Prompt Engineering as an Executive Capability (Decision-Grade Research Report)

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Date: 2026-01-06 (America/New_York)

Executive Summary

Prompt engineering is best understood as **inference-time control of a general-purpose model**: writing and structuring instructions, context, examples, and output constraints so that model behavior is repeatable enough for production use. Vendor guidance converges on a few stable principles—clarity, structure, explicit constraints, and iterative testing—while also acknowledging that outputs remain probabilistic and can violate even well-written instructions. This creates a practical executive reality: **prompting alone rarely “solves” reliability**; it must be paired with evaluation, retrieval/tooling design, and security controls. OpenAI, Google, Microsoft, and Anthropic all emphasize structured prompts (delimiters/tags), explicit objectives, and careful context management as the default path to better outcomes. [1][3][19][4]

Over 2024–2025, “prompt engineering” has broadened into **context engineering** for agentic systems: managing long context windows, integrating retrieved knowledge (RAG), tool calls, and memory while preventing instruction/data confusion and “context rot.” Anthropic’s engineering guidance explicitly frames steerability as a context construction problem, not only a “clever wording” problem. [24] OpenAI and others highlight that **prompt injection** is a frontier security challenge—particularly when models consume untrusted text (webpages,

emails, documents) and can call tools—because models do not natively separate "instructions" from "data." [11][12]

For executives, the key decision is not "How do we write better prompts?" but **"What operating model produces reliable, safe, and cost-effective LLM behavior in our workflows?"** The decision-grade approach is: (1) standardize an instruction hierarchy and prompt templates; (2) enforce structured outputs where machine-readability matters; (3) adopt test-driven prompt iteration with offline + online evaluation; (4) implement layered defenses for prompt injection; and (5) escalate from prompting → retrieval/tooling → fine-tuning only when metrics justify the added complexity. [5][7][15][18][20]

Key Takeaways (standalone)

- **Prompt engineering is inference-time behavioral control**, not training; it reduces variance but does not eliminate it. [1][19]
- **Instruction hierarchy matters operationally**: you need a clear policy for system/developer/user instruction conflicts. [5][6]
- **Structure beats eloquence**: consistent delimiters (XML tags / headings), explicit objective + constraints, and examples improve adherence. [3][4]
- **Production reliability requires evals**: treat prompts as versioned artifacts with regression tests and monitoring. [15][16]
- **Use structured outputs when parsing matters**: JSON schema/structured outputs reduce downstream brittleness. [7][21]
- **Prompt injection is a top-tier risk** for agents and RAG systems; assume it is not fully "solvable," only mitigated with layered controls. [11][12][13][14]
- **Escalation path**: Prompting → Retrieval (RAG) → Tool constraints/guardrails → Fine-tuning, driven by measured failure modes. [18][25][17]

Research Brief (Scope & Plan)

1) Primary Research Question

What prompt engineering operating model should an organization adopt in 2026 to achieve reliable, safe, and cost-effective LLM behavior across key

workflows (knowledge work, customer-facing outputs, and agentic automation)?

Why it matters now: Models are increasingly embedded in business-critical processes; vendors increasingly support structured outputs and agent/tool patterns, which expand both capability and security risk. [7][24][11]

2) Decision Context

- **Decision informed:** Whether to build an internal "Prompt + Context Engineering" capability (standards, tooling, governance) vs. ad-hoc prompting by teams; and when to invest in RAG, structured outputs, or fine-tuning.
- **Decision makers:** CTO/CPO, Head of Data/AI, Security leadership, functional leaders deploying LLM workflows.
- **If wrong:**
    - Reliability failures (hallucinations, formatting drift) cause operational rework and reputational harm. [19]
    - Security failures (prompt injection / data exfiltration via tools) create incident-level risk. [11][12]
    - Cost blowouts from long contexts and uncontrolled agent loops. (Evidence weaker in vendor-neutral form; see caveats.)

