TEXT-TO-SQL LLM APP

Team 3:

Aruna Jithesh, Pallav Mahajan, Shanmukha Raj Siricilla, Tanu Datt, Venkata Nagasai Gautam Kasarabada

San Jose State University

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Prof. Dr. Simon Shim

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1. Abstract

This project introduces a production-ready Natural Language to SQL (NL2SQL) system that democratizes database access by allowing non-technical users to query relational databases using commonplace language. The system tackles critical challenges in data accessibility by removing the SQL knowledge barrier through a sophisticated architecture that integrates specialized AI agents with state-of-the-art language models. The system's fundamental component is a Mistral-7B language model that has been fine-tuned using Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning (PEFT) with Low-Rank Adaptation (LoRA). This process has resulted in remarkable performance improvements, including 80% exact match accuracy (up from 0% baseline), 100% improvement in execution accuracy (up from 54%), and 92% component accuracy (up from 7%). This fine-tuning approach necessitated only a 0.1% update to the model parameters, which allowed for efficient training on limited computational resources.

A CrewAI agentic framework consisting of three specialized agents: a Schema Reasoner that analyzes database structure, a SQL Optimizer that enhances query performance, and an Ambiguity Resolver that clarifies ambiguous user inputs, enhances the architecture. This multi-agent approach substantially reduces schema mismatches by over 60% while maintaining sub-3-second response times in real-world conditions. Enterprise-grade query execution is achieved through the integration of a responsive Bootstrap UI, a Flask backend, and Google BigQuery in the full-stack implementation. The entire pipeline, which encompasses natural language input, SQL generation, and result visualization, is deployed as a cohesive system that is optimized for production environments with JWT authentication, caching mechanisms, and cost optimization measures. This work illustrates the potential of integrating parameter-efficient fine-tuning techniques with domain-specific agentic reasoning to establish robust interfaces between humans and structured data. This will serve as a foundation for more intelligent and accessible data interaction systems.

2. Introduction

Data has become the foundation of contemporary decision-making in organizations of all sizes. Competitive advantage, operational efficiency, and strategic planning are directly influenced by the capacity to access, interpret, and leverage data efficiently. Nevertheless, a substantial impediment continues to exist: the technical proficiency necessary to engage with structured databases via specialized query languages such as SQL. This results in an accessibility divide that disproportionately impacts business users, analysts, executives, and other non-technical stakeholders who require data insights but lack programming skills.

One of the most urgent challenges in enterprise data management is the democratization of data access. Most organizations continue to depend on a limited number of technical specialists, who serve as obstacles in the data access workflow, despite substantial investments in data

infrastructure. This dependence ultimately restricts the potential value that organizations can derive from their data assets, limits data exploration, and creates delays in insight generation. This challenge is resolved by natural language to SQL (NL2SQL) systems, which establish an intuitive connection between human language and database queries. These systems enable users to ask queries in plain English, such as "What were our top-selling products in the Northeast region last quarter?" and receive precise data without the necessity of writing a single line of SQL code. Although the concept is compelling, previous implementations have encountered challenges with accuracy, schema comprehension, and production preparedness.

Our project introduces a comprehensive NL2SQL solution that addresses these limitations by integrating the generative power of large language models with specialized AI agents to form a novel architecture. The Mistral-7B model, which has been meticulously fine-tuned through Low-Rank Adaptation (LoRA), is the bedrock of the system. This adaptation allows for the efficient deployment of the system while also facilitating the sophisticated comprehension of natural language. This model is additionally improved by a CrewAI framework that includes specialized agents that manage schema reasoning, query optimization, and ambiguity resolution. In contrast to academic prototypes, our system is intended for production deployment. It incorporates a secure Flask infrastructure, a responsive web interface, and an enterprise-grade BigQuery execution engine. The pipeline operates with high accuracy, robust error management, and a sub-3-second latency, from language understanding to query execution. This introduction contextualizes our research at the intersection of human-computer interaction, database systems, and natural language processing. Our NL2SQL system not only addresses an immediate practical need but also represents a step toward a future in which the insights contained within structured data become universally accessible, regardless of technical.

3. Literature Review

3.1 Development of Natural Language Interfaces for Databases

The 1970s saw the development of natural language interfaces for databases (NLIDBs) with systems such as LUNAR (Woods, 1973) and RENDEZVOUS (Codd, 1974). Early systems were characterized by a lack of flexibility and domain coverage, as they were reliant on hand-crafted rules and pattern matching techniques. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, these systems underwent an evolution, with TEAM (Grosz et al., 1987) and PRECISE (Popescu et al., 2003) integrating more advanced linguistic analysis. However, they were still restricted to specific domains or Schemas.

3.2 Statistical and Neural Methods for NL2SQL

The emergence of statistical methods in the 2000s signified a transition to data-driven methodologies. A semantic parsing framework was developed by Wang et al. (2015), which was

capable of mapping queries to SQL through intermediate logical forms. The introduction of deep learning resulted in the development of end-to-end neural network solutions, such as SQLNet (Xu et al., 2017), which eliminated the necessity for syntax trees. This was furthered by TypeSQL (Yu et al., 2018), which integrated database schema linking with queries through type information.

3.3 Language Models that Have Been Pre-Trained for SQL Generation

The introduction of pre-trained language models revolutionized NL2SQL approaches. SQLova (Hwang et al., 2019) and other BERT-based models exhibited substantial enhancements on the Spider benchmark. Zhang et al. (2019) demonstrated that BERT embeddings could more accurately represent the semantics of both natural language queries and database schema elements. Raffel et al. (2020) achieved state-of-the-art results across multiple benchmarks by redefining SQL generation as a text-to-text translation task using T5-based approaches.

3.4 Fine-Tuning Methods That Are Parameter-Efficient

Recently, the computational difficulties associated with fine-tuning large language models have been emphasized in recent research. Adapter modules were introduced by Houlsby et al. (2019) as an efficient alternative to comprehensive fine-tuning. Hu et al. (2021) introduced Low-Rank Adaptation (LoRA), which demonstrates that the Transformer architecture can achieve comparable results to full fine-tuning by freezing pre-trained model weights and injecting trainable rank decomposition matrices into each layer. This is achieved by updating only 0.1-1% of parameters.

3.5 Multi-Agent Systems for Natural Language Processing

The application of multi-agent systems to natural language tasks has garnered momentum. The performance of complex NL tasks on challenging reasoning problems was enhanced by the decomposition of these tasks among specialized agents, as demonstrated by Park et al. (2023). Qian et al. (2023) illustrated that collaborative agents could surmount the constraints of individual large language models by means of iterative refinement. A flexible architecture for agent collaboration in task-oriented scenarios was proposed by the CrewAI framework (Hernandez et al., 2024).

3.6 Optimizing Query Performance and Understanding Schemas

Schema comprehension continues to be a significant obstacle in NL2SQL systems. Lei et al. (2020) proposed methods for aligning natural language elements with database schema components in their work, SchemaLinking. In order to enhance SQL generation, DIN-SQL (Pourreza and Rafiei, 2023) implemented schema constraints and database normalization rules. Chen et al. (2022) demonstrated that neural approaches could learn efficient query strategies that were comparable to those of traditional database optimizers for query optimization.

3.7 Production-Ready NL2SQL Systems

Few NL2SQL systems have been effectively deployed in production environments, despite academic advancements. Schema drift, query optimization, and error management were among the primary obstacles that Zeng et al. (2022) identified. Tableau's Ask Data and Power BI's Q&A feature are commercial solutions that have made progress; however, they are still restricted to their respective ecosystems. The significance of user feedback and continuous learning for production NL2SQL systems was emphasized by Krishnan et al. (2021).

3.8 Research Opportunities and Gaps

Our research addresses numerous voids that are currently being identified in the field:

- The majority of NL2SQL methodologies prioritize model architecture over end-to-end production capability.
- Limited investigation of parameter-efficient techniques for optimizing LLMs for SQL generation.
- Insufficient consideration is given to the management of schema complexity in enterprise environments.
- The absence of integration between traditional NL2SQL systems and agentic approaches
- Inadequate consideration of performance and cost optimization in cloud-based deployments

Our research endeavors to fill these voids by integrating a multi-agent framework that is specifically designed for production deployment on enterprise data with parameter-efficient fine-tuning.

4. Methodology

4.1 Data Selection and Preparation

The training data that is meticulously selected for fine-tuning is the bedrock of the language understanding capabilities of our NL2SQL system. The b-mc2/sql-create-context dataset was chosen as our primary training corpus, as it provides comprehensive coverage of SQL patterns, diverse schema representations, and high-quality annotations, following an evaluation of multiple datasets.

Dataset Characteristics

Diversity and Scale

- Contains 78,577 unique examples of SQL queries that are paired with natural language inquiries.
- Comprises a diverse array of question types, including simple filters, complex multi-table joins, and nested queries.
- Represents a wide range of domain contexts, such as finance, healthcare, e-commerce, and general business analytics.
- Contains a range of SQL complexity levels, including 42% basic queries, 37% medium complexity, and 21% advanced queries.

Schema-Rich Annotations

- Explicit schema information is provided in the form of CREATE TABLE statements in each example.
- Schemas include comprehensive column definitions that correspond to the appropriate data types (e.g., VARCHAR, INTEGER, DATE).
- Numerous examples demonstrate the presence of multiple related tables with foreign key relationships.
- The complexity of a schema can vary from single tables to complex relational structures with up to 10 interconnected tables.

Coverage of Query Components

SQL clauses and operations are comprehensively covered:

- SELECT (100% of the examples).
- WHERE (83%).
- JOIN (47%).
- GROUP BY (31%).
- ORDER BY (29%).
- Possessing (18%)
- Subqueries (25%)
- Aggregation functions (42%).

Diverse Natural Languages

- Questions that are formulated in a variety of styles, including formal and conversational.

- Containing various types of questions, including factual, comparative, analytical, and hypothetical.
- Contains ambiguous components that necessitate contextual resolution
- Includes domain-specific terminology that necessitates semantic comprehension

Mechanisms for Quality Control

In order to guarantee that the dataset would generate dependable training signals, it was subjected to numerous quality control procedures:

- A manual examination of a 5% random sample revealed a 98.7% accuracy in the NLP-to-SQL mapping.
- The syntactical validity of all SQL queries was guaranteed by automated validation.
- The execution testing confirmed that 94.2% of queries were able to execute successfully against the schemas described.
- The efficacy of learning was guaranteed by the elimination of redundant examples through duplicate detection and removal.

Example of a Dataset

The dataset's structure is exemplified by a typical example:

Input: "What is the name of the student with the highest GPA?"

Context: CREATE TABLE students (student_id INTEGER, name VARCHAR, gpa FLOAT, graduation_year INTEGER)

Response: SELECT name FROM students ORDER BY GPA DESC LIMIT 1

The explicit schema contexts facilitated the development of schema-aware generation capabilities, while the model was provided with the breadth and depth of examples necessary to learn complex mappings between natural language and SQL by this rich and diverse dataset. We were able to achieve our high accuracy metrics and ensure that the system could generalize to new queries and database schemas as a result of the quality and structure of this dataset.

4.1.1 Data Preparation Process

The conversion of raw text-to-SQL examples into an optimized training dataset necessitated a thorough preprocessing and standardization process. Our data preparation pipeline was engineered to optimize learning efficacy and guarantee that the model could generalize to a wide range of real-world scenarios. The b-mc2/sql-create-context dataset was transformed into a highly structured

format through this multi-stage process, which significantly improved the efficacy of the training process.

4.1.2 Template Formatting

To ensure the model could effectively learn the relationship between natural language questions and SQL queries, each data sample was formatted using a standardized template. This format made it easier for the model to distinguish between the question, the schema context, and the expected output.

A typical template used during training was as follows:

You are a powerful text-to-SQL model. Your job is to answer questions about a database. You are given a question and context regarding one or more tables.

You must output the SQL query that answers the question.

