no obvious way to manage weighted distributions over examples as is required in boosting methods. These observations necessitate alternative approaches to weak learning via LLMs. An example of a cluster sampling algorithm is shown below.

Algorithm 1 Cluster Sampling:

```
1: Input: X, all training data; y, all training label; r, ratio of classes; p, AdaBoost weights of
the current round; s, target number of samples. ▹ r[k]is the proportion of examples in class I.
2: S ← new empty set
3: w ← new array with same length as X filled with −1 ▹ w[i]is probability of sampling
example i.
4: for k = 1 to number of target classes in y do
5: E ← GPTEmbedding(X[y = = k])E refers to the embeddings of the data descriptions
6: C ← AgglomerativeClustering(E). $C_j$ is set of data indices present in the $j^{th}$ cluster.
7: c ← new empty array same size as C. c[j] will store sampling probability of cluster j.
8: for j = 1 to len(C) do
9: $c[j] \frac{len(X)}{lenC_j}$
10: end for
11: for i = 1 to len (X) do
12: w[i] ← c[j], such that, i ∈ $C_j$
13: end for
14: w ← Normalize(Normalize(w) * p) ▹ Normalize turns weights to a probability
distribution.
15: Sample s * r[c] examples from X using categorical distribution w and append to S.
16: end for
17: Return S
```

FIG. **7** discloses a process of generating summaries and using the summaries to make predictions on new data. The system may propose instead that producing summaries of a collection of examples can serve as a powerful proxy for learning models based upon some number of examples. Concretely, given a set of data descriptions, the system may first perform summarization **707** on the data by calling the LLM **709** (e.g., by concatenating a list of examples in natural language form and appending the prompt "tldr"). This resulting summary **707** can be seen as a hypothesis as it provides an explanation for the data. By using the summary as a prompt, the LLM **709** in turn uses the hypothesis to perform inference instead of the raw data description (as shown in FIG. **7**). Since the sampled summary can sometimes be noisy, the system may generate a fixed number of summaries **711** and pick the one with the smallest validation error rate at step **713**. In case of a tie, the system may select the summary with a higher training error, e.g., lower generalization gap. Several methods of building such summaries are possible, but simple approaches such as the "tldr" approach may work as well as more sophisticated alternatives.

Algorithm 2 Summary Boosting [Compact]

```
1:  Input: X, all training data; y, all training label; T: maximum number of rounds; s: size of
      the sampling subset; r: ratio of classes. ▹ r[k] denotes the proportion of examples in
      class k.
2:  h, ϵ, α ← new empty arrays of length T.
3:  N ← len(X); K ← number of target classes in y.
4:  w ← new array of length N filled with $\frac{1}{N}$          ▹ w is the data distribution
5:  for r = 1 to T do
6:  ($X_s$, $Y_s$) ← ClusterSampling(X, y, r, w, s)          ▹ samples training examples from
      distribution w.
7:  h [r] ← Summary $X_s$, $y_s$                     ▹ h [r] is the weak learner in the current round r.
8:  $\in [r] \leftarrow \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} w[i] * 1\{h[r](X[i]) \neq y[i]\}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} w[i]}$          ▹ ϵ [r] is the weighted error at round r.
9:  if $\epsilon\ [r] \geq 1 - \frac{1}{K}$ then
10: Goto Step 6.
11: end if
12: $\alpha\ [r] \leftarrow \log\left(\frac{1-\epsilon[r]}{\epsilon[r]}\right) + \log(K-1)$          ▹ α[r] refers to coefficient of the hypothesis at
round r.
```

-continued

Algorithm 2 Summary Boosting [Compact]

```
13: for i = 1 to N do
14: w[i] = w[i] * exp(α[r]𝟙{P[r][h[r](X[i])] ≠ y[i]})
15: end for
16: w ← Normalize (w)
17: end for
18: Return h, α
```

The process shown in FIG. **7** may split hypothesis generation **701** at the top half to described how weak learning hypothesis (summary) is generated. The bottom half is an illustrative embodiment of the system performing inference **750**. The records as text may be utilized to conduct a stratified cluster sampling. The system and method may utilize weighted cluster sampling **705** in one embodiment, or stratified cluster sampling **705**. Since the context size of existing LLMs is still limited, the system may not be able to fit the entire dataset into the context for summarization **707**. The summarization prompt **707** may also include the associated metadata **703** of the record or text. Furthermore, boosting algorithms require that the system may provide weak learners on weighted samples of the training set, effectively guiding the boosting process to focus on "harder" examples as the boosting process continued. Thus, instead of attempting to summarize the entire dataset, the system may utilize only a representative subset of the dataset. The size of this subset is governed by the maximum context size and size of the data descriptions. To select this representative subset, the system may use weighted stratified sampling using subpopulations defined by clusters of language embeddings of each data description. The language embeddings may be sentence representations generated by GPT-3, GPT-4, or other language prediction models. In particular, the system may use hierarchical agglomerative clustering to identify clusters in the embedding. Such a process is shown above in Algorithm 1. Such a process is able to consistently produce weak learners, and able to improve upon random guessing under the distribution of interest (denoted by the input p to the algorithm).

