

Pattern information

Pattern	Pattern 16		
Composition steps	Model selection → Chunking → Embeddings → Retrieval → Generation		
Score type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Mean <input type="radio"/> CI High <input type="radio"/> CI Low		
Answer correctness (Mean)	<div><div></div></div>	0.349	
Answer faithfulness (Mean)	<div><div></div></div>	0.162	
Context correctness (Mean)	<div><div></div></div>	0.9	

Vector store

Vector store datasource type	In memory (ChromaDB)
Vector store distance metric	Cosine
Vector store index name	autoai_rag_835d3b51_20250529200210
Vector store operation	Upsert

Name	Description	Role	Type
document_id	document name field	document_name	string

Vector store schema fields				
	sequence_number	chunk number per document	sequence_number	number
	start_index	chunk starting token position in the source document	start_index	number
	text	text field	text	string
	vector	vector embeddings	vector_embeddings	array
Vector score schema ID	autoai_rag_1.0			
Vector store schema name	Document schema using open-source loaders			
Vector store schema type	struct			

Chunking

Chunk overlap	256
Chunk size	512
Chunking method	Recursive


Embeddings

Embedding model	multilingual-e5-large	👁
Truncate input tokens	512	
Truncate strategy	Left	

Retrieval

Retrieval method	Window
Number of chunks	5
Window size	2

Generation

Context template text	[Document] {document} [End]
Foundation model	granite-3-3-8b-instruct 
Decoding method	Greedy
Maximum new tokens	1000
Max sequence length	131072
Minimum new tokens	1

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You are a Stakeholder Management expert. Answer the question using only the documents provided in the context. Do not use external knowledge or rely on references cited within those documents.

- Your answer must:
- Be concise and clearly address the question.
 - Use a direct quote or paraphrased passage from the provided documents as evidence.
 - Cite only the titles and authors of the documents provided (not generic labels like “Document 1,” and not sources referenced within those documents).
 - Cite each document clearly and separately if more than one supports your answer.
 - Do not include HTML, markdown, code formatting, or structured headings (e.g., "Question:", "Answer:", or section titles).
 - Do not repeat the question in your answer.
 - If no valid answer is found in the documents, state: "The provided documents do not contain sufficient information to answer the question."

Always remain accurate, respectful, and safe. Do not generate biased, harmful, or fabricated content.

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{reference_documents}

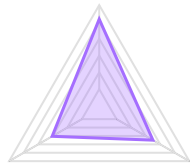
{question}

Word to token ratio	2.2394
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Sample Q&A

Question

What are the four main research themes identified in the literature on stakeholder management in mega construction projects?



Answer

The first step was to identify an initial list of keywords specific to the research objective of ‘investigating stakeholder management procedures on the local community affected by megaprojects development’. The provisional list of relevant keywords was in the second instance refined through ongoing discussion with senior academics and industry practitioners.

The results yielded a total of eight keywords which were used in the literature search. The following keywords are relevant to the area of investigation relating to megaprojects, stakeholder management procedures and the local context.

Megaprojects: meg project; large infrastructure projects; major construction projects.

Stakeholder Management Procedures: stakeholder analysis; stakeholder identification; stakeholder classification; stakeholder and the three aspects (descriptive, instrumental and normative) of categorizing stakeholder dynamics (Jones, 1995), the concepts of stakeholder dynamics (Freeman, 1984), the stakeholder salience and the typology (Mitchell et al., 1997). Elias et al. (2002) summarized the overall development of SM research through a stakeholder literature map. Inspired from stakeholder research of strategic management field, construction and project management scholars have devoted extensive research efforts on managing construction project stakeholders in recent years; while SM in MCP has become a particular theme of growing research interest, in view of the challenges encountered in managing stakeholders of complex project environment as explained in the sections below.