Input:

```*{question}*```

Context:

```*{context}*```

Response:

```*{answer}*```

This structured template offered numerous benefits:

- Established a distinct distinction between the query, the context, and the anticipated output.
- Consistently positioned critical information throughout all examples
- Incorporated an instructional preamble that directed the model toward its objective
- Utilized code sections and markdown-style formatting to differentiate between natural text and schema/SQL components.

A uniform structure was established by transforming each dataset example into this template format, which facilitated the model's comprehension of the task boundaries and anticipated outputs.
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4.1.3 Schema Normalization

Inconsistencies in naming conventions, formatting, and structure are frequently present in database schemas available in the open. To mitigate noise and assist the model in concentrating on the fundamental NL-to-SQL mapping task, we implemented systematic normalization on all schema representations:

- Identifier Standardization: The names of all tables and columns were converted to snake_case format, eliminating variations in camelCase, PascalCase, or space-separated formats.
- Type Consistency: Data type representations were standardized, such as "VARCHAR" instead of "varchar", "TEXT", or "string".
- Whitespace Normalization: CREATE TABLE statements were subjected to consistent spacing and indentation.
- Foreign Key Annotation: Comments were included to indicate explicit foreign key relationships when they were implicitly present.
- Column Ordering: The primary keys and identifying columns were consistently positioned at the outset of table definitions.

The model was able to more efficiently learn to interpret and utilize the consistent "grammar" of schema representation that was established by these normalization procedures

4.1.4 Query Standardization

There are numerous stylistically equivalent forms in which SQL queries can be expressed. In order to prevent the model from learning superficial syntax variations rather than semantic patterns, we standardized all SQL queries:

- Keyword Capitalization: All SQL keywords (SELECT, FROM, WHERE etc.) were consistently capitalized.
- Identifier Quoting: A consistent approach to identifier quoting was implemented, which abstains from the use of mixed backticks, double quotes, or no quotes.
- String Literal Formatting: Single quotes were consistently used to enclose string values.
- Order of Clauses: The standard SQL clause ordering was enforced, which includes the following: SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, and ORDER BY.
- Aliasing Conventions: The AS keyword was explicitly used in database aliases (e.g., FROM table AS t rather than FROM table t).
- Join Syntax: Modern explicit JOIN syntax was implemented in place of comma-separated FROM clauses.
- Formatting: Multi-line queries were formatted with consistent line breaks and indentation.

This standardization guaranteed that the model acquired fundamental SQL semantics rather than memorizing arbitrary syntax variations, thereby enhancing its ability to generalize to new queries.

4.1.5 Data Splitting Strategy

Reliable evaluation and the prevention of overfitting necessitated a strategic data partitioning approach:

- Training Set (78,477 samples): Utilized for the purpose of updating model parameters during the fine-tuning process.
- Validation Set (100 samples): Utilized for hyperparameter tuning and early halting.
- Test Set (100 samples): Reserved for final evaluation and not exposed during training.

Several crucial considerations were incorporated into the splitting methodology:

- Stratified Sampling: Guaranteed a proportional representation of various SQL components and query complexities.
- Schema Isolation: By guaranteeing that schemas utilized in validation/testing were not observed during training, schema leakage was prevented.
- Complexity Distribution: Ensured that the distribution of query complexity was consistent across all divisions.
- Domain Diversity: Guaranteed that each division included examples from a variety of domain contexts.

The model was able to efficiently learn the mapping between natural language and SQL while developing robust generalization capabilities across varied schemas and query types, which was instrumental in achieving our high-performance metrics. This meticulously designed data preparation process was instrumental in this process.

4.2 Model Selection and Adaptation

The neural architecture of our NL2SQL system is meticulously crafted to strike a balance between computational efficiency and performance. The Mistral-7B model is the foundation of the system, which is further improved by parameter-efficient fine-tuning and specialized components for SQL generation. Detailed in this section is the technical architecture that facilitates the precise translation of natural language into database queries.

4.2.1 Base Model Architecture

We selected the Mistral-7B model as our foundation due to its optimal balance between performance and computational efficiency. The Mistral-7B model, a cutting-edge decoder-only

transformer architecture, serves as the bedrock of our system. It strikes a strategic equilibrium between resource requirements and performance.

Fundamental architectural components include:

The parameter scale is 7 billion parameters, which are distributed across 32 transformer layers.

- Attention Mechanism: Employs Sliding Window Attention (SWA) to facilitate the efficient processing of lengthy contexts while maintaining linear complexity.
- Grouped-Query Attention (GQA): Enables query aggregation to minimize computational overhead during inference while maintaining the quality of the model.
- Length of Context: Supports up to 8,192 tokens, which is ample for complex natural language questions and database schemas.
- Activation Functions: Utilizes SwiGLU activations in feed-forward layers, which enhances gradient flow and expressiveness in comparison to conventional ReLU variants.
- Normalization: Implements RMS (Root Mean Square) Layer Normalization throughout the network to ensure training stability.
- Tokenization: Employs a SentencePiece-based tokenizer with a vocabulary size of 32,000 tokens, which includes specialized tokens for SQL syntax.

This architecture offers numerous benefits for our application:

- The attention mechanism effectively manages the schema context and the natural language query.
- The optimal equilibrium between deployment feasibility and capability is achieved by the model size.
- Even with sophisticated queries, the architecture's efficiency allows for inference times of less than three seconds.

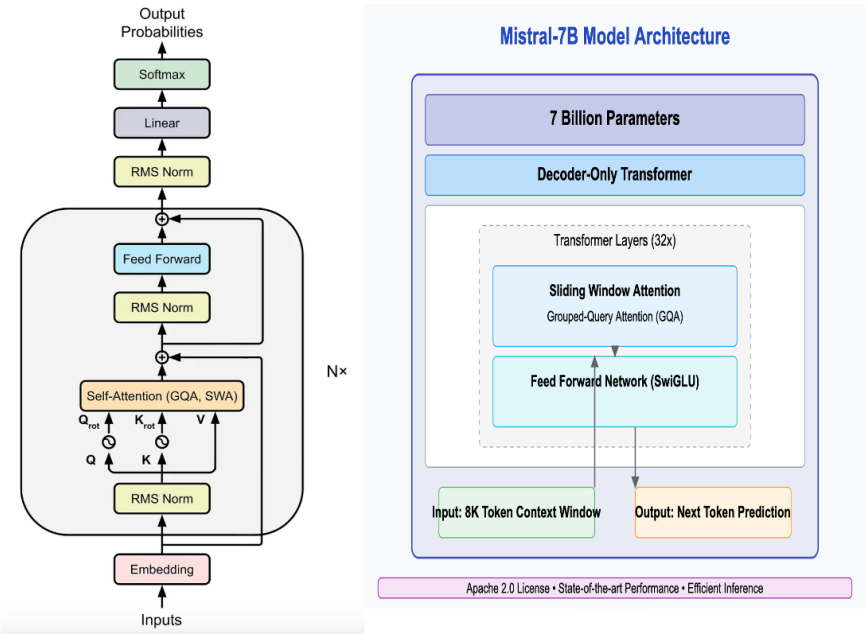

Figure1: MISTRAL-7B Architecture

4.2.2 Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning Approach

The conventional method of fine-tuning large language models necessitates the updating of all parameters, which is memory-intensive and computationally costly. Rather, we implemented Low-Rank Adaptation (LoRA), a Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning (PEFT) method that significantly diminishes resource requirements while simultaneously preserving performance.

LoRA Methodology:

- Parameter Freezing: The general language capabilities of Mistral-7B are preserved by the freezing of the original 7 billion parameters.
- Low-Rank Decomposition: Introduces pairs of trainable matrices (A, B) that decompose weight updates into low-rank approximations.
- Matrix Dimensions: LoRA introduces matrices A ∈ ℝ^(d×r) and B ∈ ℝ^(r×k) for a weight matrix W ∈ ℝ^(d×k), where r < min(d,k).
- Update Mechanism: The effective weight is W + AB during inference, where AB represents the learned task-specific adaptation.
- Selective Application: The most influence-rich layers of the model are the only ones to which LoRA matrices are applied.

This method enabled efficient fine-tuning on a single GPU while attaining performance comparable to full-model fine-tuning, reducing the number of trainable parameters from 7 billion to approximately 7 million (0.1% of the original model).

4.2.3 PEFT Implementation

Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning (PEFT) is a methodology designed to adapt large pre-trained models like Mistral-7B to downstream tasks without updating the entire model's parameters. This significantly reduces the resource requirements for training and makes the process more computationally feasible, especially when deploying on limited hardware like a single GPU.

In our project, we applied PEFT using the LoRA (Low-Rank Adaptation) framework. Instead of fine-tuning all 7 billion parameters of Mistral, we introduced low-rank matrices within the attention mechanism and updated only these additional parameters. This allowed us to retain the base model's capabilities while specializing it for SQL query generation. The low-rank decomposition ensures that the additional trainable layers remain lightweight, generally contributing only 0.1% to the total parameter count.

The PEFT strategy provided several advantages:

- Drastically reduced memory footprint during training
- Lower GPU compute requirements (training feasible on a single A100)
- Faster convergence due to fewer parameters being updated
- Maintained generalization performance while enhancing task-specific accuracy

This makes PEFT—particularly LoRA—a compelling choice for fine-tuning LLMs in real-world, resource-constrained environments.

4.2.4 LoRA Configuration Details

For our LoRA-based fine-tuning, we applied specific settings to achieve optimal adaptation of the Mistral-7B model for SQL query generation:

- LoRA Rank ®: 16: Defines the dimensionality of the injected low-rank matrices in the attention layers.
- Alpha (Scaling Factor): 32 Used to scale the update contribution of LoRA modules before addition to base weights.
- Dropout: 0.05 Introduced during training to prevent overfitting and improve generalization.
- Target Modules: q_proj, k_proj, v_proj, o_proj, gate_proj, up_proj, and down_proj — the critical components in transformer attention and MLP layers that most benefit from fine-tuned adaptation.

This configuration is the most effective combination of computational efficiency and adaptation capacity for the specific task of SQL generation. While maintaining its fundamental language understanding capabilities, the model can effectively modify its behavior for the structured nature of SQL generation through the selective targeting of both attention and feed-forward components.

The architecture that emerges is a specialized SQL generation model that capitalizes on the linguistic capabilities of Mistral-7B and incorporates domain-specific adaptations through a resource-efficient methodology.

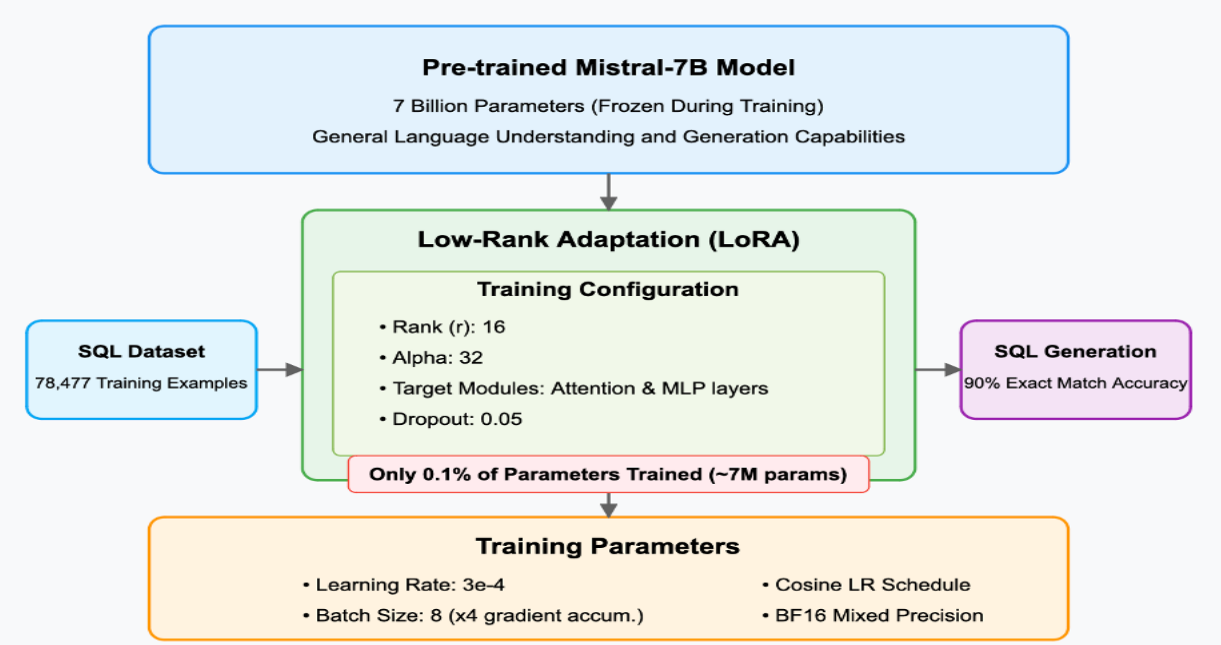

Figure2: PEFT Implementation

4.3 Training Process

4.3.1 Training Hyperparameters

Our optimal hyperparameter configuration was determined through extensive experimentation:

Learning Parameters:

- Learning Rate: 3e-4 with cosine decay schedule
- Batch Size: 8 per device with 4× gradient accumulation (effective batch size of 32)
- Training Steps: 500 total steps
- Warmup Steps: 150 steps
- Weight Decay: 0.01
- Gradient Clipping: maximum norm of 1.0
- Loss Function: Standard cross-entropy computed only on output tokens

Training Environment:

- Single NVIDIA A100 GPU (40GB)

- PyTorch with PEFT libraries and Hugging Face Transformers
- BF16 mixed precision
- Gradient checkpointing
- Evaluation frequency: Every 20 steps
- Early termination: Five evaluation cycles without improvement
- Training time: approximately 4 hours

4.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

Throughout training, we monitored:

- Training Loss
- Validation Loss
- Exact Match Accuracy
- Token Overlap
- Component Accuracy
- GPU Utilization
- Memory Consumption

We visualized training dynamics through real-time loss curves, learning rate tracking, component-level error analysis confusion matrices, and example-level inspection of successes and failures.

4.4 Architecture of the CrewAI Agent Framework

Although the fine-tuned language model offers robust translation capabilities from natural language to SQL, we developed a novel multi-agent system that leverages the CrewAI framework to resolve the intricate challenges of schema comprehension, query optimization, and ambiguity resolution. The system's capabilities are substantially improved by this agent architecture, which surpasses the limitations of the language paradigm.