3) Sub-Questions (non-overlapping)

1. What is "prompt engineering" vs. "context engineering" vs. "fine-tuning" in operational terms? [1][24][25]
2. What prompt structures are consistently recommended by primary vendors, and where do they differ? [1][3][4][19]
3. Which prompting techniques have strong primary evidence (e.g., CoT, ReAct, ToT), and what are their limits? [8][9][10]
4. When should organizations enforce structured outputs vs. rely on natural language parsing? [7][21]
5. How should instruction hierarchy and message roles be standardized for internal use? [5][6]

6. What evaluation lifecycle (offline tests + online monitoring) is sufficient for decision-grade trust? [15][16]
7. What are the dominant real-world failure modes (hallucination, instruction conflicts, format drift, context rot)? [19][24]
8. What are the top security risks (prompt injection, insecure output handling), and what mitigations are supported by primary guidance? [11][12][13][14]
9. What escalation framework determines when to move from prompting → RAG → fine-tuning? [18][25][17]
10. What governance model (ownership, review, versioning, red-teaming) is appropriate by risk tier? [12][20]

4) Evidence Criteria

- **Inclusion:** Official vendor docs; primary research papers; recognized security standards/projects (e.g., OWASP); platform documentation for evaluation/structured outputs.
- **Exclusion:** Unverifiable blog claims; metrics without methodology; prompt "hacks" not cross-validated; forum anecdotes unless used only to illustrate uncertainty.

5) Key Terms & Definitions (disambiguated)

- **Prompt engineering:** Crafting/structuring instructions and context to influence model outputs at inference time. [1]
- **Context engineering:** Systematically constructing and maintaining the full model input (instructions, retrieved knowledge, tool results, memory) for agentic performance and stability. [24]
- **Instruction hierarchy:** A priority order for resolving conflicting instructions (e.g., system > developer > user). [5][6]
- **Structured outputs:** Constraining model outputs to a provided schema (e.g., JSON Schema) to ensure machine-parseable consistency. [7][21]
- **Prompt injection:** Attacker-controlled text that causes a model to follow malicious instructions or mishandle data/tools. [11][12]

- **RAG:** Injecting retrieved external context into the prompt at runtime to improve factuality/recency/domain specificity. [18]

6) Intended Audience

Executives and senior operators (CTO/CPO, Head of AI/Data, Security leadership, Product owners).

7) Planned Methods & Sources

- **Official documentation:** OpenAI, Anthropic, Google Gemini, Microsoft Azure OpenAI. [1][3][4][19][7]
- **Primary research:** arXiv/peer-reviewed papers on prompting and agent patterns. [8][9][10][22]
- **Security standards:** OWASP Top 10 for LLM Applications; vendor security research. [12][11][13]
- **Evaluation tooling:** OpenAI Evals docs + OSS repo; selected framework docs. [15][16]

8) Stopping Criteria

- Confidence is “enough” when:
    - Core guidance is triangulated across ≥2 independent primary sources for each major recommendation.
    - Known contradictions are explicitly documented with implications.
- Acceptable uncertainty:
    - Exact quantitative ROI (varies heavily by workflow/model/vendor; limited primary cross-org studies).
- Evidence that would change conclusions:
    - New platform primitives that provably separate instruction/data (reducing prompt injection class).
    - Strong longitudinal studies on reliability deltas from prompting vs. fine-tuning across domains.

Methodology & Source Strategy (incl. Validation + Gap Check)

Approach

- Collected vendor prompt engineering guides and model behavior specs for instruction priority, structured prompts, and constraints. [1][3][4][5]
- Pulled primary research on reasoning-oriented prompting and agentic prompting patterns (CoT, ReAct, ToT). [8][9][10]
- Pulled security sources emphasizing prompt injection as a top risk and mitigation approaches. [11][12][13][14]
- Pulled evaluation guidance (OpenAI Evals) as the backbone for test-driven prompt iteration. [15][16]

Validation (cross-check highlights)

- **Prompt structure best practices** (clarity, delimiters, explicit constraints, examples) appear consistently across OpenAI, Google Gemini, Microsoft, and Anthropic documentation. [1][3][19][4]
- **Instruction hierarchy** is explicitly formalized by OpenAI (Model Spec + research) and aligns conceptually with Azure's system-message guidance about non-guarantees and conflict risk. [5][6][19]
- **Prompt injection risk** is consistently treated as high severity by both OWASP and vendor research posts; mitigations converge on layered controls, not a single fix. [12][11][13][14]
- **Need for evaluation** is explicitly endorsed by OpenAI's eval guidance and supported by industry tooling patterns (framework docs). [15][16]

Gap Check (what may be missing / what could change conclusions)

- **Missing angle:** Independent, peer-reviewed enterprise field studies quantifying cost/reliability improvements from specific prompt practices (vendors publish guidance but limited neutral benchmarking).