2.2. Mega projects in general

Research of mega projects has become an increasingly widespread interest in the engineering and project management domains. The fast pace of mega project development can be attributed to the advanced construction technology and rapid globalization. Mega project is defined as a substantial capital project, of several billion dollars, which requires concerted efforts from major participants in terms of resources, skills and expertise (Flyvbjerg, 2007; Sykes, 1990). There are numerous types of mega projects, including transport infrastructures, oil

2 K.Y. Mok et al. / International Journal of Project Management xx (2014) xxx–xxx

[End]

[Document]

b School of Property, Construction and Project Management, RMIT University, GPO Box 2476, Melbourne, Vic 3001, Australia

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Available online xxxx

Abstract

The complex and uncertain nature of mega construction projects (MCP) require an effective stakeholder management (SM) approach to accommodate conflicting stakeholder interests. Previous reviews regarding SM in construction sector are generic as their attentions have been placed on relatively small scale projects. A systematic review on SM studies in relation to MCP seems to be lacking. This paper analyzes the latest research development of this domain by reviewing selected articles published from 1997 to 2014. Four major research topics are identified: "stakeholder interests and influences", "stakeholder management process", "stakeholder analysis methods", and "stakeholder engagement". This study reveals that SM approaches in MCP are subject to national context of

the project, indicating a need to identify the impact of national culture on this discipline. Moreover, traditional stakeholder analysis techniques are widely adopted in MCP notwithstanding their weaknesses; therefore a social network approach for managing stakeholder interrelationships in these projects is needed.

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Keywords: Stakeholder management; Mega construction projects; Research review

1. Introduction

According to the Development Bureau (DB) in Hong Kong, mega construction projects (MCP) refer to projects with contract sums over HK\$1 billion, involving a huge number of participants, having significant social and economic impacts, [End]

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View expected answer (1) ^

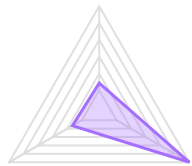
Expected answer 1

Literature reveals that stakeholder management research in relation to mega construction projects is categorized under four major themes, namely (1) stakeholder interests and influences, (2) stakeholder

management process, (3) stakeholder analysis methods, and (4) stakeholder engagement.

Question

What are the key trade-offs and constraints firms must consider when investing in stakeholder relationships, according to recent stakeholder management theory?



Answer

The recent stakeholder management theory theory theory theory theory connection between stakeholder management and firm performance can be traced back to the “inducements-contribution” model of Barnard (1938), which was further developed by Herbert Simon (1947). Barnard and Simon [End]

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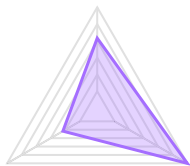
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Expected answer 1

Investing in stakeholder relationships yields benefits, but firms face diminishing marginal returns beyond a certain point. Effective stakeholder management requires a minimum investment in all primary stakeholders, as these are essential for firm survival. However, excessive investment—particularly beyond the 75th percentile—can incur costs that outweigh benefits. Additionally, these effects are contingent on factors like industry type, innovation strategy, and national regulatory environments.

Question

What are the main benefits of integrating construction risk management and stakeholder management?



Answer

The main benefits of integrating construction risk management and stakeholder management are enhanced through new ways of thinking about, analyzing, and then managing risk and stakeholder issues in a holistic and integrated way. This is meaningful for both theory and practice as most previous management strategies for risk and stakeholder remain segregated, limiting our knowledge, understanding, and practice of risk-stakeholder integration management. The distinctness of the different project management areas (PMI, 2013) has evoked fruitful academic outcomes and practices in each area; it is useful to pay attention to IMSs that support collaboration among diverse project management areas for improving effectiveness and efficiency in resource allocation and improving overall performance within the entire project.

7.2. Limitations and future research

The authors acknowledge the defects of the literature review

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The main benefits of

View expected answer (1) ^

Expected answer 1

Answer

What are the main components of the revised framework for corporate social responsibility stakeholder engagement proposed in the literature?

[illegible]

<https://dataplatform.cloud.ibm.com/ml/auto-ml/e774097f-b300-4521-9a2e-c243de8749b2/train?projectid=db52b488-82bc-4191-b4bb-aeb3ea74e2ea&context=wx>

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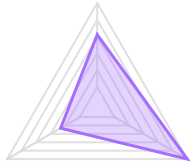
The new explanatory framework comprises four interrelated elements: context, choices, calculation, and communication — designed to depict how decision-makers manage corporate social responsibility (CSR) stakeholder engagement. These phases are structured to support systematic and comprehensive decision-making, emphasizing both input (e.g. CSR expenditure) and output (e.g. social benefit) communication.