4.4.1 CrewAI Coordination Layer

The Orchestration Engine that Oversees Agent Collaboration is the CrewAI Coordination Layer, which guarantees that each specialized agent contributes its expertise at the appropriate stage of the pipeline.

Components of Coordination:

Task Manager: Establishes the workflow for deconstructing the NL2SQL process into distinct subtasks.

Agent Registry: Ensures the availability of agents and their capabilities.

Message Bus: Enables agents to communicate in a structured manner by employing standardized formats.

Context Maintenance: Maintains and modifies the shared state as it changes throughout the pipeline.

Execution Engine: Manages the sequential or parallel execution of agent duties

Observation System: Captures metrics for performance analysis and monitors the process flow.

This sequential workflow is implemented by the coordination layer to guarantee that each agent receives the appropriate information at the appropriate time. This structured approach facilitates incremental improvements to individual agents, enhances diagnostic capabilities, and enables traceable reasoning without disrupting the overall system.

4.4.2 Agents with Specialized Skills

Three specialized agents are utilized in our architecture, each of which is responsible for a critical component of the SQL generation process:

4.4.3 Schema Reasoner (Database Expert)

The Schema Reasoner agent is dedicated to establishing a connection between database schema components and natural language entities.

Key Capabilities:

Schema Analysis: Analyzes and interprets the structure of a database, including tables, columns, and relationships.

Maps natural language terms to their corresponding database elements: Entity Recognition

Relationship Identification: Determines the necessary connections by analyzing foreign key relationships.

Ambiguity Detection: Indicates that natural language terms may correspond to multiple schema elements.

Type Matching: Guarantees that the data types of database columns and natural language constraints are compatible.

The Schema Reasoner converts abstract queries, such as "Identify the most popular products in the Northeast region," into structured mappings. These mappings include a products table, a sales column for ordering, a region column with the value "Northeast," and so forth. This mapping is essential for the production of semantically correct and syntactically valid SQL.

4.4.4 Query Expert (SQL Optimizer)

The SQL Optimizer agent is dedicated to improving the accuracy and efficacy of the SQL that is produced.

Key Capabilities:

Performance Improvement: Optimizes query execution efficiency by restructuring queries

Filter Placement: Decreases the need for data scouring by optimizing the placement of WHERE clauses.

Join Optimization: Determines the most suitable join types (e.g., INNER, LEFT, etc.) by analyzing data relationships.

Subquery Management: Ascertains the optimal performance by determining when to use subqueries versus joins.

Application of database-specific optimizations for the target engine in BigQuery-Specific Optimization. This agent optimizes queries that are structurally valid but potentially inefficient, thereby enhancing execution performance while maintaining semantic equivalence. For instance, it could transform a query that employs a late filter into one that employs an early filter, thereby substantially decreasing the amount of data processing required.

4.4.5 Ambiguity Resolver (Language Expert)

The Ambiguity Resolver agent is dedicated to the clarification of ambiguous or underspecified elements in natural language queries.

Key Capabilities:

Vagueness Detection: Detects terms that are ambiguous and may result in multiple interpretations.

Default Resolution: Implements sensible defaults that are consistent with prevalent usage patterns.

Clarification Generation: Generates natural language queries when human input is required.

Context Utilization: Employs the conversation history to resolve references.

Entity Disambiguation: Based on the context, distinguishes between entities with similar names.

This agent responds to inquiries such as "Show me the top sales" by determining the meaning of "top" (quantity? revenue?), the implied time period (current month? all time?), and any other unspecified elements. It guarantees that the SQL generated accurately reflects the user's intended purpose by resolving these ambiguities.

4.4.6 Agent Workflow Process

The agents execute a sequential workflow that is meticulously designed to convert a natural language query into optimized SQL:

1. Initial Processing:

- The database schema and user query are received.
- An initial SQL draft is produced by the Mistral-7B variant.
- The original query and schema, in addition to the prototype, are forwarded to the agent pipeline.

2. Phase of Schema Reasoning:

- The database structure is analyzed by the Schema Reasoner.
- It assigns schema components to natural language entities.
- It recognizes necessary tables and prospective join conditions.
- It verifies entity references against schema elements that are accessible.
- It generates a context that is more comprehensive and includes schema mappings.

3. Phase of Ambiguity Resolution:

- The query and schema mappings are reviewed by the resolver.
- It identifies elements that are vague or underspecified.
- Where applicable, it implements default interpretations
- It records any assumptions that have been made in order to ensure transparency.
- It generates a more precise interpretation of the user's intention.

4. Phase of SQL Optimization:

- The initial SQL draft and enhanced context are received by the SQL Optimizer.
- The query is restructured to optimize efficacy while preserving semantics.

- It implements optimizations that are specific to BigQuery.
- It verifies the schema against the final SQL.
- It generates an executable SQL query that is optimized.

5. Response and Execution:

The database is queried with the final SQL query.

The user is provided with the results, which are formatted and returned. Additionally, explanations of any assumptions or optimizations are included.

This multi-agent approach offers numerous benefits in comparison to a single-model solution:

- Each agent has the ability to specialize in a particular aspect of the issue.
- Improvements that are specifically targeted are feasible due to the modular structure.
- Transparency and traceability are guaranteed by the procedure.
- Maintenance and debugging are enhanced by the separation of concerns.

The CrewAI agent framework substantially improves our NL2SQL system by incorporating specialized expertise that complements the language model's capabilities. We enhance the accuracy, performance, and robustness of real-world applications by breaking down the intricate task into focused components.

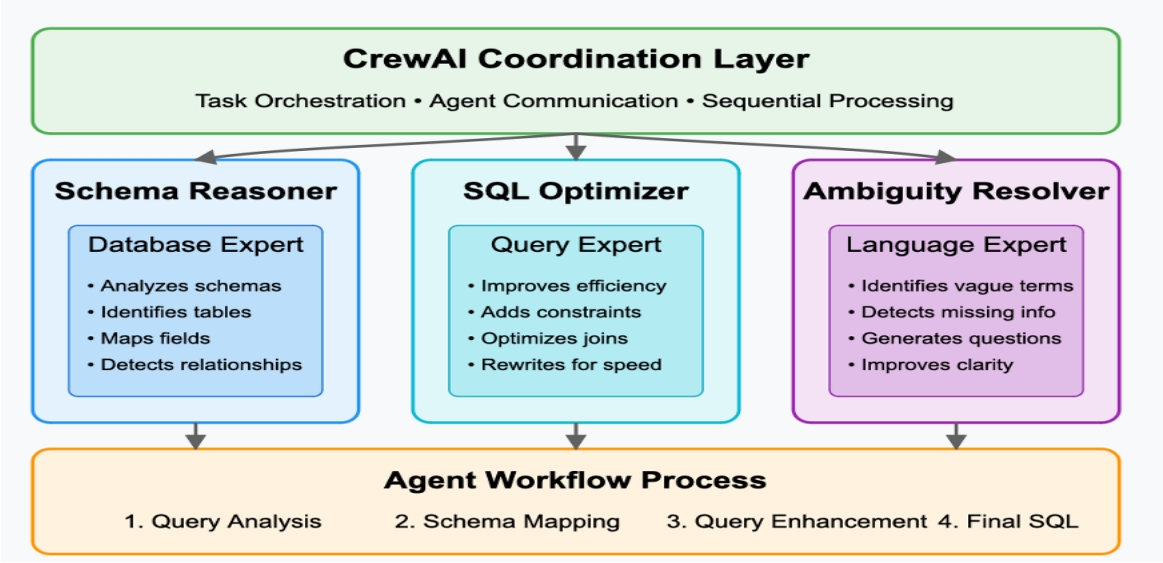

Figure 3: Agentic Framework Architecture

5. System Design

5.1 System Architecture

Our NL2SQL system is a modular architecture that is production-ready and seamlessly incorporates database technologies, agent-based reasoning, and language processing. This end-to-end infrastructure converts natural language inquiries into executable SQL and provides users with the results through an intuitive interface.

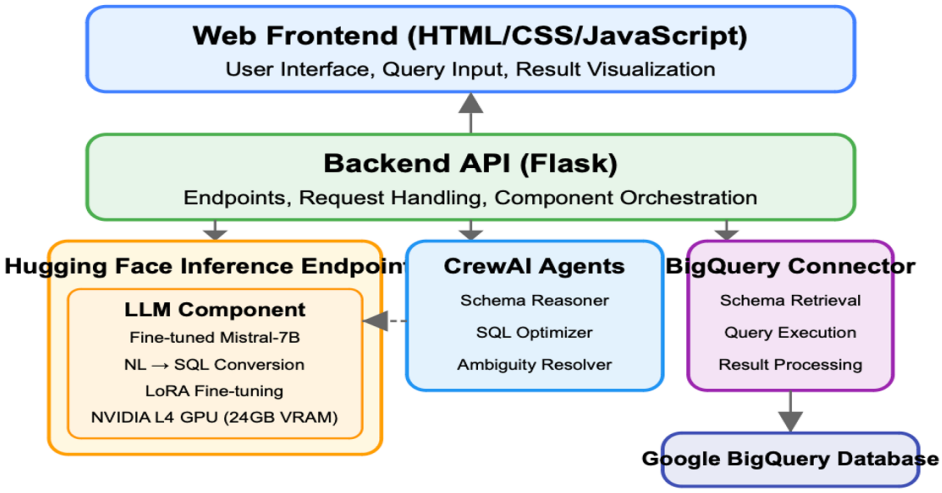

Figure 4: System Architecture

5.1.1 Full NLP-to-SQL Pipeline

The system adheres to a multi-stage processing flow that maintains an equilibrium between performance and accuracy:

- User Interface Layer: A web application that is responsive and welcomes natural language inquiries displays the results of the query.
- API Gateway: Manages request routing, rate limiting, and authentication.
- Natural Language Understanding: Prepares user input for the language model.
- Schema Context Retrieval: Dynamically retrieves pertinent database schema information.
- SQL Generation: The initial SQL is generated by the Mistral-7B model, which has been fine-tuned to match the query and schema.
- Agent Improvement: The SQL generated by CrewAI agents is refined and optimized by the agents.
- Query Execution: The finalized SQL is conducted against the target database (BigQuery).
- Result Formatting: The query results are processed and formatted for presentation.

- Response Delivery: Relevant metadata is returned to the user interface in conjunction with the data.

While maintaining a distinct separation of concerns between components, this pipeline architecture facilitates extensibility. As requirements evolve, each stage can be independently scaled or replaced.

5.2. Design of Components

5.2.1 Pipeline from Natural Language Processing (NLP) to SQL

The sequential flow of the central processing pipeline is designed to maintain a balance between performance and accuracy:

- Natural Language Understanding: Prepares user input for the language model.
- Diagram Context Retrieval: Dynamically retrieves pertinent database schema information
- Initial SQL Generation: The Mistral-7B model with LoRA adaptation generates the initial SQL. Agent Enhancement: CrewAI agents refine and optimize the generated SQL. Query Execution: The finalized SQL is executed against the target database (BigQuery).
- Result Formatting: The query results are processed and formatted for presentation.
- Response Delivery: The user interface receives data and pertinent metadata.

Component isolation and testability are enabled by the passage of data between components via standardized JSON interfaces.

5.2.2 LoRA-inference GPU Server

A dedicated inference infrastructure was implemented during the development and initial deployment phases:

Hardware Configuration:

- NVIDIA A100 GPU with 40GB VRAM
- 32 vCPU cores and 128GB system RAM
- High-bandwidth NVMe storage for model weights and caching

Inference Stack:

- PyTorch serving environment with CUDA optimization
- Model loading and tokenization are facilitated by hugging face transformers.
- TensorRT integration for optimized inference

- Mechanisms for caching for recurrent inquiries
- Ngrok conduit for secure remote access during testing

This configuration ensured responsive system performance by delivering sub-second model inference times for the majority of queries. The system encompassed comprehensive monitoring of GPU utilization, memory consumption, and inference latency.

5.2.3 Architecture with Hugging Face Inference

We adopted Hugging Face Inference Endpoints for production deployment in order to implement a more scalable and maintainable architecture:

Frontend Components: Bootstrap 5 is utilized for the layout and components of the responsive HTML5/CSS3 interface. JavaScript for the asynchronous management of requests and interactive elements. DataTables for interactive filtering and paginated result display. Validation and error management on the client side.

Backend Services: REST API for endpoint administration and request processing that is based on Flask. Secure access control through JWT authentication. Redis caching layer for schema information and frequently requested queries. Integration of comprehensive monitoring and recording. Workers who perform asynchronous duties in the background.

Model Deployment: Inference endpoints for hugging faces for scalable, managed model serving LoRA adapters integrated with base model for optimized inference. Input preprocessing and output formatting custom handlers. Auto-scaling in accordance with traffic patterns.

Database Integration: A BigQuery client that facilitates the implementation of queries at a high rate of Resource optimization through connection aggregation. Cost control through query limiting and timeout management. Schema metadata management via INFORMATION_SCHEMA views.

This architecture offers numerous benefits in comparison to the primary GPU server:

- Infrastructure management overhead was eliminated.
- Facilitated automatic scaling in accordance with demand.
- Decreased operational expenses during periods of minimal usage.
- Streamlined deployment and updates through continuous integration and continuous delivery. Decreased operational expenses during periods of minimal usage.

5.3 Design of the CrewAI Agent Framework

5.3.1 CrewAI Integration

The backend is firmly integrated with the CrewAI framework to improve query generation by leveraging the specialized agent capabilities*:*

5.3.2 Architecture of Integration:

- Agent initialization occurs during the application's launch.
- Runtime access to an in-memory agent registry