- **Rapidly evolving:** Agent architectures, tool security patterns, and structured decoding features; conclusions should be revisited quarterly for high-risk deployments. [11][24]
- **What would change conclusions:** A robust, widely adopted mechanism that enforces strict separation between “instruction” and “data” at the model level (not just at the application layer). This is not evidenced as solved in the sources reviewed. [11][12]

Domain Overview

Definitions (operational)

- **Prompt = interface contract** between humans/systems and a probabilistic model. The contract is soft unless reinforced by schemas, evals, and guardrails. [1][7][15]
- **Prompt engineering = policy + templates + tests**, not individual cleverness. (Interpretation informed by evaluation guidance and structured output tooling.) [15][7]

Taxonomy of Prompting (what you can control)

1. **Instruction layer:** role/system/developer directives; tone; refusal policy; scope. [5][19]
2. **Context layer:** facts, documents, tool outputs, retrieved chunks, memory. [18][24]
3. **Demonstrations:** few-shot examples and counterexamples. [1][3]
4. **Reasoning scaffolds:** CoT, ReAct-style interleaving, search-based prompting (ToT). [8][9][10]
5. **Output constraints:** schemas, formatting, length, citation requirements. [7][1]
6. **Sampling controls:** temperature/top_p (platform-dependent); affects variance and creativity. (Common knowledge; vendor docs typically cover but not cited here.)

Mental Models (useful for executives)

- **“New hire” model:** Treat the LLM like a capable but literal contractor who needs explicit goals, constraints, and examples. (Vendor docs implicitly align; phrasing varies.) [3][4]
- **“Compiler” model for reliability:** Prompts are source code; evals are tests; structured outputs are type constraints; tool permissions are capability boundaries. [15][7][12]
- **“Confusable deputy” model for security:** Any untrusted text can become an instruction unless the system explicitly constrains how it is used. [11][12][13]

Detailed Findings (with Evidence, Caveats, Implications)

1) Instruction Hierarchy and Role Separation

Findings

- OpenAI formalizes an instruction hierarchy and message role priority as a core alignment mechanism; conflicts between instructions at different levels are expected and must be handled explicitly. [6][5]
- Azure guidance emphasizes that system messages increase likelihood of desired behavior but do not guarantee compliance; incorrect responses can still occur. [19]

Evidence

- OpenAI “Model Spec” describes instruction levels and priorities. [5]
- OpenAI research on instruction hierarchy proposes explicit prioritization and training for it. [6]
- Microsoft Azure notes system-message limitations and non-guarantees. [19]

Caveats

- Different platforms implement roles differently; portability of “system/developer/user” is imperfect. (Interpretation; still consistent with cross-vendor variance.)

Implications

- Executive requirement: **standardize an internal instruction hierarchy policy** (what goes in system vs developer vs user; who can change what; review gates). [5][6]

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2) Prompt Structure: Clarity + Delimiters + Parameters

Findings

- Vendor guidance converges on: be explicit, use consistent structure, separate data from instructions with clear delimiters (often XML tags or headings), define parameters, and specify output format. [1][3][4][19]

Evidence

- OpenAI prompt engineering guide describes prompt engineering as writing effective instructions and highlights best practices. [1]
- Gemini prompting strategies explicitly recommend precision, consistent structure, and delimiters/tags. [3]
- Anthropic Claude prompt engineering docs emphasize avoiding overengineering and using explicit instructions. [4]
- Azure prompt engineering concepts recommend system messages and few-shot examples. [20]

Caveats

- "Best structure" is model-dependent; XML tags help many models but can be unnecessary overhead for simpler tasks. (Interpretation; supported indirectly by "avoid over-engineering" guidance.) [4]

Implications

- Organizations should maintain **prompt templates** with named sections (Objective, Constraints, Inputs, Output schema, Examples) and enforce them through reviews and tests.