Finally, the system may utilize the Adaptive Boosting ("AdaBoost") algorithm to produce an ensemble with these collections of summary based weak learners. Adaptive Boosting may utilize weights that are re-assigned to each instance, with higher weights assigned to incorrectly classified instances. Boosting is used to reduce bias, as well as variance for supervised learning. It works on the principle of learners growing sequentially. Except for the first learner, each subsequent learner is grown from previously grown learners. Thus, weak learners are converted into strong ones. One of the ideas of AdaBoost is to fit a sequence of weak learners on repeatedly modified versions of the data. The algorithm may be carried out over T rounds, where the weights of the training data points are adjusted based on the training error.

Given a new data point or query **751**, the predictions from classifiers from all rounds may then combined through a weighted majority vote to produce the final prediction **777** or answer **777**. The system use the error on a holdout validation set to determine the number of rounds T. A compact version of this process is presented in Algorithm 2. In the algorithm, the Summary method summarizes the examples in the prompt via the process discussed related to weak learning via summarization. Each summary can be treated as a hypothesis that can classify new data.

However, unlike the summary process, where the system may resample multiple times to find the best learner, the boosting process returns immediately when a summary with an error rate better than random guessing (or chance) is found. The system and method may utilize Cluster Sampling to subsample a mini-batch of examples that fit within the LLM's max context length.

Embodiments of the present disclosure are described herein. It is to be understood, however, that the disclosed embodiments are merely examples and other embodiments can take various and alternative forms. The figures are not necessarily to scale; some features could be exaggerated or minimized to show details of particular components. Therefore, specific structural and functional details disclosed herein are not to be interpreted as limiting, but merely as a representative bases for teaching one skilled in the art to variously employ the embodiments. As those of ordinary skill in the art will understand, various features illustrated and described with reference to any one of the figures can be combined with features illustrated in one or more other figures to produce embodiments that are not explicitly illustrated or described. The combinations of features illustrated provide representative embodiments for typical application. Various combinations and modifications of the features consistent with the teachings of this disclosure, however, could be desired for particular applications or implementations.

"A", "an", and "the" as used herein refers to both singular and plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. By way of example, "a processor" programmed to perform various functions refers to one processor programmed to perform each and every function, or more than one processor collectively programmed to perform each of the various functions.

While exemplary embodiments are described above, it is not intended that these embodiments describe all possible forms encompassed by the claims. The words used in the specification are words of description rather than limitation, and it is understood that various changes can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the disclosure. As previously described, the features of various embodiments can be combined to form further embodiments of the invention that may not be explicitly described or illustrated. While various embodiments could have been described as providing advantages or being preferred over other embodiments or prior art implementations with respect to one or more desired characteristics, those of ordinary skill in the art recognize that one or more features or characteristics can be compromised to achieve desired overall system attributes, which depend on the specific application and implementation. These attributes can include, but are not limited to cost, strength, durability, life cycle cost, marketability, appearance, packaging, size, serviceability, weight, manufacturability, ease of assembly, etc. As such, to the extent any embodiments are described as less desirable than other embodiments or prior art implementations with respect to one or more characteristics, these embodiments are not outside the scope of the disclosure and can be desirable for particular applications.

What is claimed is:

1. A computer-implemented method for natural-language processing, comprising:

receiving tabular data associated with one or more records;

converting the tabular data to a text representation indicative of the tabular data;

generating metadata associated with the text representation of the tabular data, wherein the metadata is indicative of a description of the tabular data;

for one or more iterations, outputting one or more natural language data descriptions indicative of the tabular data in response to utilizing a large language model (LLM) and zero-shot prompting of the metadata and text representation of the tabular data, wherein the LLM includes a neural network with a plurality of parameters;

for one or more iterations, outputting one or more summaries utilizing the LLM, wherein the one or more summaries include less text than the one or more natural language data descriptions;

for one or more iterations, selecting a single summary of the one or more summaries in response to the single summary having a smallest validation rate;

receiving a query associated with the tabular data;

for one or more iterations, outputting one or more predictions associated with the query utilizing the LLM on the single summary and the query; and

in response to meeting a convergence threshold with the one or more predictions generated from the one or more iterations, outputting a final prediction associated with the query, wherein the final prediction is selected in response to a weighted-majority vote of all of the one or more predictions generated from the one or more iterations.