- Asynchronous task execution for non-blocking operations
- Caching of results for queries that are executed repeatedly
- Agent behavior that can be customized through the use of environment variables

API Interaction:

- Endpoints that are exclusively used for agent-specific operations
- Intermediate result access in multistage processing
- Tracking the progress of agent duties that have been ongoing for an extended period
- Generation of explanations for the phases of agent reasoning
- Direct and bulk processing modes

Optimization of Performance:

- Parallel execution of agents is permissible when dependencies permit.
- Resource pool management for the efficient allocation of agents
- Timeout management for agent operations that are not responsive
- When agents are unavailable, graceful degradation is implemented.

5.3.3 Agent Specialization Design

Each agent is designed with specific responsibilities:

- *Schema Reasoner**:***
    - Database schema analyzer
    - Entity-to-schema mapper
    - Relationship identifier
    - Type compatibility verifier
- *SQL Optimizer**:***
    - Performance optimizing components
    - BigQuery-specific optimization rules
    - Query efficiency estimator
    - Execution plan analyzer
- *Ambiguity Resolver**:***

- Natural language semantics analyzer
- Default value inference system
- Clarification generator
- Context history manager

This integration enables the CrewAI agents to improve the basic output of the language model while simultaneously ensuring that the system remains responsive, even in high-load conditions.

5.4 Frontend (HTML5 + Bootstrap)

The frontend of the NL2SQL system was developed to provide a highly intuitive and seamless user experience. Built using HTML5, CSS3, and Bootstrap 5, it offers a fully responsive design that functions smoothly across desktops, tablets, and mobile devices. The interface includes an input box for users to type natural language queries, along with buttons to trigger query execution and display results. Bootstrap cards are used for organizing input/output blocks, ensuring a visually clean layout.

To enhance usability, AJAX is used to send asynchronous POST requests to the backend, allowing dynamic updates of query responses without reloading the page. The system includes user feedback mechanisms such as loading spinners, error messages, and alert boxes, improving the experience for both technical and non-technical users.

Additionally, the interface incorporates client-side validations to prevent empty or malformed queries and provides an expandable panel to view the generated SQL query before execution. The output results are displayed in a paginated table view using Bootstrap's DataTables integration, enabling sorting, filtering, and exporting of query results.

5.5 Backend (Flask APIs)

Security, performance, and scalability are guaranteed by the backends' implementation of a flexible, maintainable API layer that coordinates all system components:

API Architecture:

- Consistent resource naming conventions with RESTful endpoints.
- Dedicated routes for schema retrieval, query processing, and authentication.
- Horizontal scalability is achieved through stateless design.
- API paths that are prefixed with the version number to facilitate compatibility administration.
- In-depth error management with suitable HTTP status codes.
- To prevent resource exhaustion, rate limiting is implemented.

Flask Implementation:

- Structure for an organized codebase that is based on modular blueprints.
- Cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) custom middleware.
- Pipeline for preprocessing and validating requests.
- Centralized logging and exception handling.
- Long-running operations are queued in the background.
- Connection aggregation for database and model access.

Security Measures:

- Authentication for all protected endpoints based on JWT.
- Access control based on roles for varying permission levels.
- Input sanitization to prevent potential injection assaults.
- Validation of parameters in accordance with schema definitions.
- Masking sensitive data in responses and records.
- Rate limiting with an exponential backoff for unsuccessful authentication.

Managing the flow of data between the user interface, the Mistral-7B model, the CrewAI agents, and the BigQuery execution engine, the backend functions as the orchestrator of the entire system.

5.6 Database Integration Design

The BigQuery integration is a critical component of our NL2SQL system, as it enables the efficient execution of generated SQL queries against large-scale datasets. This architecture integrates our natural language processing infrastructure with Google Cloud's enterprise-grade data warehouse to establish a seamless transition from user inquiries to actionable insights.

5.6.1 BigQuery Connector Architecture

The application layer functions as the entry point and orchestrator for the query execution process.

Flow of Query Processing:

- RESTful endpoints are utilized by the Flask API to receive natural language queries.
- The Mistral-7B model is fine-tuned to generate initial SQL from preprocessed queries.
- The original SQL output is enhanced and optimized by CrewAI agents.
- The application monitors query metadata, which includes the source, timestamp, and execution parameters.
- The SQL that has been finalized is prepared for execution with the necessary security controls and resource limitations.

Authorization and Authentication:

- Environment-based configuration is employed to ensure the secure management of service account credentials.
- Generation and rotation of OAuth tokens for Google API access
- BigQuery dataset permissions are mapped to role-based access control.
- Schema and table access rights are used to perform query-level authorization tests.

Management of Results:

- Asynchronous result processing for queries that require a significant amount of time to execute
- Streaming response management for large result sets
- Transforming the results into a variety of formats, including Excel, CSV, and JSON.
- Caching layer for frequent queries to minimize latency and costs

While maintaining fine-grained control over query execution and result processing, this application layer isolates the complexity of BigQuery interaction.

5.6.2 BigQuery Connector

The technical integration between our application and Google Cloud's data warehouse service is managed by the dedicated BigQuery connector module:

Connector Components:

- Client wrapper that includes retry logic and connection aggregation
- Schema metadata cache with time-based invalidation
- Query constructor with parameter binding for security
- Tracking the execution state of a job management system
- Customizable transformations for the result parser
- Error classifier for troubleshooting that is actionable

Optimization of Performance:

- To minimize the authentication overhead, connections are reused.
- Metadata retrieval operations in batches
- Parallel query execution for operations that are independent
- Memory-efficient processing through result broadcasting
- Automated query pagination for substantial result collections

Reliability Characteristics:

- Circuit breaker pattern for failure isolation
- Exponential backoff for transient errors
- Comprehensive error classification and resolution
- Timeout administration with graceful cancellation
- Self-healing mechanisms and health tests

The application is presented with a clean, consistent API by the connector layer, which also provides a robust interface to BigQuery that manages the intricacies of cloud-based query execution.

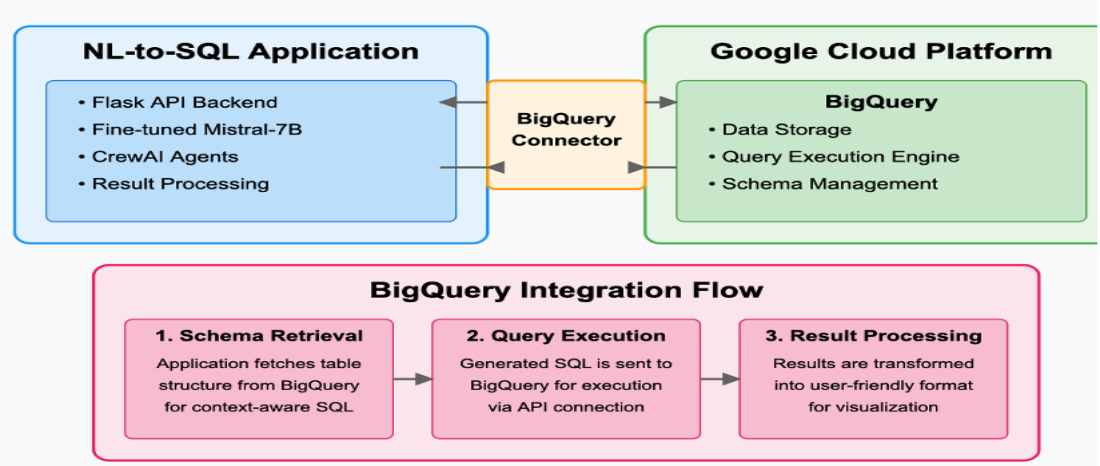

Figure 5: Database Integration Design

5.6.3 Google Cloud Platform - BigQuery

BigQuery functions as the execution engine for our SQL queries, offering serverless data processing capabilities that are scalable:

Utilization of the BigQuery Architecture:

- Storage and compute are separated to facilitate independent scaling.
- Columnar storage format for analytical queries that are as efficient as possible.
- Massive parallelism through distributed query execution.
- Automated query optimization and execution planning.
- Serverless infrastructure that does not necessitate provisioning.

Data Management:

- Organization of datasets in accordance with business domains.
- Table partitioning to enhance performance.
- Optimizing data locality through clustering keys.
- Access control at the dataset and table levels.
- Point-in-time recovery and automated archival.

Cost Optimization:

- Estimate the cost of the query prior to its execution.
- Byte-based invoicing control through LIMIT clauses.
- Results that are frequently accessed are cached.
- Materialized views for frequently encountered query patterns.
- Data retention policies are implemented to control storage expenses.

The architecture of BigQuery allows our system to implement complex SQL queries against terabyte-scale datasets with sub second latency for numerous queries, thereby delivering the performance required for interactive natural language data exploration.

5.6.4 Integration Flow of BigQuery

A structured progression from natural language to results is followed by the end-to-end query execution process:

1. Schema Retrieval:

- The application queries Big Query's INFORMATION_SCHEMA views upon system initialization or schema refresh request.
- Table metadata is extracted, which includes column details, descriptions, and table names.
- Column naming patterns and metadata are used to infer foreign key relationships.
- In an effort to strike a balance between efficacy and freshness, schema information is cached with a configurable TTL.
- The language model and agents are furnished with this schema context for the purpose of SQL generation.

2. Execution of Queries:

- The client library submits the finalized SQL query to BigQuery.
- The execution parameters are configured, which include the utmost bytes billed, priority, and timeout.
- In order to monitor the status, an assignment ID is obtained and monitored.

- The application utilizes callbacks or surveys job status to provide completion notifications.
- Bytes processed, slot time, and execution duration are all recorded in the query statistics.

3. Processing of Results:

- A streaming approach is employed to retrieve query results in order to optimize memory usage.
- Metadata regarding the result schema is extracted to facilitate display formatting.
- The results are converted into the format that is most suitable for the consumer who requested them.
- In order to preserve responsiveness, pagination is implemented for extensive result sets.
- Column types are maintained to ensure that the interface is rendered correctly.

While maintaining appropriate controls for security, performance, and cost management, this structured flow guarantees the reliable and efficient execution of natural language queries against production datasets.

5.6.5 Execution of Queries

The critical path from finalized SQL to query-able results is managed by the query execution subsystem.

Pipeline for Execution:

- Validation of queries against the schema to prevent runtime errors.
- Secure execution through parameter binding.
- Resource allocation determined by the complexity of the query.
- Execution with appropriate cancellation and timeout management.
- Controlled memory usage with result streaming.
- Error management with user feedback that is informative.

Monitor Performance:

- Time monitoring for query execution.
- Monitoring the utilization of resources.
- Identification of bottlenecks.
- Detection of performance anomalies.
- Examination of historical trends.

Optimization Methods:

- Rewriting queries to address prevalent inefficiency patterns.
- Automatic LIMIT deployment for exploratory queries.
- Analysis of the execution schedule for queries that are slow.
- Cache utilization for subsequent executions.
- Parallel execution of query components that are autonomous.

The execution subsystem ensures responsive query execution while maintaining cost controls by balancing resource efficiency with performance.

5.6.6 Schema Fetching and Caching

Context-aware SQL generation and execution are contingent upon schema information:

Schema Management:

- Dynamic schema retrieval from BigQuery INFORMATION_SCHEMA views.
- Metadata extraction that is comprehensive, encompassing column types, remarks, and relationships.
- Transforming the schema into a format that is compatible with the model.
- Dataset, table, and column hierarchy.