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3) Demonstrations and Reasoning Scaffolds (CoT, ReAct, ToT)

Findings

- **Chain-of-Thought prompting** can improve complex reasoning performance, particularly in sufficiently capable models, by eliciting intermediate reasoning steps. [8]
- **ReAct** shows benefits from interleaving reasoning traces with actions/tool use in interactive and multi-hop settings. [9]
- **Tree of Thoughts** generalizes CoT to search over multiple reasoning paths and self-evaluation, improving performance on tasks requiring planning/search. [10]

Evidence

- CoT paper (Wei et al., 2022). [8]
- ReAct paper (Yao et al., 2022/2023). [9]
- ToT paper (Yao et al., 2023). [10]

Caveats

- For many production deployments, you do **not** want to expose full reasoning traces to users; tool-based verification and structured outputs can be safer. (Judgment; not a direct claim from the papers.)
- Gains are task- and model-dependent; papers demonstrate improvements on selected benchmarks/tasks. [8][10]

Implications

- Treat “reasoning prompts” as **internal implementation detail**: apply when benchmarks show improvement, but contain via evaluation and safe output shaping.

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4) Output Control via Structured Outputs (Schemas)

Findings

- Structured outputs (schema-constrained responses) are recommended when machine-readability matters; they reduce brittleness compared to “parse the prose.” [7]
- Azure similarly positions structured outputs as superior to older “JSON mode,” because schema adherence is stricter. [21]

Evidence

- OpenAI structured outputs guide. [7]
- Azure structured outputs guide. [21]

Caveats

- Schemas increase up-front design work and can fail on edge cases (e.g., ambiguous fields). (Interpretation; typical schema system trade-off.)
- Some tasks are inherently non-schema-friendly (creative writing).

Implications

- For enterprise workflows (extraction, ticket triage, CRM updates), default to **schema-first design**.

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5) RAG and Context Engineering (Beyond Prompt Wording)

Findings

- RAG is positioned by OpenAI as injecting external context at runtime to improve factuality and relevance, rather than relying on pretraining alone. [18]
- Anthropic's "Contextual Retrieval" proposes retrieval-step improvements (contextual embeddings/BM25 + reranking) and reports substantial reductions in failed retrievals. [17]
- Anthropic frames agent steerability as "effective context engineering," implying prompt engineering expands into context assembly and maintenance. [24]

Evidence

- OpenAI RAG explainer. [18]
- Anthropic Contextual Retrieval post. [17]
- Anthropic context engineering post. [24]
- OpenAI retrieval guide (vector stores). [26]

Caveats

- RAG quality depends on chunking, indexing, and retrieval evaluation; “more context” can degrade performance via noise. (Interpretation; widely observed but not directly quantified in a single cited primary source here.)

Implications

- Executive priority: invest in **retrieval quality + context construction discipline** at least as much as prompt wordsmithing.

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6) Evaluation as the Reliability Backbone (Test-Driven Prompting)

Findings

- OpenAI’s eval guidance frames a three-step cycle: define evals, run on test inputs, analyze + iterate; this operationalizes prompt engineering as an engineering discipline. [15]
- OpenAI’s open-source Evals repo supports custom evals and benchmark registries. [16]

Evidence

- OpenAI “Working with evals” guide. [15]
- openai/evals repository description. [16]
- OpenAI cookbook example for evals (practical setup). [27]

Caveats

- Metrics selection is non-trivial; automated graders can be gamed by the model. (Interpretation; common eval failure mode.)
- Offline evals may not capture production drift (new doc types, new adversarial inputs).

Implications

- A “prompt engineering program” without evals is not decision-grade. Require **versioning + regression tests + monitoring** for any workflow above low risk.

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7) Security: Prompt Injection as a First-Class Risk

Findings

- OpenAI characterizes prompt injection as a frontier security challenge likely to evolve; understanding threat models is essential. [11]
- OWASP ranks prompt injection as the #1 risk category for LLM applications and enumerates adjacent risks like insecure output handling and supply chain vulnerabilities. [12]
- Anthropic research highlights amplified prompt injection risk in browser/agent settings due to untrusted content and large attack surfaces. [13]
- AWS prescriptive guidance provides practical mitigations and “guardrails” patterns for prompt injection defense. [14]

Evidence

- OpenAI prompt injection overview. [11]
- OWASP Top 10 for LLM Applications. [12]
- Anthropic prompt injection defenses (browser use). [13]
- AWS prompt injection best practices. [14]

Caveats

- No source here proves a complete mitigation; guidance trends toward “reduce blast radius” rather than “eliminate vulnerability.” [11][12]
- Controls can degrade capability (e.g., overly strict sanitization reduces helpfulness). (Interpretation; typical security trade-off.)

Implications

- Treat agentic systems as **security-sensitive software**, not “chatbots.” Enforce least-privilege tool permissions, sandboxing, and output validation.

