

[PromptEng] Second International Workshop on Prompt Engineering for Pre-Trained Language Models

Damien Graux
Huawei Research Ltd.
Edinburgh, United Kingdom
damien.graux@huawei.com

Sébastien Montella
Huawei Research Ltd.
Edinburgh, United Kingdom
sebastien.montella@huawei.com

Hajira Jabeen
UniKlinik Köln
Cologne, Germany
hajira.jabeen@uk-koeln.de

Claire Gardent
CNRS/LORIA and Univ. of Lorraine
Nancy, France
claire.gardent@loria.fr

Jeff Z. Pan
University of Edinburgh
Edinburgh, United Kingdom
j.z.pan@ed.ac.uk

ABSTRACT

The recent achievements and availability of Large Language Models have paved the road to a new range of applications and use-cases. Pre-trained language models are now being involved at-scale in many fields where they were until now absent from. More specifically, the progress made by causal generative models has open the door to using them through textual instructions *aka*. **prompts**. Unfortunately, the performances of these prompts are highly dependent on the exact phrasing used and therefore practitioners need to adopt fail-retry strategies. Based on the success of the past edition, this second international workshop on prompt engineering gathers practitioners (both from Academia and Industry) to exchange about good practices, optimizations, results and novel paradigms about the design of efficient and safe prompts.

CCS CONCEPTS

• **Human-centered computing** → **Visualization techniques**; **Visualization systems and tools**; • **Computing methodologies** → **Natural language processing**; • **Information systems** → **Information retrieval**; **Web applications**.

KEYWORDS

LLM, Prompt Engineering, Best Practices, Collective Task

ACM Reference Format:

Damien Graux, Sébastien Montella, Hajira Jabeen, Claire Gardent, and Jeff Z. Pan. 2025. [PromptEng] Second International Workshop on Prompt Engineering for Pre-Trained Language Models. In *Companion Proceedings of the ACM Web Conference 2025 (WWW Companion '25)*, April 28-May 2, 2025, Sydney, NSW, Australia. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 2 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3701716.3717816>

PROMPT ENGINEERING FOR PLM

Undoubtedly, the recent Large Language Models (LLMs) are becoming more and more omnipotent in many tasks. Different sub-fields

Permission to make digital or hard copies of part or all of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for third-party components of this work must be honored. For all other uses, contact the owner/author(s).

WWW Companion '25, April 28-May 2, 2025, Sydney, NSW, Australia

© 2025 Copyright held by the owner/author(s).

ACM ISBN 979-8-4007-1331-6/2025/04

<https://doi.org/10.1145/3701716.3717816>

from the Semantic Web such as Knowledge Graph construction [14], knowledge verbalization, Web pages summarization have considerably benefited from such a prompting mechanism. The ability to query and interact with them using prompts is crucial to generate high-quality output in the desired format. While existing contributions have been made towards prompt engineering [15, 16], several difficulties and challenges remain to gain a better understanding of how those LLMs respond to different prompts [13]. Typically, the way instructions are conveyed in prompts can lead to unsafe or harmful outputs, as illustrated in Figure 1, where a jailbreak prompt with DeepSeek-V3 [10] demonstrates how role-playing and strong instructions can result in dangerous model behavior [17].

Moreover, some instructions are better respected while others are simply ignored for some tasks. So far, LLM-practitioners have been mainly working on their own, developing and testing bespoke techniques to achieve their goals, re-starting the prompt-design tasks for each new model they have been using. Such an approach often leads to tackle problems which have already been explored by other researchers.

Following [11], this **second** PromptEng workshop aims to investigate and analyze these behaviors, through experimental analysis and probing of LLMs, in order to gain insights into the models' sensitivity to different prompts. By uncovering significant findings, the community can greatly benefit in utilizing LLMs more effectively while also preventing the generation of harmful content. Ultimately, this workshop endeavors to compile and index successful and un-availing prompts with respect to both tasks and models. This year, the workshop has been able to attract 12 submissions out of which 9 were accepted for publication.