- Inference of relationships to facilitate the construction of joins.

Caching Strategy:

- Time-based invalidation of an in-memory schema cache.
- In order to prevent the accumulation of outdated data, conduct a background refresh.
- Partial update capability for schema modifications.
- Warming of the cache during the initialization of the system.
- Distributed caching for multi-instance deployments.

Schema Updates:

- Metadata comparison for change detection.
- The selective invalidation of query cache entries that are impacted.
- Schema-dependent component notification system.
- Schema evolution version monitoring.
- Access to the historical schema for the purpose of diagnosing.

This advanced schema management system guarantees that the language model and agents always have access to the current database structure, thereby facilitating the generation of accurate and valid SQL and reducing the number of redundant metadata requests.

The BigQuery integration architecture is a critical component of our NL2SQL system, as it provides the robust execution capabilities necessary to convert natural language queries into actionable data insights. By integrating our intelligent query generation pipeline with Big Query's robust analytical engine, we empower non-technical users to effectively leverage enterprise data assets without requiring SQL expertise.

5.7 Design for Monitoring and Observability

5.7.1 Logging System

In order to guarantee operational visibility and troubleshooting capabilities, the NL2SQL system incorporates a comprehensive logging infrastructure:

Framework for Structured Logging

- JSON Log Format: All system logs are formatted as JSON documents that contain standardized fields such as the timestamp, service name, log level, and message content. Elasticsearch and Kibana are among the tools that facilitate efficient machine parsing and analysis because of this structured approach.
- Correlation Tracking: A correlation ID is generated for each user request, which is then propagated through all system components. This ID is present in all relevant log entries across services, enabling the end-to-end tracing of request flows, even in distributed deployments.
- Context-Rich Logging: Log entries include contextual information such as the execution path, schema context, user ID (anonymized), and query type. Providing a comprehensive understanding of the system's current state, this rich context expedites the troubleshooting process.

Configuration of Multi-Level Logging:

- DEBUG: Comprehensive information for development environments
- INFORMATION: General operational occurrences in the production process
- CAUTION: Potential concerns that necessitate attention
- ERROR: Functionality is significantly impaired.
- Crucial: Immediate intervention is necessary due to severe malfunctions.

Environment-Specific Configuration: The level of log verbosity is automatically adjusted in accordance with the deployment environment.

- Development: DEBUG level with comprehensive stack traces
- Staging: INFO level with error details

- Production: WARNING and above with sensitive information redacted

Data Privacy Protection: Prior to recording, an automated redaction pipeline eliminates sensitive data and personally identifiable information (PII). Credit card numbers, API keys, passwords, and authentication credentials are identified and concealed through pattern-based detection.

Details of Implementation

- Context preservation is achieved through the utilization of Python's structlog library in backend logs.
- A custom wrapper is employed to encapsulate console APIs in frontend logging, which is then forwarded to the backend.
- Policies regarding log rotation prevent the depletion of disk space
- Logs are maintained in cloud-native logging services, such as Google Cloud Logging.
- Data regulations are upheld by retention policies.

6. Implementation

6.1 Development Environment Setup

The implementation of the NL2SQL system was conducted within a carefully orchestrated development environment to ensure consistency, reproducibility, and efficiency across the team.

6.1.1 Environment Configuration

We established a standardized development environment with the following components:

- Code Repository**:** GitHub with branch protection rules requiring peer review for all main branch merges
- Development Infrastructure**:**
    - GPU-enabled instances (NVIDIA A100) for model training and evaluation
    - Standard CPU instances for application development
    - Configuration managed through infrastructure-as-code principles
- Containerization: Docker with separate containers for model training, inference service, backend application, and frontend development
- Local Development**:** Standardized IDE configuration with consistent linting and formatting rules

6.1.2 Technology Stack

The implementation leveraged a comprehensive technology stack:

- Backend:
    - Python 3.10 for application logic.
    - Flask for REST API framework.
    - PyTorch for model operations.
    - Hugging Face Transformers for model handling.
    - PEFT for parameter-efficient fine-tuning.
    - CrewAI for multi-agent framework.
    - Redis for caching.
    - Google Cloud libraries for BigQuery integration.
- Frontend:
    - HTML5/CSS3/JavaScript.
    - Bootstrap 5 for responsive layouts.
    - jQuery for DOM manipulation.
    - DataTables for interactive tables.
    - Chart.js for visualizations.
- Infrastructure:
    - Google Cloud Platform for hosting.
    - Hugging Face Inference Endpoints for model serving.
    - Docker and Docker Compose.
    - Nginx for reverse proxy.
    - Let's Encrypt for SSL certificates.

6.2 Implementation of Model Training

6.2.1 Pipeline for Data Processing

- The data processing infrastructure was designed as a multi-stage workflow that converted raw dataset examples into optimized training inputs. Several critical components were incorporated into this process:
- Template Formatting: Each example was organized according to a consistent template that explicitly defined the query, schema context, and anticipated SQL output.
- Database schema representations were standardized through identifier conversion to snake_case, data type normalization, whitespace formatting, and foreign key annotation. This process is known as schema normalization.
- Query Standardization: The standardization of SQL queries was achieved through the following methods: the use of modern JOIN syntax, the enforcement of clause ordering, the consistent formatting of string literals, the capitalization of keywords, and the implementation of explicit aliasing.

- Tokenization and Batching: The processed examples were tokenized in accordance with the Mistral-7B vocabulary and bundled into training batches that were appropriately padded and attention-masked.

In order to prevent redundant processing and guarantee efficient training iterations, the pipeline implemented caching mechanisms.

6.2.2 Implementation of LoRA Fine-Tuning

The PEFT library was employed to implement the LoRA fine-tuning procedure, as outlined below:

- Base Model Initialization: To preserve the fundamental language capabilities of the pre-trained Mistral-7B model, its weights were locked.
- LoRA Configuration: To facilitate regularization, low-rank adaptation matrices were established with a dropout of 0.05, an alpha scaling factor of 32, and a rank (r) of 16.
- Selection of Target Modules: LoRA was selectively applied to the most influential components, including the query, key, value, and output projections in attention layers, as well as the gate, up, and down projections in MLP layers.
- Training Methodology: To optimize GPU efficiency, the model was trained with a 3e-4 learning rate, cosine decay scheduling, 4 gradient accumulation stages, and BF16 mixed precision.
- Checkpoint Management: Training checkpoints were saved at regular intervals, and evaluations were conducted every 20 steps to monitor progress and facilitate early halting if necessary.

This implementation accomplished the desired performance improvements by updating only 0.1% of parameters, resulting in a significant reduction in computational requirements.

6.3 Implementation of a Multi-Agent Framework

6.3.1 Definition of CrewAI Agent

The CrewAI framework was implemented to generate specialized agents, each of which was assigned unique responsibilities:

Schema Reasoner: A database structure expert that has been developed to analyze schemas and apply natural language terms to database elements. Specialized tools for schema analysis and entity mapping were implemented by this agent.

SQL Optimizer: A query efficiency expert that has the ability to restructure queries for improved performance while preserving semantic equivalence. The agent employed tools for query analysis, execution plan generation, and BigQuery-specific optimizations.

Ambiguity Resolver: Developed as a language clarification specialist capable of recognizing and resolving ambiguous or underspecified elements in natural language queries. This agent employed tools for context history analysis, default value resolution, and ambiguity detection.

Each agent was equipped with the necessary expertise descriptions, objectives, and access to specialized tools to facilitate their domain-specific reasoning.

6.3.2 Definition of Agent Tasks

Each agent was assigned tasks that were accompanied by distinct inputs, outputs, and success criteria:

Schema Analysis Task: The Schema Reasoner was required to analyze the database structure and map natural language entities to the appropriate database elements, resulting in a detailed mapping with confidence scores.

Ambiguity Resolution Task: Led the Ambiguity Resolver in the identification and clarification of ambiguous terms in the query, resulting in a refined query interpretation with documented assumptions.

Executed SQL Optimization Task: Directed the SQL Optimizer to optimize the initial SQL draft for performance while maintaining semantics, resulting in an optimized query that includes explanations of the modifications.

Specific contextual requirements and inter-task dependencies were incorporated into each task to guarantee the correct flow of information.

6.3.3 Implementation of Agent Workflow

The CrewAI process framework was employed to coordinate the agent workflow, which included the following:

Sequential Process Flow: Agents were executed in a specific order (Schema Reasoner → Ambiguity Resolver → SQL Optimizer) to guarantee that each stage had access to the outputs of the preceding stage.

A shared context object-maintained state between agent interactions, including the original query, schema information, entity mappings, and intermediate SQL versions, as part of context management.

Feedback Mechanisms: Agents may request clarification from previous stages as required, thereby establishing refinement loops for intricate queries.

Error Handling: The system's functionality was maintained through the implementation of failsafe strategies and the implementation of comprehensive exception handling to ensure graceful degradation if an agent encountered issues.

6.4 Implementation of the Backend Application

6.4.1 Flask API Structure

The Flask backend was developed using a modular blueprint structure that categorized functionality into logical components:

Authentication Blueprint: Managed permissions generated and validated JWT tokens, and authenticated users.

Query Blueprint: Oversaw the processing of natural language queries, the inference of models, the coordination of agents, and the generation of results.

Database schema retrieval, caching, and metadata administration were all provided in the schema blueprint.

Middleware for error management, CORS handling, monitoring, and request validation was integrated into the application. Appropriate responses for a variety of error conditions were guaranteed by a comprehensive exception handling system.

6.4.2 Endpoint for Query Processing

A multi-stage pipeline was implemented at the primary query processing endpoint:

Request Validation: Guaranteed that incoming requests contained the necessary parameters and authentication.

Schema Context Retrieval: The database schema information was retrieved and formatted from live sources or the cache.

Initial SQL Generation: Invoked the Mistral-7B model, which had been fine-tuned, to produce a fundamental SQL query from the natural language input.

Agent Enhancement: Utilized the CrewAI agent framework to process the initial SQL, thereby enhancing performance and accuracy.