2. The method of claim **1**, wherein the LLM does not utilize fine-tuning or building of a new language model to output the final prediction.

3. The method of claim **1**, wherein the plurality of parameters is over one billion.

4. The method of claim **1**, wherein the LLM is GPT-4.

5. The method of claim **1**, wherein the text representation is a parsed JSON file.

6. The method of claim **1**, wherein any numerical features associated with the tabular data are encoded into percentiles.

7. The method of claim **1**, wherein outputting one or more summaries utilizing the LLM includes appending a prompt on the one or more natural language data descriptions.

8. The method of claim **1**, wherein the one or more predications are weak learners.

9. The method of claim **1**, wherein method includes utilizing weighted stratified sampling for selecting the single summary.

10. A system, comprising:

an input interface to the system, wherein the input interface is configured to receive data associated with the system; and

one or more processors in communication with the input interface, the one or more processors processor programmed to:

receive tabular data associated with one or more records;

convert the tabular data to a text representation indicative of the tabular data;

generate metadata associated with the text representation of the tabular data, wherein the metadata is indicative of a description of the tabular data;

output one or more natural language data descriptions indicative of the tabular data in response to utilizing a large language model (LLM) and zero-shot prompting of the metadata and text representation of the tabular data, wherein the LLM includes a neural network with a plurality of parameters;

output one or more summaries utilizing the LLM and the one or more natural language data descriptions, wherein the one or more summaries include less text than the one or more natural language data descriptions;

for one or more iterations, select a single summary of the one or more summaries in response to the single summary having a smallest validation rate;

receive a query associated with the tabular data;

for one or more iterations, output one or more predictions associated with the query utilizing the LLM on the single summary and the query; and

in response to meeting a convergence threshold with the one or more predictions generated from the one or more iterations of outputting one or more predictions, output a final prediction associated with the query.

11. The system of claim **10**, wherein the processor is further programmed to output the final prediction in response to a weighted-majority vote of all of the one or more predictions generated from the one or more iterations.

12. The system of claim **10**, wherein numerical features associated with the tabular data are encoded into percentiles.

13. The system of claim **10**, wherein the one or more processors are programmed to output one or more summaries utilizing the LLM and appending a prompt on the one or more natural language data descriptions.

14. The system of claim **10**, wherein the one or more processors are collectively programmed to execute steps.

15. The system of claim **10**, wherein the one or more processors includes a single processor programmed to execute steps.

16. The system of claim **10**, wherein the one or more processors are programmed to select a representative subset of the one or more summaries utilizing weighted stratified sampling.

17. The system of claim **10**, wherein the one or more processors are programmed to select a representative subset of the one or more summaries utilizing weighted stratified sampling.

18. The system of claim **10**, wherein the one or more processors are programmed to select a representative subset of the one or more summaries from a fixed number of iterations.

19. The system of claim **10**, wherein the processor is programmed to, for one or more iterations, output the one or more natural language data descriptions and output the one or more summaries.

20. A computer-implemented method for natural-language processing, comprising:

receiving tabular data associated with one or more records;

converting the tabular data to a text representation indicative of the tabular data;

generating metadata associated with the text representation of the tabular data, wherein the metadata is indicative of a description of the tabular data;

outputting one or more natural language data descriptions indicative of the tabular data in response to utilizing a large language model (LLM) and zero-shot prompting of the metadata and text representation of the tabular data;

outputting one or more summaries utilizing the LLM and appending a prompt on the one or more natural language data descriptions, wherein the one or more summaries include less text than the one or more natural language data descriptions;

for one or more iterations, selecting a single summary of the one or more summaries in response to the single summary having a smallest validation rate;

creating a subset of single summaries;

receiving a query associated with the tabular data;

for one or more iterations, output one or more predictions associated with the query utilizing the LLM on one of the single summaries of the subset of single summaries and the query;

creating a subset of one or more predictions; and

in response to meeting a convergence threshold with the subset of one or more predictions, output a final prediction associated with the query, wherein the final prediction is selected in response to a weighted-majority vote of the subset of one or more predictions.

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