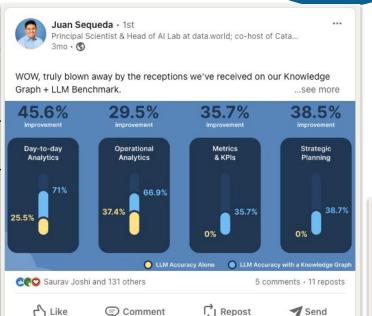
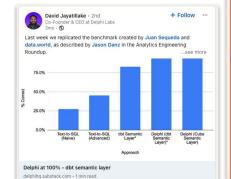


enterprise SOL databases. However, the extent to which LLMs can accurately respond to enterprise questions in such databases remains unclear, given the absence of suitable Text-to-SQL benchmarks tailored to enterprise settings. Additionally, the potential of Knowledge Graphs (KGs) to enhance LLM-based question answering by providing business context is not well understood. This study aims to evaluate the accuracy of LLM-powered question answering systems in the context of enterprise questions and SQL databases, while also exploring the role of knowledge graphs in improving accuracy. To achieve this, we introduce a benchmark comprising an enterprise SQL schema in the insurance domain, a range of enterprise queries encompassing reporting to metrics, and a contextual layer incorporating an ontology and mappings that define a knowledge graph. Our primary finding reveals that question answering using GPT-4, with zero-shot prompts directly on SOL databases, achieves an accuracy of 16%. Notably, this accuracy increases to 54% when questions are posed over a Knowledge Graph representation of the enterprise SQL database. Therefore, investing in Knowledge Graph provides higher accuracy for LLM powered question answering systems.

Keywords Knowledge Graphs · Large Language Models · Question Answering · SQL Databases · Benchmark Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)







dbt Labs 70K followers Juan Segueda and the data, world team dropped a bombshell paper that validates the intuition held by many of us-layering structured Semantic Knowledge on top of your data leads to much stronger ability to correctly answer ad-hoc questions about your organizational data with Large Language Models

So what does it all mean, and how does the dbt Semantic Layer measure up? ••

Check out Jason Ganz' blog post to find out U

# The Analytics Engineering

#### **Semantic Layer as the Data Interface for LLMs**

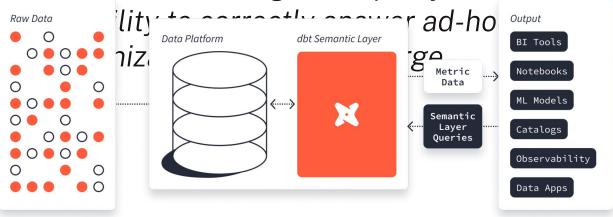
A new benchmark for natural language questions against databases dropped last week. What does it mean and how does the dbt Semantic Layer stack up?



JASON GANZ 26 NOV 2023

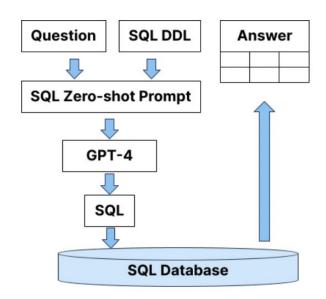
layering structured Semantic Knowledge on top of your data

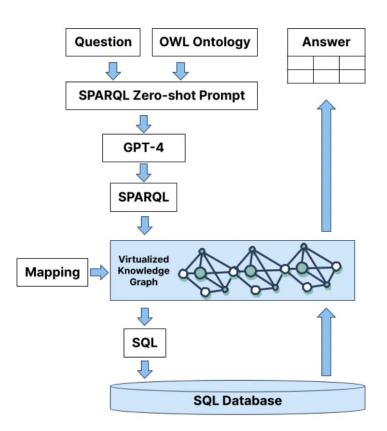
leads to much str questions about y Language Models



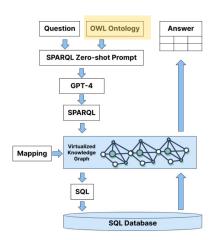
https://roundup.getdbt.com/p/semantic-layer-as-the-data-interface

### The two systems





# The Unpicking... The ontology





#### ACME\_Insurance/ontology/insurance.ttl

```
Holder
293
           http://data.world/schema/insurance/PolicyHolder
       in:PolicyHolder rdf:type owl:Class;
294
                       rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://data.world/schema/insurance/>;
295
296
                       rdfs:label "Policy Holder" .
75
            http://data.world/schema/insurance/hasPolicyHolder
       in:hasPolicyHolder rdf:type owl:ObjectProperty;
76
77
                           rdfs:domain in:Policy;
                           rdfs:range in:PolicyHolder;
78
79
                           rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://data.world/schema/insurance/>;
                           rdfs:label "has policy holder" .
80
81
```

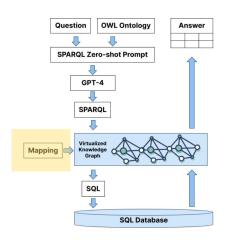
Policy

hasPolicy

**Policy** 

Holder

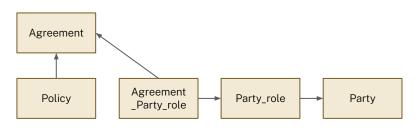
# The Unpicking... The mapping onto-source data