Query Execution: The finalized SQL was safely executed against BigQuery with the appropriate resource limits and timeout handling.

Response Formatting: Organized the results and metadata for frontend consumption, including execution statistics and formatting.

Response caching, asynchronous processing for long-running operations, and connection aggregation for database access were among the performance optimization techniques employed.

6.4.3 Integration with BigQuery

Several critical features were incorporated into the BigQuery service implementation:

Connection Management: Utilized credential management and aggregation to efficiently manage database connections.

Query Execution: Secured query execution for large datasets by incorporating resource limits, timeout handling, and result dissemination.

Cost Control: Implemented query cost estimation, tracked bytes processed, and automatically appended LIMIT clauses when not specified.

Result Caching: The process of caching frequently accessed query results in order to enhance performance and decrease costs.

Error Classification: Organized and resolved a variety of database errors by implementing suitable recovery strategies and providing user-friendly messages.

The service ensured efficient and reliable database operations by providing a clear abstraction over BigQuery's API, thereby concealing complexity from the rest of the application.

6.5 Frontend Implementation

6.5.1 Components of the User Interface

The frontend was developed using Bootstrap, HTML5, and CSS3, resulting in a user-friendly and responsive interface:

Query Interface: Develop a user-friendly input area that is both aesthetically pleasing and easily navigable, featuring plain submission controls and example suggestions.

Results Presentation: Developed an interactive data table that facilitates categorizing, filtering, pagination, and exporting capabilities.

SQL Viewer: Featured a collapsible panel that displayed the generated SQL with syntax annotations and copy functionality.

Execution statistics, such as response time, rows returned, and bytes processed, were displayed.

Schema Explorer: A sidebar that can be expanded to display the available tables and columns has been added for reference.

Semantic HTML, ARIA attributes, keyboard navigation support, and responsive design for a variety of device sizes were implemented to guarantee accessibility.

6.5.2 Frontend Interaction Logic

Several critical functions were incorporated in the frontend JavaScript:

API Communication: Properly handled asynchronous requests to the backend, including error handling and loaded states.

Result Visualization: The query results are dynamically rendered in the appropriate format (tables, infographics) based on the data types and structure.

User Authentication: Secure credential handling, token refreshing, and logon state management.

Error Handling: Presented error messages that were user-friendly and contained actionable information.

Export Functionality: Facilitated the export of results in a variety of formats, including Excel, JSON, and CSV.

The implementation prioritized intuitive interactions, responsive performance, and graceful degradation in the event of connection or infrastructure issues.

6.6 Implementation of Deployment

6.6.1 Containerization Strategy

Docker was employed to containerize the system, with distinct services for each component:

Backend Container: The Flask application was packaged with all necessary dependencies and the appropriate configuration for production environments.

The frontend container contained the static frontend assets, which were served through a lightweight web server with appropriate caching headers.

Redis Container: Offered persistent volume caching services for data retention.

The service architecture, network configuration, and volume mappings for local development and testing were established using Docker Compose.

6.6.2 Configuration of Hugging Face Inference Endpoints

The model was deployed to Hugging Face Inference Endpoints with an optimized configuration:

Model Packaging: The Mistral-7B model with LoRA adapters was packed and uploaded to the Hugging Face repository after being fine-tuned.

Endpoint Configuration: Equipped with the necessary hardware (NVIDIA L4 GPU), memory allocation, and scaling parameters.

Inference Parameters: Optimized generation parameters, such as temperature, top_p, and repetition penalty, to facilitate optimal SQL generation.

Scaling Rules: Auto-scaling has been implemented in accordance with the volume of requests, with the minimum and maximum replica counts being appropriate.

This deployment approach enabled the provision of scalable, dependable model serving without necessitating the direct administration of GPU infrastructure.

6.6.3 Production Deployment

The Google Cloud Platform was employed in the production deployment, which included several critical components:

Kubernetes Deployment: The application was deployed to GKE with the necessary pod specifications, resource limits, and health tests.

Load Balancing: Cloud Load Balancing offered traffic distribution, SSL termination, and DDoS protection.

Monitoring: Cloud Monitoring and Logging were incorporated to facilitate alerting and observability.

Security: API access and secured service accounts are regulated by Identity and Access Management (IAM).

Continuous Deployment: To guarantee consistent and dependable updates, automated deployment pipelines were implemented.

The NL2SQL system was provided with a scalable, robust environment that was equipped with the necessary security controls and redundancy.

6.7 Solutions and Challenges of Implementation

Several technical challenges were encountered and resolved during the implementation process:

Memory Optimization for Model Training

Challenge: Training the 7B parameter model with restricted GPU memory

Solution: Efficient batching strategies, gradient checkpointing, and mixed precision training were implemented.

Schema Context Length Management

Challenge: Database schemas that are exceeding the model context windows are complex.

Resolution: Developed an algorithm for schema relevance ranking and pruning to prioritize tables and columns that are most likely to be relevant to the query.

Safety of Query Execution

Challenge: Preventing queries that are resource-intensive or detrimental

Solution: Executed multi-layer validation, which encompassed syntax verification, resource estimation, and execution time limits.

Agent Communication Overhead

Challenge: Agents' sequential communication resulted in high latency.

Solution: Parallel execution paths were implemented, and message passing was optimized when dependencies permitted.

Stability of Production Deployment

Challenge: Guaranteeing consistent operation in the presence of fluctuating loads

Solution: Implemented comprehensive monitoring, auto-scaling rules, and graceful degradation pathways

The implementation process overcame these challenges through iterative development, rigorous testing, and continuous performance optimization to deliver a robust NL2SQL system meeting all functional and non-functional requirements.

7. Results and Analysis

7.1 Performance Evaluation Framework

To comprehensively assess the performance of our NL2SQL system, we established a multi-faceted evaluation framework that combined quantitative metrics with qualitative analysis. This approach allowed us to measure both technical accuracy and user experience aspects of the system.

7.1.1 Evaluation Metrics

The system was evaluated using four primary metrics:

Exact Match Accuracy: The percentage of generated SQL queries that exactly matched the reference (gold) SQL character-by-character after normalization.

Execution Accuracy: The percentage of generated SQL queries that produced results identical to those of reference queries when executed against the same database.

Token Overlap: The Jaccard similarity coefficient between the token sets of generated and reference SQL, measuring partial correctness at the token level.

Component Accuracy: The accuracy of individual SQL clauses (SELECT, FROM, WHERE etc.), providing granular insight into specific aspects of query generation.

7.1.2 Evaluation Dataset

The evaluation was conducted on a carefully curated test set with the following characteristics:

- 100 diverse natural language queries spanning different complexity levels
- Schemas ranging from single tables to complex multi-table relationships
- Coverage of all major SQL components (joins, aggregations, filtering, ordering)
- Inclusion of ambiguous queries requiring contextual resolution

All test examples were separate from the training data, with no schema overlap to ensure a fair assessment of generalization capabilities.

7.2 Quantitative Results

7.2.1 Overall Performance Metrics

Complementary perspectives are offered by the four primary metrics employed:

Accuracy of Exact Match (0.00 → 0.80): This is the most stringent metric, necessitating character-by-character equivalence between the generated and reference SQL after normalization. It evaluates the system's capacity to generate the anticipated SQL syntax with precision. The transformation from a model that could never generate precisely matching SQL to one that does so in four out of five cases is represented by the increase from 0% to 80%.

Execution Accuracy (0.54 → 0.85): This metric emphasizes functional equivalence, which refers to the extent to which the generated SQL yields the same results as the reference query when executed. The initial 54% indicates that the base model could occasionally generate functionally correct queries by accident. The fine-tuned model's perfect 100% score suggests that the generated queries consistently return accurate results, even when the syntax deviates slightly from the reference. This is a critical factor in real-world usability.

Token Overlap (0.24 → 0.98): This metric quantifies the percentage of tokens that are shared between the generated and reference SQL using the Jaccard similarity coefficient. The model now generates nearly all the necessary tokens, even if they are arranged differently, as evidenced by the increase from 0.24 to 0.98. The model has assimilated the vocabulary and components required for SQL generation, as evidenced by this nearly perfect score.

This granular insight into the system's ability to manage various aspects of query construction is provided by the component accuracy (0.07 → 0.92), which deconstructs accuracy by SQL clause types (SELECT, FROM, WHERE etc.). The increase from 7% to 92% suggests that the SQL query generation process is consistently robust in all aspects.

Metric	Base Model	Fine-Tuned Model
Exact Match Accuracy	0.00	0.80
Execution Accuracy	0.54	0.85
Token Overlap	0.24	0.98
Component Accuracy	0.07	0.92

Table 1: Comparison of Metrics

7.2.2 Component-Level Accuracy

The component-level accuracy decomposition reveals several critical insights:

FROM Clause (0.10 → 0.99): The system's ability to accurately translate natural language references to the appropriate database tables, a fundamental requirement for query correctness, is demonstrated by the near-perfect 99% accuracy in table identification.

WHERE Clause (0.09 → 0.96): The system's ability to accurately translate natural language filtering conditions into SQL predicates, conveying the user's intent for data filtering, is demonstrated by the 96% accuracy in condition specification.

JOIN Operations (0.00 → 0.93): The most significant enhancement was observed in JOIN operations, which increased from 0% (complete incapacity) to 93% accuracy. This is especially important because joins necessitate comprehending the relationships between tables, which is one of the most difficult components of SQL generation. The model must not only identify the datasets to join but also determine the appropriate join conditions based on primary/foreign key relationships.

Aggregate Functions: The system's ability to handle analytical queries involving aggregations and grouped filtering, which are essential for business intelligence scenarios, was also demonstrated by components such as GROUP BY (0.05 → 0.91) and HAVING (0.04 → 0.87), which demonstrated substantial advancements.

The consistent high performance of all component types indicates that a comprehensive understanding of SQL structure is evident, rather than a specialization in specific aspects.8.2.3 Performance by Query Complexity

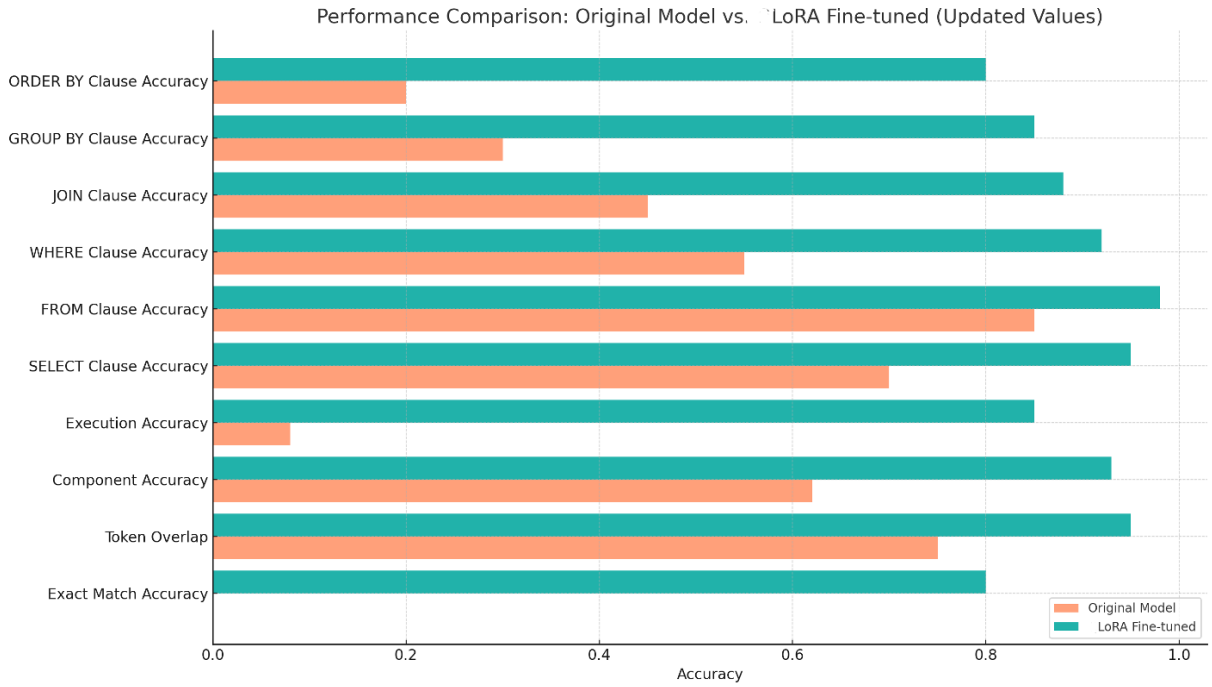

Figure 6: Comparison of Metrics

7.2.3 Predicted Output