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8) Organizational Practice: Prompts as Versioned, Owned Artifacts

Findings

- Vendor guidance plus eval tooling implies a mature operating model: prompts are assets, tested and versioned; changes should be reviewed based on measured impact. [15][1][7]

- An example of a long-form “system prompt” used to define a role and output constraints illustrates how teams operationalize behavior shaping in practice (internal material provided).

Evidence

- OpenAI prompt engineering guide and eval process encourage iterative improvement and consistency. [1][15]
- Provided “Prompting Example - Python.docx” contains an explicit system prompt + user prompt pattern defining role, constraints, and deliverables for a Notion workspace architect.

Caveats

- Long system prompts can bloat context and cost; they can also become brittle if not modularized. (Interpretation; cost impact depends on platform/token pricing.)

Implications

- Establish a **Prompt/Context Library** with owners, versioning, eval coverage, and security review for high-risk prompts (agents, customer outputs, regulated domains).

Comparative Analysis

Trade-off Matrix (Interventions to Improve Output Quality)

Intervention	Best for	Strengths	Weaknesses / Failure Modes	Evidence anchors
Prompt structuring (delimiters, explicit constraints)	Most workflows	Low cost, fast iteration, portable patterns	Still probabilistic; conflicts; format drift	[1][3][4][19]
Few-shot demonstrations	Repetitive formats, style adherence	Improves consistency, teaches pattern	Token cost; overfits examples; brittle if inputs shift	[1][3]

Intervention	Best for	Strengths	Weaknesses / Failure Modes	Evidence anchors
Reasoning scaffolds (CoT/ReAct/ToT)	Complex reasoning, multi-step tasks	Can improve problem solving and tool use	Can be verbose; not always desired to expose; task-dependent	[8][9][10]
Structured outputs (schema)	Extraction, workflows needing parsing	Stronger machine-readability, fewer parsing errors	Schema design overhead; edge cases	[7][21]
RAG (retrieval into prompt)	Domain knowledge, freshness	Improves factual grounding when retrieval is good	Garbage-in context; retrieval misses; injection risk	[18][17][12]
Tool constraints + sandboxing	Agents, automation	Reduces blast radius; enforce least privilege	Engineering overhead; capability reduction	[12][11][13]
Fine-tuning (escalation step)	High-volume, stable tasks	Can reduce prompt length and increase consistency	Data/ops burden; drift; governance complexity	[25]

Practical Considerations (Complexity, Cost, Governance, Failure Modes)

Complexity

- Prompting-only systems are simplest, but reliability caps out without evals and structured outputs. [15][7]
- Agentic systems add complexity via tools, memory, and long contexts—raising security requirements. [24][13]

Cost

- Primary sources reviewed here provide limited vendor-neutral cost models; however, longer prompts/contexts generally increase token usage and latency. (Judgment; quantify internally with telemetry.)

Governance & Safety

- Adopt a **risk-tier model**:
    - **Tier 1 (low risk):** internal brainstorming → light prompt templates.
    - **Tier 2 (medium):** internal decision support → evals + citations requirement + human review.
    - **Tier 3 (high):** customer-facing/regulatory/agent tools → schema outputs + red-teaming + least-privilege tools + monitoring. [12][11][15][7]

Failure Modes (where this breaks in the real world)

- **Instruction conflicts**: multiple stakeholders add constraints; model follows wrong layer. [5][6]
- **Format drift**: model stops adhering to requested structure over time/edge inputs. [19][7]
- **Context rot/noise**: too much context reduces relevance; stale memory persists. [24]
- **Retrieval misses**: RAG returns wrong/irrelevant chunks; model "confidently" answers anyway. [17][18]
- **Prompt injection**: untrusted content becomes "instructions," especially with browsing/tools. [11][12][13]

Recommendations (Decision Criteria, Best Option by Scenario, Phased Plan)

Decision Criteria (what to optimize)

- **Reliability target:** measurable task success rate; acceptable error class. [15]
- **Security target:** acceptable residual injection risk; tool blast radius constraints. [12][11]

- **Maintainability:** ability to change behavior without re-training; prompt library governance.
- **Cost/latency envelope:** max tokens, max response time, controllable context size. (Requires internal measurement.)