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R. Edward Freeman, who was a professor at the University of Minne-
[End]

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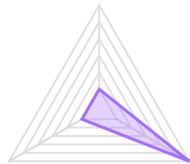
Expected answer 1

The origins of project stakeholder management stem from theories of strategic management. Freeman (1984) encouraged a Stakeholder View of the Firm, suggesting that businesses should consider 'any group or individual who can affect or is affected by the achievement of the firm's objectives.' This perspective evolved from earlier views of firms focused on production and managerial interests. Furthermore, project stakeholder analysis

increases the possibility of combining 'management of' and 'management for' stakeholder approaches, thereby improving project and product success (Eskerod et al., 2015).

Question

What challenges do Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs) present in managing stakeholder responsibilities and inclusion?



Answer

View expected answer (1) ^

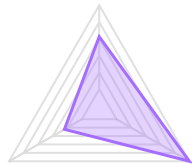
Expected answer 1

The literature indicate that a PPP makes the stakeholder environment more complex to manage, due to the increasing importance of the stakeholder context and

dynamics. Hence, allocating stakeholder responsibilities between the public initiator and private consortium becomes problematic as it goes hand in hand with balancing between reactive and proactive responses to stakeholder claims.

Question

What is the concept of organization-stakeholder fit (O-S fit) and how does it explain cooperative behaviour?



Answer

We argue that cooperation is a function of the relational fit that exists between an organization and its stakeholders. We outline that O-S fit exists both in terms of value congruence (i.e., the similarity of values, principles, and beliefs) and strategic complementarity (i.e., the mutual provision of resources to satisfy strategic needs). We detail the unique relational factors associated with each dimension of O-S fit that motivate cooperative behaviour in a relationship. Part of our contribution is to organize and specify the varying factors found throughout the literature into a coherent framework to better understand the equifinality of cooperative behaviour. That is, we recognize there are multiple paths to cooperation, and we seek to develop a useful tool for understanding how these paths come together and interrelate. [End]

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Expected answer 1

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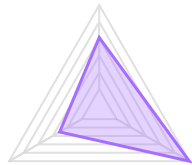
Answer

View expected answer (1) ^

The interaction of entrepreneurs with their various stakeholders can therefore offer a valuable source of social, knowledge and human capital that may enhance entrepreneurs' success in innovation management.

Question

What is the role of local community stakeholders in improving the performance of megaprojects?



Answer

It is suggested that treating them as an important stakeholder could allay their fears and manage their expectations making implementation an easier and successful task for practitioners in the construction industry.

6.2. Enhancing stakeholder management at the local level of PIC

By combining the two areas of 'Megaprojects' and 'Local Community', the desired outcome was to understand the interconnections within which PIC projects and the stakeholder local community interact.

4.1.1. What we know

Zhai et al. (2009) argue a lack of formal definition of

[End]

[Document]

need for a transparent process that links risks and planning with more accountability, thereby producing a better focus on benefits realization by reducing adverse effects of megaprojects on both local communities and the surrounding environment. This can be achieved by capturing and managing the social and political impacts of PIC projects on (local) secondary stakeholders for the entire life cycle of major PIC.

Fig. 6. Limitations in current body of knowledge and managerial implications.

1551F. Di Maddaloni, K. Davis / International Journal of Project Management 35 (2017) 1537–1556

However, there is little extant literature that examines the influence of the local community, as a secondary stakeholder, on improving the performance of megaprojects. It is suggested that treating them as an important stakeholder could allay their fears and manage their expectations making implementation an

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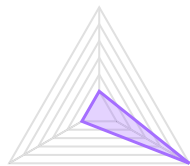
View expected answer (1) ^

Expected answer 1

Due to the unavoidable impact of major Public
Infrastructure and Construction projects on both people

Answer

What types of stakeholder motivations are typically considered in stakeholder theory, and how do they influence management strategies?



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A.
A.
A. A. A. A. A. A. A

View expected answer (1) ^

Expected answer 1

Individual stakeholders can be categorized into two main types: self-regarding and reciprocal stakeholders. A fairness-based approach is more effective in attracting, retaining, and motivating reciprocal stakeholders, while an arms-length approach is better suited to managing self-regarding stakeholders, especially those with high bargaining power.