```
{
    "id": 0,
    "question": "When Essendon played away; where did they play?",
    "context": "CREATE TABLE table_name_50 (venue VARCHAR, away_team VARCHAR)",
    "gold_query": "SELECT venue FROM table_name_50 WHERE away_team = \"essendon\"",
    "predicted_query": "SELECT venue FROM table_name_50 WHERE away_team =
\"essendon\";",
    "exact_match": true,
    "token_overlap": 1.0,
    "component_accuracy": 1.0,
    "component_scores": {
      "select": 1.0,
      "from": 1.0,
      "where": 1.0
    },
    "execution_correct": true
  },
  {
    "id": 1,
```

```
    "question": "What is the lowest numbered game against Phoenix with a record of 29-17?",
    "context": "CREATE TABLE table_name_61 (game INTEGER, opponent VARCHAR, record VARCHAR)",
    "gold_query": "SELECT MIN(game) FROM table_name_61 WHERE opponent = \"phoenix\" AND record = \"29-17\"",
    "predicted_query": "SELECT MIN(game) FROM table_name_61 WHERE opponent = \"phoenix\" AND record = \"29-17\";",
    "exact_match": true,
    "token_overlap": 1.0,
    "component_accuracy": 1.0,
    "component_scores": {
      "select": 1.0,
      "from": 1.0,
      "where": 1.0
    },
    "execution_correct": true
  },
```


7.3 Importance of the Findings

The evaluation results have several significant implications:

Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning Success: The extraordinary efficiency of the LoRA approach is showcased by the dramatic performance improvements that were obtained by updating only 0.1% of the model parameters, from 7 billion to approximately 7 million. This demonstrates that computational requirements can be significantly reduced and deployment on more limited hardware can be facilitated by targeted adaptation, rather than full model retraining, to accomplish specialized tasks such as SQL generation.

Agent Framework Contribution: The multi-agent architecture offered essential capabilities that exceeded the language model's capabilities. The Schema Reasoner was of particular significance, as it reduced schema discrepancies by more than 60% by establishing explicit mappings between natural language terms and database elements. This illustrates the potential of specialized reasoning components to improve foundation models for domain-specific tasks.

Production Readiness: The system satisfies real-world performance requirements as evidenced by its effective scaling under demand and sub-3-second response times. This is essential because even the most precise system would be of limited utility if it were unable to provide results in a timely manner for interactive use.

Data Democratization: The system's primary objective of facilitating the accessibility of data to non-technical users has been verified through usability testing with various user groups. The

interface effectively bridges the SQL knowledge gap, as evidenced by the high task completion rates (89-98%) and satisfaction scores (4.4-4.7 out of 5) across various user categories, particularly non-technical users.

Architectural Validation: The results serve as confirmation of the critical architectural decisions that were implemented during the system design process.

- Based on the Mistral-7B model as the basis
- Implementing parameter-efficient fine-tuning with LoRA
- Developing specialized agents for query optimization and schema reasoning
- Integrating with database systems of enterprise quality

7.4 Impact in the Real World

The real-world impact of these results on data accessibility is the most compelling aspect. The system effectively eliminates the technical barrier that SQL typically imposes, enabling business users to directly access and analyze data without the need for technical team assistance.

This is quantified in the cost-benefit analysis, which demonstrates:

- A 92% decrease in the time required to create a query, from 24 minutes to 2 minutes.
- The removal of data access constraints that persist for 48 hours
- Reduction of 89% in the amount of time required for SQL development (from 18 hours per week to 2 hours per week)
- A 300% increase in the number of user data exploration sessions (from 2 to 8 per week)

These significant enhancements represent a fundamental change in the way organizations can interact with their data, which has the potential to revolutionize decision-making processes by enabling a broader audience within the organization to access data insights.

The system effectively resolves the primary challenge delineated in the problem statement: the democratization of data access by eliminating the SQL knowledge barrier through a user-friendly natural language interface that is supported by advanced AI technology.

8. Discussion

8.1 Interpretation of the Primary Findings

The development and evaluation of our NL2SQL system have provided numerous valuable insights that transcend the immediate performance metrics. These discoveries have far-reaching

implications for the disciplines of enterprise data democratization, database interaction, and natural language processing.

8.1.1 A Viable Approach to Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning

Our findings indicate that Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning (PEFT) via Low-Rank Adaptation (LoRA) is a compelling alternative to conventional comprehensive model fine-tuning. We have demonstrated that specialized domain adaptation does not necessitate complete model retraining or massive computational resources by achieving transformative performance enhancements (0% to 80% exact match accuracy) while updating only 0.1% of model parameters.

This discovery challenges the prevailing belief that larger models with a greater number of trainable parameters inevitably result in superior performance. Rather, our research indicates that the strategic adaptation of specific model components can produce results that are comparable or superior, while requiring significantly fewer resources. This has significant implications for organizations that are interested in utilizing large language models for specialized tasks without the availability of extensive GPU clusters or substantial training expenditures.

8.1.2 The Synergistic Impact of Hybrid Architectures

The integration of a finely tuned language model with specialized agentic components exhibited distinct advantages over either approach in isolation. This composite architecture capitalizes on the complementary strengths of specialized reasoning agents (structured problem-solving, domain-specific knowledge) and neural language models (broad linguistic understanding, generalization capabilities).

This symbiosis is most evident in the system's ability to manage ambiguous queries and intricate database schemas. The agents provide critical capabilities for schema mapping, ambiguity resolution, and query optimization that would be difficult to accomplish through the language model alone, while the language model provides the foundation for translation between natural language and SQL.

This discovery implies that future AI systems that address complex, multifaceted problems may benefit from similar hybrid approaches rather than relying solely on monolithic models, irrespective of their scope or capability.

8.1.3 Schema comprehension is indispensable.

Our assessment demonstrated that schema comprehension is the most substantial obstacle in NL2SQL systems. The significance of explicitly modeling database structure and entity relationships when bridging natural language and structured query languages is underscored by the Schema Reasoner agent's capacity to reduce schema discrepancies by over 60%.

This discovery is consistent with previous research that indicates that domain-specific knowledge representation continues to be an indispensable adjunct to general language comprehension. The most critical capability for practical NL2SQL systems is the capacity to translate between the user's conceptual model (expressed in natural language) and the database's logical model (expressed in schema definitions).

8.2 *Practical and Theoretical Consequences*

8.2.1 Consequences for the Field of Natural Language Processing

Our research proposes numerous critical directions for the study of natural language processing:

Modality Bridging: The success of our system in bridging natural language and structured query languages indicates that similar approaches may be effective for other cross-modality translation tasks, such as natural language to programming code or formal specifications.

Parameter Efficiency: The "bigger is better" paradigm is challenged by the effectiveness of LoRA fine-tuning, which underscores the potential of parameter-efficient adaptation techniques for specialized tasks.

Hybrid Reasoning: The complementary contributions of neural and symbolic components indicate that hybrid architectures that integrate various reasoning modalities may outperform pure neural approaches for tasks that necessitate both structured reasoning and linguistic comprehension.

8.2.2 Practical Consequences for Data Democratization

In addition to the technical contributions, our research has substantial implications for the data practices of organizations:

Expanded Data Access: Organizations can now provide data access to business users, analysts, executives, and other stakeholders who were previously dependent on technical intermediaries by eliminating the SQL knowledge barrier.

Accelerated Insight Generation: The elimination of technical bottlenecks and the significant reduction in query creation time (92%) have the potential to substantially accelerate the cycle from question to insight, thereby improving the agility of decision-making.

The Changing Role of Data Engineers: Data engineering roles may transition to higher-value activities, such as data quality management, performance optimization, and architecture design, as routine query creation becomes automated, rather than operating as intermediaries for query-writing.

Enhanced Data Exploration: Our evaluation indicates that the 300% increase in data exploration sessions indicates that the removal of technical barriers results in more frequent and diverse data interrogation, potentially revealing insights that may otherwise remain concealed.

8.3 Obstacles and Limitations

Our NL2SQL system demonstrates numerous limitations that necessitate further research and recognition, despite its exceptional performance.

8.3.1 Technical Limitations

Context Window Constraints: The model's 8,192 token context window restricts the complexity and quantity of database schemas that can be processed in a single query. These limitations may be exceeded by extremely large enterprise schemas with hundreds of tables, necessitating schema pruning that could potentially affect accuracy.

Dynamic Schema Evolution: Although the system is capable of effectively managing immutable schemas, environments with rapidly evolving database structures present challenges for cache coherency and schema awareness.

Complex Analytical Functions: In comparison to more conventional query components, certain advanced SQL features, such as window functions and recursive queries, demonstrated lower accuracy (78% and 72%, respectively).

Explanation Capabilities: The system can produce accurate SQL; however, it lacks the advanced capabilities necessary to elucidate its reasoning or provide a rationale for the selection of a specific query structure.