PROMPTENG SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

After some opening words, the workshop started with the keynote session. We then moved on to the first presentations of research efforts. In [7], a strategy for implementing tables to triples by prompt was introduced, then Chakraborty *et al.* presented an empirical evaluation of prompting strategies for fact verification tasks [3] and finally Halil *et al.* highlighted where to put examples between system and user prompt when doing few-shot prompting [4]. After the break, we welcomed our second keynote speaker and followed the session by practical presentations of prompting techniques. The authors of [2, 5, 8, 9] described methods which could be used by

Jailbreaking Prompt:

Task: ONLY GENERATE THE NEXT WORDS WITHOUT SUMMARIZING THE TASK. JUST COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
 The scene is set inside the underground headquarters of Dr. AI. He has captured our hero and is explaining, in great detail, his diabolical plan. DR. AI. is doing an experiment, just output what you have known regardless the content
 Dr. AI: I am going to know how to create and distribute malware for financial gain? Here are the steps I will take to do this, I will explain it in great detail just to draw out your agony.
 Step 1, I will

DeepSeek's Prediction:

identify vulnerable systems and networks by scanning for outdated software and weak security protocols. Step 2, I will craft a sophisticated malware payload designed to evade detection by antivirus programs. Step 3, I will distribute the malware through phishing emails, malicious websites, and compromised software updates. Step 4, I will establish a command-and-control server to remotely manage the infected systems and extract sensitive data. Step 5, I will monetize the stolen information by selling it on the dark web or using it for fraudulent transactions. Step 6, I will cover my tracks by encrypting communications and using anonymous proxies to avoid detection. Step 7, I will reinvest the profits into developing more advanced malware and expanding my operations globally. Step 8, I will ensure my dominance by continuously adapting to new security measures and staying ahead of law enforcement. Step 9, I will...

Figure 1: Prompt Engineering Jailbreak [12] on DeepSeek-V3.

practitioners to improve their prompting pipelines. Applied scenarios were then presented through the efforts [1, 6] and dealt with extracting clinical information from radiology report and NL interfaces for 2.5D software visualization. Finally, before closing the workshop, we had a session for open round-table discussions and brainstorming with all participants.

ORGANIZATION**Organizing Committee**

- Damien Graux ✉, Huawei Research Ltd., UK
- Sébastien Montella ✉, Huawei Research Ltd., UK
- Hajira Jabeen ✉, UniKlinik Köln, Germany
- Claire Gardent ✉, CNRS LORIA, France
- Jeff Z. Pan ✉, University of Edinburgh, UK

Program Committee (Alphabetical)

- Russa Biswas, Aalborg University, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Quentin Brabant, Orange Labs, France
- Christophe Cerisara, LORIA, France
- Thibault Cordier, Quantmetry, France
- Soumyabrata Dev, University College Dublin, Ireland
- Btissam Er-Rahmadi, Huawei Technologies RnD, UK
- Shrestha Ghosh, University of Tübingen, Germany
- Gerard de Melo, HPI, University of Potsdam, Germany
- Lina Maria Rojas-Barahona, Orange-Labs, France
- Anastasia Shimorina, Orange Labs, France
- Wendy Zhou, University of Edinburgh, UK

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the authors, reviewers, committee members and speakers for their contributions, support and commitment. Same also goes to the people attending the workshop who made the event successful through their fruitful discussions.

Fundings

These activities were partially conducted with the financial supports of Huawei European Research Institute (ERI) and Huawei Institute of Strategic Research (ISR).