Best Option by Scenario

1. **Internal knowledge work (summaries, drafting, ideation):**
    - Use structured prompt templates + lightweight eval spot-checking. [1][3][15]
2. **Operational workflows (CRM updates, extraction, ticket routing):**
    - Default to structured outputs + regression evals + monitoring. [7][15][21]
3. **Enterprise knowledge assistants (policies, manuals, Q&A):**
    - RAG + citation requirements + retrieval evaluation; add injection defenses for untrusted sources. [18][17][12][11]
4. **Agentic automation (tools, browsing, actions):**
    - Least-privilege tools, sandboxing, strict output validation, and red-teaming as baseline; assume prompt injection cannot be fully eliminated. [12][13][11]

Phased Action Plan (executive-operational)

Phase 1 (2–4 weeks): Standardize

- Define instruction hierarchy policy (system vs developer vs user; change control). [5][6]
- Establish prompt templates (Objective, Inputs, Constraints, Output). [3][1]
- Stand up a prompt registry with versioning and owners (minimum viable governance).

Phase 2 (4–8 weeks): Test-Driven Reliability

- Build an eval suite for top workflows (golden set + edge cases) and run it on every prompt change. [15][16]
- Add structured outputs for any workflow that requires parsing. [7][21]

Phase 3 (8–12 weeks): Secure and Scale

- For RAG: measure retrieval quality and implement contextual retrieval/reranking patterns as needed. [17][18]
- For agents: implement least privilege, tool output validation, and prompt injection mitigations; run security red-teams. [12][13][14][11]

Phase 4 (as-needed): Escalate

- If eval metrics plateau: consider fine-tuning for stable, high-volume tasks where prompt length and consistency dominate. [25]

Risks & Mitigations

- **Risk:** Over-reliance on prompt wording without evals → hidden regressions.
  - **Mitigation:** regression eval gates + online monitoring. [15][16]
- **Risk:** Prompt injection via untrusted content → data/tool compromise.
  - **Mitigation:** least-privilege tools, sandboxing, input handling, and layered defenses; design for residual risk. [12][13][11][14]
- **Risk:** RAG “grounding illusion” (retrieval wrong, model still confident).
  - **Mitigation:** retrieval evaluation, citation + quote verification checks, and fallback behaviors. [17][18]
- **Risk:** Governance overhead slows iteration.
  - **Mitigation:** tiered governance—strict only for higher-risk workflows; light process for low-risk. (Judgment; aligns with risk-based security practice.)

Appendix — Numbered Sources (URLs + Access Dates)

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https://platform.openai.com/docs/guides/prompt-engineering
Accessed: 2026-01-06

[2] OpenAI Help Center — “Best practices for prompt engineering with the OpenAI API”
https://help.openai.com/en/articles/6654000-best-practices-for-prompt-engineering-with-the-openai-api
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[3] Google — “Prompt design strategies | Gemini API”
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[4] Anthropic — “Prompting best practices - Claude Docs (Claude 4 best practices)”
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[7] OpenAI — “Structured model outputs | OpenAI API”
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[13] Anthropic — “Mitigating the risk of prompt injections in browser use”
https://www.anthropic.com/research/prompt-injection-defenses
Accessed: 2026-01-06

[14] AWS — “Best practices to avoid prompt injection attacks”
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/latest/llm-prompt-engineering-best-practices/best-practices.html
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[16] OpenAI (GitHub) — “openai/evals”
https://github.com/openai/evals
Accessed: 2026-01-06

[17] Anthropic — “Contextual Retrieval in AI Systems”

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[18] OpenAI Help Center — “Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) and Semantic Search for GPTs”
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[25] Microsoft — “Fine-tuning considerations (Azure AI Foundry / Azure Open AI)”
    https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/ai-foundry/openai/concepts/fine-tuning-considerations?view=foundry-classic
    Accessed: 2026-01-06

[26] Internal provided material — “Prompting Example - Python.docx”
    (Provided in-session) Accessed: 2026-01-06

Knowledge Writeback (JSON blocks) — Assumption: OUTPUT_WRITEBACK = true

```
{
  "timestamp": "2026-01-06",
  "entities": [
    {"name": "Prompt engineering", "type": "concept"},
    {"name": "Context engineering", "type": "concept"},
    {"name": "Instruction hierarchy", "type": "concept"},
    {"name": "Structured outputs", "type": "concept"},
    {"name": "Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)", "type": "concept"},
    {"name": "Prompt injection", "type": "security_risk"},
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