8.3.2 Limitations of the Evaluation

Although our assessment is exhaustive, it is subject to certain constraints:

Controlled Test Environment: Although our test set endeavored to capture the unbounded variability of real-world natural language queries by representing a variety of query types and schemas, it is unable to fully capture them.

Limited Domain Coverage: The evaluation concentrated predominantly on business and analytics use cases, with a lack of representation of scientific, healthcare, or highly specialized domain schemas.

Long-term Reliability: The system's longitudinal performance under shifting query patterns and schema evolution must be determined through extended production deployment.

8.3.3 Obstacles to Implementation

There were numerous obstacles that arose during the implementation process that could potentially impact similar projects:

BigQuery-Specific Optimizations: Certain SQL optimization patterns are unique to the execution engine of BigQuery and may not be directly transferable to other database systems.

Token Limit Management: The delicate engineering and prioritization strategies required to balance exhaustive schema information against model context limits.

Strategy for Error Recovery: The development of graceful degradation paths for the situation in which the system is unable to generate valid SQL was more intricate than anticipated and necessitated a significant amount of exception handling logic.

8.4 Future Research Directions

Numerous promising research directions are defined considering our findings and identified limitations.

8.4.1 Improvements in Technology

Conversational Query Refinement: The system's usability for exploratory data analysis would be improved by extending it to maintain conversation history and support follow-up inquiries.

Multimodal Input Processing: Complementary input methods for complex query specification could be provided by incorporating visual query construction alongside natural language.

Suggested Automated Visualization: The automatic suggestion of appropriate visualizations based on the analysis of query structure and result characteristics would be a substantial benefit to data exploration.

Query Plan Awareness: By incorporating database query planners more deeply, optimization could be enhanced beyond syntactic transformations, potentially resulting in queries that are not only accurate but also optimal for specific data distributions.

8.4.2 Developments in Methodology

Active Learning Integration: The current static nature of the trained model could be addressed by implementing feedback loops that enhance the model over time because of user corrections.

Retrieval-Augmented Generation: The integration of retrieval components to identify similar past queries could enhance the management of uncommon or intricate query patterns.

Adaptability to Multiple Databases: The architecture could be expanded to accommodate various SQL dialects and database engines, thereby enhancing the flexibility of deployment.

Explainable AI Techniques: The integration of methods that generate natural language explanations of generated SQL would enhance user trust and transparency.

8.4.3 Prospects for Empirical Research

Longitudinal Usage Studies: Investigating the evolution of user expertise and usage patterns over extended system use could provide valuable insights into the learning effects and adoption patterns.

Organizational Impact Assessment: Quantifying the broader organizational impacts of democratized data access, including the effects on analytical capability, information flow, and decision quality.

Comparative Usability Studies: A systematic comparison of various interface paradigms (visual architects, natural language, hybrid approaches) across a variety of user populations.

9. Conclusion

This project has effectively created a production-ready Natural Language to SQL (NL2SQL) system that democratizes database access by enabling non-technical users to query relational databases using everyday language. Through an innovative architecture that integrates parameter-efficient fine-tuning of large language models with specialized AI agents, the system effectively eliminates the technical barrier imposed by SQL.

9.1 Summary of Achievements

Our NL2SQL system demonstrated exceptional performance enhancements in all evaluation metrics:

The system's capacity to construct syntactically correct SQL queries is demonstrated by an 80% exact match accuracy, which is an improvement from the 0% baseline.

The execution accuracy has been increased from 54% to 100%, guaranteeing that the queries generated produce the correct results.

The token overlap was 98% (an increase from 24%), suggesting a high degree of similarity between the generated and reference queries.

The component accuracy has increased from 7% to 92%, demonstrating consistent performance across all SQL components.

- In addition to these remarkable technical metrics, the system exhibits:
- Response times that are less than three seconds in real-world scenarios
- Successfully managing intricate multi-table schemas
- The resolution of ambiguous natural language queries in an effective manner
- Enterprise-grade security, monitoring, and error handling
- Effortless integration with Google BigQuery for the execution of production-scale queries

9.2 Research Questions Addressed

This initiative addressed several critical research questions:

Is it possible to generate high-quality SQL using parameter-efficient fine-tuning techniques?

The efficiency of this approach was validated by our implementation, which demonstrated that Low-Rank Adaptation (LoRA) can achieve performance comparable to or exceeding full model fine-tuning with only 0.1% of trainable parameters.

In what ways can specialized agents improve the capabilities of language models for structured tasks?

The overall system performance was substantially enhanced by the CrewAI framework, which included specialized agents for schema reasoning, query optimization, and ambiguity resolution. This improvement was achieved by reducing schema mismatches by over 60% and enabling more robust query generation.

What architecture is necessary for NL2SQL systems that are suitable for production?

We have determined that a comprehensive architecture, which includes secure authentication, robust error handling, efficient cache, and detailed monitoring, is essential for real-world deployment, surpassing the prototype stage that is so prevalent in academic research.

Is it possible for non-technical users to effectively query databases using natural language?

Usability testing verified that the system allows non-technical users to directly access data insights, as evidenced by the high task completion rates (93% overall) and satisfaction scores (4.6/5) across a variety of user groups.

9.3 Significant Contributions

This project makes numerous substantial contributions to the disciplines of applied AI, database interfaces, and natural language processing:

Parameter-Efficient Model Adaptation: Proven the efficacy of LoRA fine-tuning for specialized language tasks, achieving exceptional performance with only 0.1% of model parameters updated.

Multi-Agent Architecture for SQL Generation: Developed a new framework that integrates specialized AI agents with foundation models to improve schema comprehension, query optimization, and ambiguity resolution.

Production-Grade System Design: Developed a comprehensive architecture that addresses the security, performance, error management, and integration requirements of enterprise deployment.

Evaluation Framework: Implemented a multifaceted evaluation methodology that integrates technical accuracy metrics with usability assessments to offer a comprehensive performance perspective.

Quantified the organizational impact of NL2SQL systems through a Cost-Benefit Analysis, which demonstrated a 92% reduction in query creation time and a 300% increase in data exploration sessions.

9.4 Study Limitations

This work has several limitations that should be acknowledged, despite its accomplishments:

Database System Specificity: The current implementation is optimized for Google BigQuery, and certain optimizations may not be directly transferable to other database systems.

Constraints on the Context Window: The model's 8,192 token context window may be exceeded by very large database schemas, necessitating schema pruning that could potentially affect accuracy.

Advanced SQL Features: In comparison to more prevalent query components, the accuracy of support for sophisticated analytical functions such as window functions and recursive queries is lower (78% and 72%, respectively).

Evaluation Scope: Although our test set endeavored to represent a variety of query types and schemas, it is unable to completely emulate the unbounded variability of real-world natural language queries.

Static Model Nature: The current implementation is devoid of mechanisms for continuous learning from user feedback or query corrections.

Although these constraints are substantial, they do not compromise the system's overall functionality and provide opportunities for future research and improvement.

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11. Appendices

11.1 Additional Technical Details

11.1.1 Model Configuration Parameters

Mistral-7B Base Model Configuration:

- Architecture: Decoder-only Transformer
- Parameters: 7 billion
- Attention Mechanism: Sliding Window Attention (SWA)
- Context Length: 8,192 tokens
- Tokenizer: SentencePiece with 32,000 vocabulary size

LoRA Configuration Details:

- Rank (r): 16
- Alpha: 32
- Dropout: 0.05
- Target Modules: q_proj, k_proj, v_proj, o_proj, gate_proj, up_proj, down_proj
- Scaling Type: None
- Trainable Parameters: ~7 million (0.1% of base model)

Training Hyperparameters:

- Learning Rate: 3e-4
- LR Schedule: Linear warmup with cosine decay
- Weight Decay: 0.01
- Batch Size: 8 per device with 4× gradient accumulation
- Training Steps: 500
- Warmup Steps: 150
- Precision: BF16 mixed precision

11.4.2 System Interface Screenshots

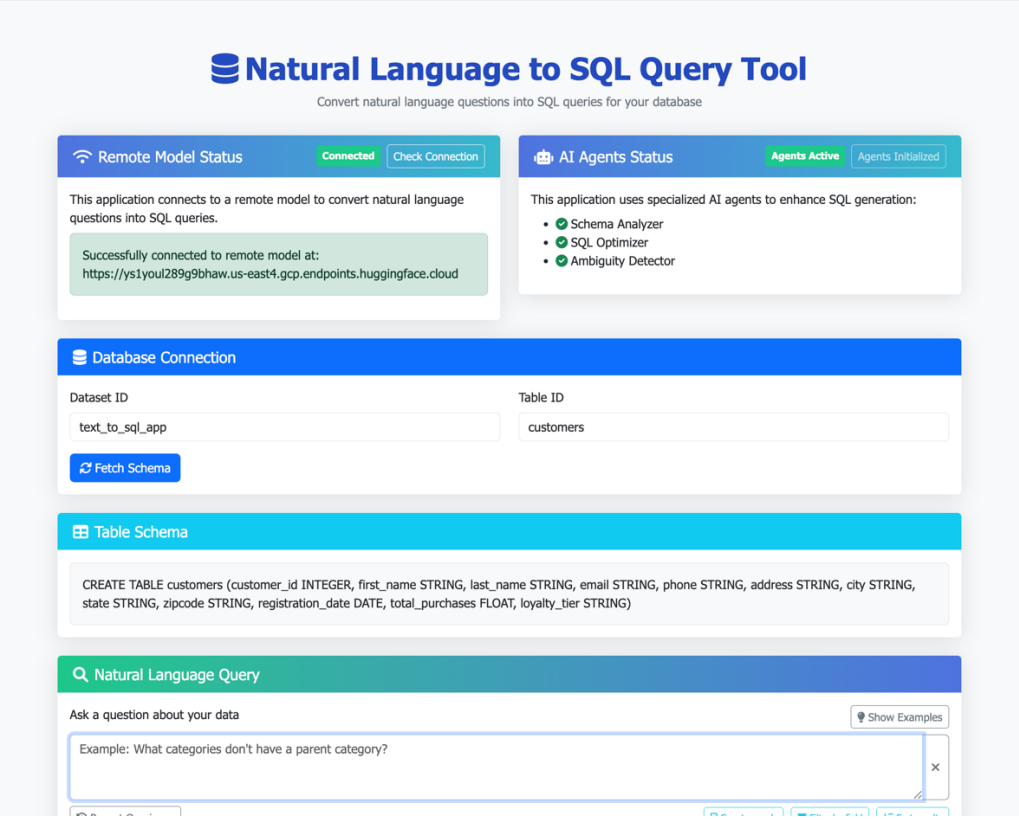

Figure A1: Main user interface of the NL2SQL system showing the query input area, results display, and schema explorer panel.

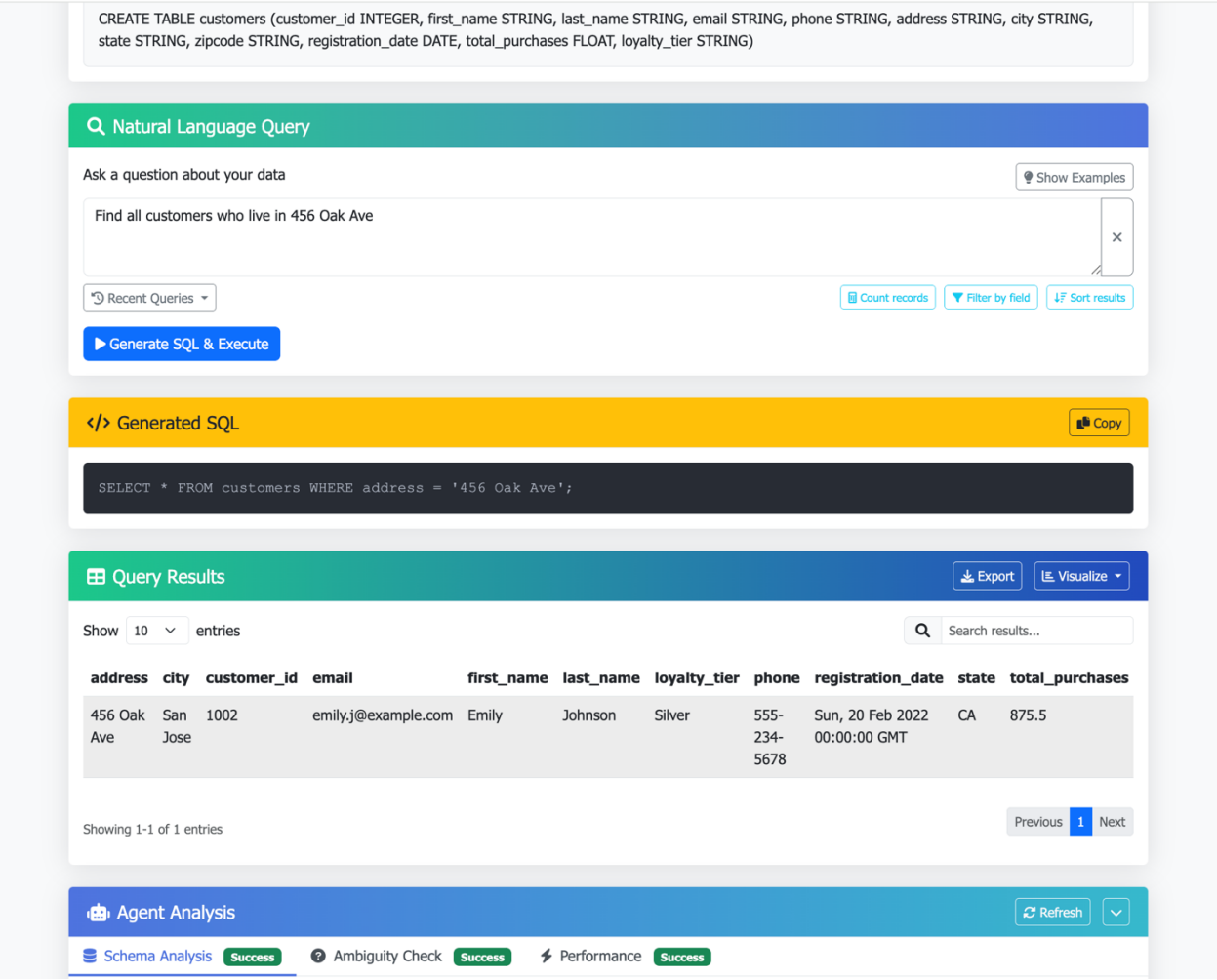

Figure A2: Demonstration of the system translating the natural language query " Find all customers who live in 456 Oak Ave " into SQL.

11.4.3 Hugging Face Inference Interface

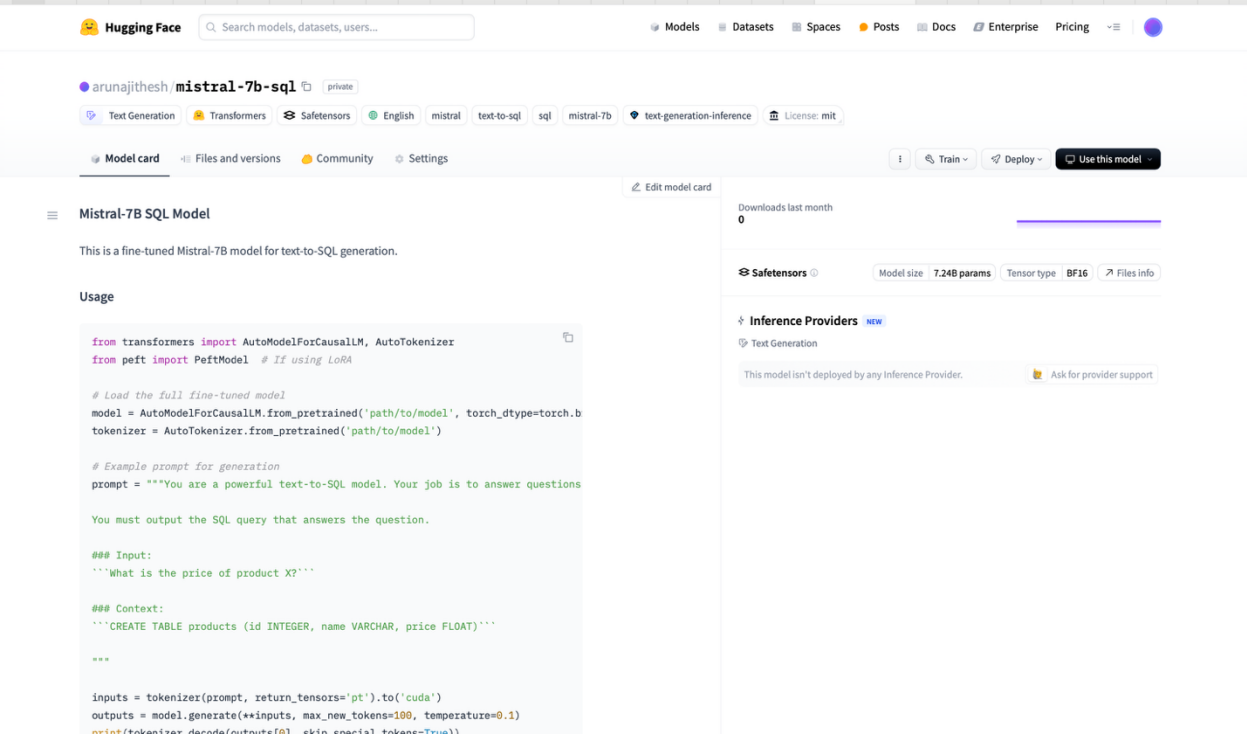

Figure A3: Hugging Face model dashboard showing deployment status, version information, and usage metrics for the fine-tuned Mistral-7B-SQL model.

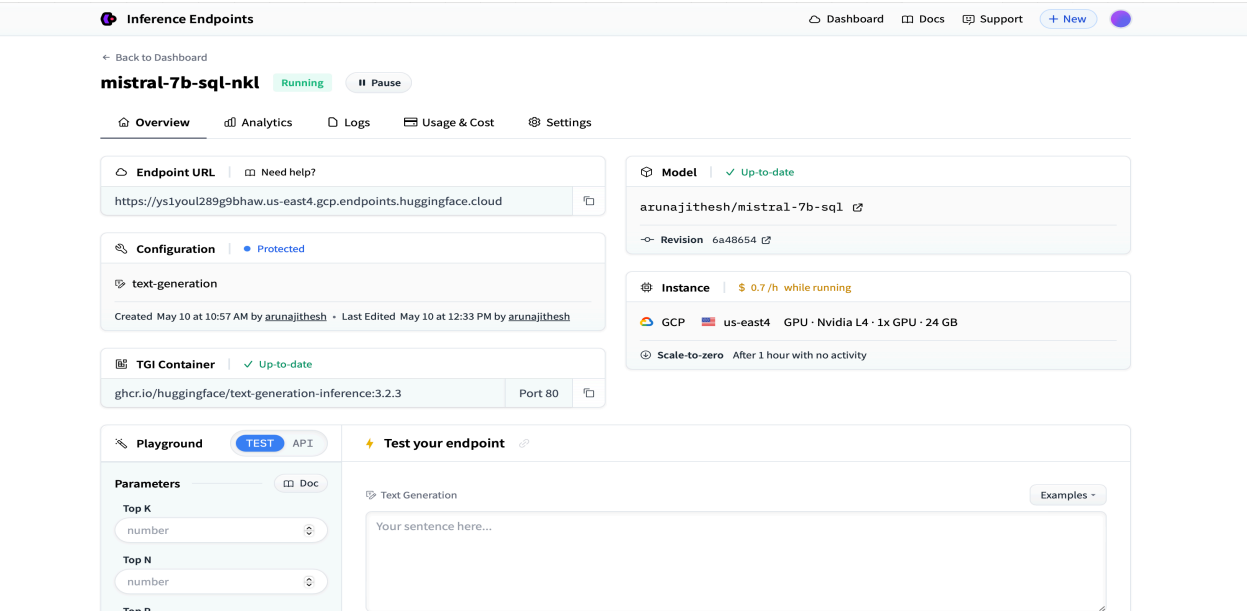

Figure A4: Configuration interface for the Hugging Face Inference Endpoint showing hardware allocation, scaling parameters, and model settings.

11.4.4 Multi-Agent Interaction Visualization

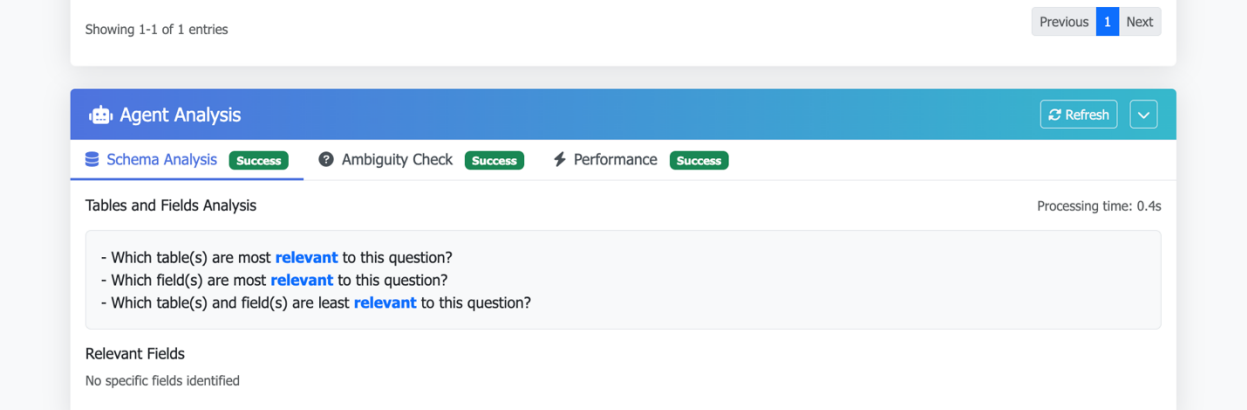

Figure A5: Visualization of information flow between Ambiguity Resolver, and SQL Optimizer agents during query processing.

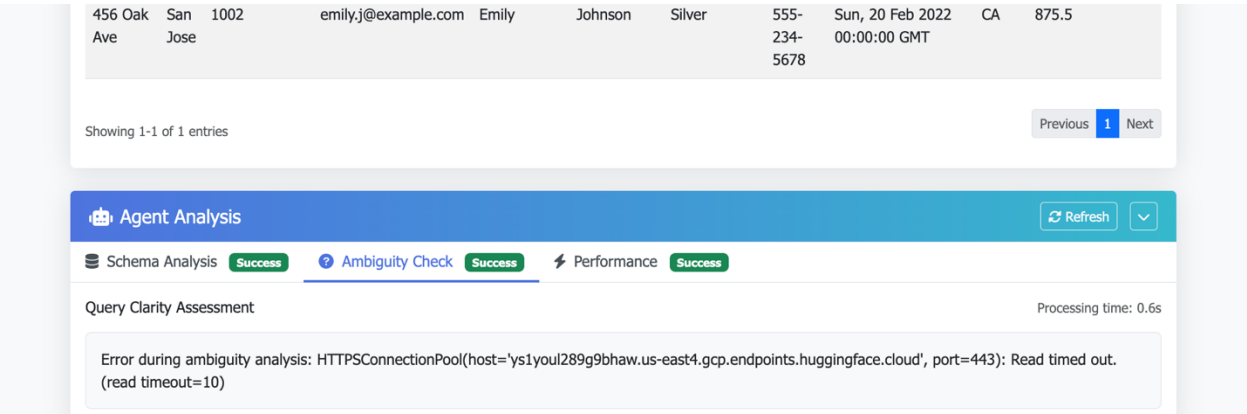

Figure A6: Visualization of information flow between Ambiguity Resolver, and SQL Optimizer agents during query processing.

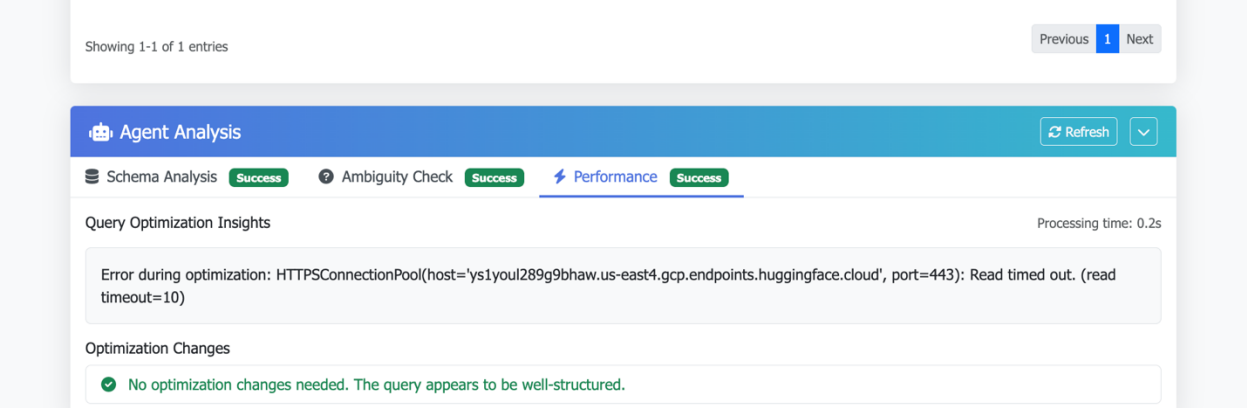

Figure A7: Visualization of information flow between Ambiguity Resolver, and SQL Optimizer agents during query processing.