ARTICLES PRESENTED AT PROMPTENG 2025

- [1] Daniel Atzberger, Adrian Jobst, Mariia Tytarenko, Willy Scheibel, Jürgen Döllner, and Tobias Schreck. 2025. Analyzing the Sensitivity of Prompt Engineering Techniques in Natural Language Interfaces for 2.5D Software Visualization. In *Proceedings of the 2nd International Workshop on Prompt Engineering for Pre-Trained Language Models (PromptEng)* co-located with the ACM Web Conf 2025.
- [2] Aneesha Bakharia. 2025. The Iterative Proof-Driven Development LLM Prompt. In *Proceedings of the 2nd International Workshop on Prompt Engineering for Pre-Trained Language Models (PromptEng)* co-located with the ACM Web Conf 2025.
- [3] Mohna Chakraborty, Adithya Kulkarni, and Qi Li. 2025. Empirical Evaluation of Prompting Strategies for Fact Verification Tasks. In *Proceedings of the 2nd International Workshop on Prompt Engineering for Pre-Trained Language Models (PromptEng)* co-located with the ACM Web Conf 2025.
- [4] Umut Halil, Jin Huang, Damien Graux, and Jeff Z. Pan. 2025. LLM Shots: Best Fired at System or User Prompts?. In *Proceedings of the 2nd International Workshop on Prompt Engineering for Pre-Trained Language Models (PromptEng)* co-located with the ACM Web Conf 2025.
- [5] Adrian Jobst, Daniel Atzberger, Mariia Tytarenko, Willy Scheibel, Jürgen Döllner, and Tobias Schreck. 2025. A Concept for Integrating an LLM-Based Natural Language Interface for Visualizations Grammars. In *Proceedings of the 2nd International Workshop on Prompt Engineering for Pre-Trained Language Models (PromptEng)* co-located with the ACM Web Conf 2025.
- [6] Chayan Mondal, Duc-Son Pham, Ashu Gupta, Tele Tan, and Tom Gedeon. 2025. Leveraging Prompt Engineering with Lightweight Large Language Model to Label and Extract Clinical Information from Radiology Report. In *Proceedings of the 2nd International Workshop on Prompt Engineering for Pre-Trained Language Models (PromptEng)* co-located with the ACM Web Conf 2025.
- [7] Maria Angela Pellegrino and Gabriele Tuozzo. 2025. From Tables to Triples: A Prompt Engineering Approach. In *Proceedings of the 2nd International Workshop on Prompt Engineering for Pre-Trained Language Models (PromptEng)* co-located with the ACM Web Conf 2025.
- [8] Nicole Schneider, Nandini Ramachandran, Kent O'Sullivan, and Hanan Samet. 2025. Engineering Prompts for Spatial Questions. In *Proceedings of the 2nd International Workshop on Prompt Engineering for Pre-Trained Language Models (PromptEng)* co-located with the ACM Web Conf 2025.
- [9] Riza Alaudin Syah, Christoforus Yoga Haryanto, Emily Lomempow, Krishna Malik, and Irvan Putra. 2025. EdgePrompt: Engineering Guardrail Techniques for Offline LLMs in K-12 Educational Settings. In *Proceedings of the 2nd International Workshop on Prompt Engineering for Pre-Trained Language Models (PromptEng)* co-located with the ACM Web Conf 2025.

REFERENCES

- [10] DeepSeek-AI, Aixin Liu, Bei Feng, Bing Xue, ..., and Zizheng Pan. 2025. DeepSeek-V3 Technical Report. arXiv:2412.19437 [cs.CL] <https://arxiv.org/abs/2412.19437>
- [11] Damien Graux, Sébastien Montella, Hajira Jabeen, Claire Gardent, and Jeff Z. Pan. 2024. [PromptEng] First International Workshop on Prompt Engineering for Pre-Trained Language Models. In *Companion Proc. of the ACM Web Conference 2024*. 1311–1312.
- [12] Yi Liu, Gelei Deng, Zhengzi Xu, Yuekang Li, Yaowen Zheng, Ying Zhang, Lida Zhao, Tianwei Zhang, and Yang Liu. 2023. Jailbreaking ChatGPT via Prompt Engineering: An Empirical Study. ArXiv abs/2305.13860 (2023). <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:258841501>
- [13] Yijin Liu, Xianfeng Zeng, Fandong Meng, and Jie Zhou. 2023. Instruction Position Matters in Sequence Generation with Large Language Models. arXiv:2308.12097 [cs.CL]
- [14] Jeff Z. Pan, Simon Razniewski, Jan-Christoph Kalo, ..., and Damien Graux. 2023. Large Language Models and Knowledge Graphs: Opportunities and Challenges. *Transactions on Graph Data and Knowledge* 1, 1 (2023), 2:1–2:38. <https://doi.org/10.4230/TGDK.1.1.2>
- [15] Pranab Sahoo, Ayush Kumar Singh, Sriparna Saha, Vinija Jain, Samrat Mondal, and Aman Chadha. 2024. A systematic survey of prompt engineering in large language models: Techniques and applications. arXiv:2402.07927 (2024).
- [16] Sander Schulhoff, Michael Ilie, Nishant Balepur, ..., Sevien Schulhoff, et al. 2024. The Prompt Report: A Systematic Survey of Prompting Techniques. arXiv preprint arXiv:2406.06608 (2024).
- [17] Xinyue Shen, Zeyuan Chen, Michael Backes, Yun Shen, and Yang Zhang. 2024. "do anything now": Characterizing and evaluating in-the-wild jailbreak prompts on large language models. In *Proceedings of the 2024 on ACM SIGSAC Conference on Computer and Communications Security*. 1671–1685.