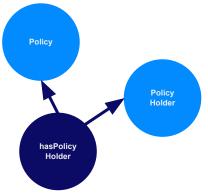




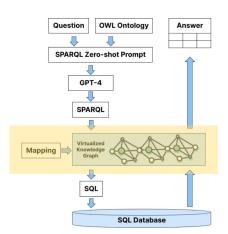
#### ACME\_Insurance/data/data.world\_P&C\_Insurance\_Ontology\_V1.r2rml

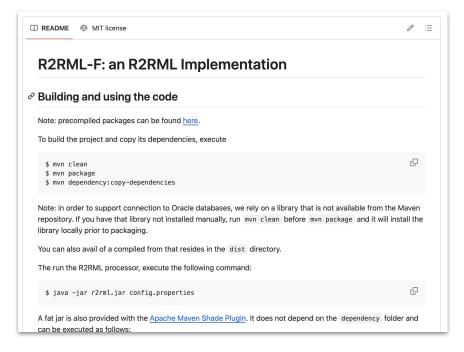
```
map:TripleMap_PolicyHolderID_12 a rr:TriplesMap ;
41
           rr:predicateObjectMap [ rr:objectMap [ rr:column "party identifier" ] ;
                                  rr:predicate <http://data.world/schema/insurance/policyHolderId> ];
43
          rr:subjectMap
                                  [ rr:template "https://myinsurancecompany.linked.data.world/d/omg-pc-database/Policy-Holder-{party_
           rr:logicalTable
                                  [ rr:sqlQuery """select distinct party_identifier
46
      from agreement_party_role
       join policy on agreement party role.agreement identifier = policy.policy identifier
47
48
      where agreement_party_role.party_role_code = 'PH'""" ;
```





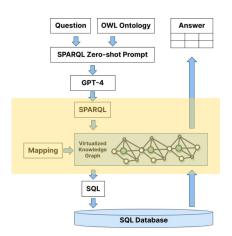
# The Unpicking... The mapping engine



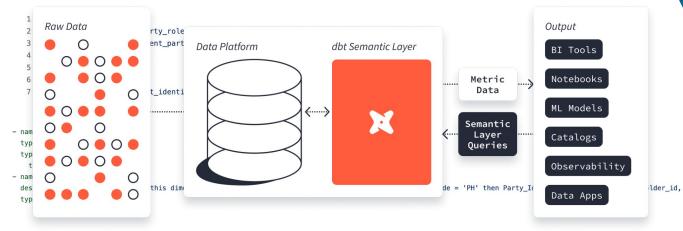


https://github.com/chrdebru/r2rml

# The Unpicking... Alternatives to formalise the semantic layer

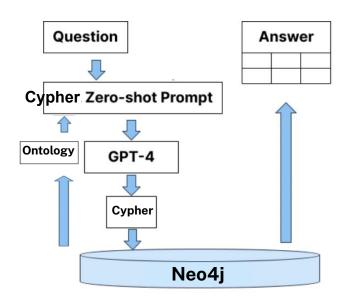


semantic-layer models/omg\_semantics/agreement party role.yaml



https://github.com/dbt-labs/semantic-layer-llm-benchmarking

## A Neo4j based version



- Build the property graph building the semantic layer into the data
  - Use the ontology as target model
  - Data-Import tool (or code based alternatives) check GM#5
- 2. Get LLM to retrieve the ontology from the graph in Neo4i and generate the cypher query

# The completions API (or manually in ChatGPT)

```
question = "How many policies have agents sold by agent id"
                                                                                      You
                                                                                      Given a property graph with the structure described by the following list of node and relationship
system = "You are an assistant capable of creating cypher queries from
                                                                                      types and their properties:
prompt=f"""
                                                                                      GRAPH MODEL: Label: Policy. Properties: policy Effective Date, policy Expiration Date,
                                                                                      policyNumber, policyld
Given a property graph with the structure described by the following l
                                                                                      Label:PolicyHolder. Properties:policyHolderId
                                                                                      Label: Agent. Properties: agentId
GRAPH MODEL: {graph_struct}
                                                                                      relationship type: hasPolicyHolder, from: Policy, to: PolicyHolder
                                                                                      relationship type: soldByAgent, from: Policy, to: Agent
Write a Cypher query that answer
                                     from openai import OpenA
OUESTION: {question}
                                                                                      Write a Cypher query that answers the question. Do not explain the query. Return just the query, so
                                                                                      it can be run verbatim from your response.
                                     client = OpenAI()
                                                                                      QUESTION: How many policies have agents sold by agent id?
                                     completion = client.chat
                                              model="gpt-4",
                                                                                      ChatGPT
                                              temperature=0,
                                                messages=[
                                                                                        MATCH (:Policy)-[:soldByAgent]->(a:Agent)
                                                                                        RETURN a.agentId AS AgentID, COUNT(*) AS PoliciesSold
                                                         {"role": "sys
                                                                                        GROUP BY a.agentId
                                                         {"role": "use
                                                                                        ORDER BY PoliciesSold DESC
```

TO C M (P

1)

Copy code