

Exploring Neuro-symbolic Pipelines for Structured Knowledge Extraction

Nikolaos Laoutaris

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Abstract

Summarize the problem of manual eligibility verification, the proposed Neuro-Symbolic pipeline solution, the experimental comparisons and the critical findings.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Motivation

The burden of manual bureaucracy in public administration and the potential of AI to automate legislative interpretation.

1.2 Problem Statement

Identify the challenge of bridging unstructured legal text with deterministic validation logic while mitigating LLM hallucinations.

1.3 Objectives

Define the specific goals of building a Text-to-SHACL pipeline and evaluating its semantic accuracy and operational feasibility.

1.4 Dissertation Structure

Outline the organization of the subsequent chapters and the logical flow of the research.

2 Systematic Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

This chapter details the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) conducted to establish the theoretical foundations of Neuro-Symbolic AI. We approach the current state of research in Neuro-Symbolic AI, specifically focusing on how Large Language Models (LLMs) and Knowledge Graphs (KGs) are combined. We aim to identify existing approaches for extracting rules from text and generating formal logic (SPARQL/SHACL), as well as methods of evaluating the results of such a process.

2.2 Methodology

To ensure scientific rigor and reproducibility, the review adheres to the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines. The process was structured into four distinct phases. First, we defined specific Research Questions (RQs). Second, we executed an automated search strategy on the Scopus database. Third, we applied a two-stage screening process: an initial practical screening of titles and abstracts, followed by a rigorous quality assessment of full texts. This phase utilized specific inclusion/exclusion criteria. Finally, data was extracted from the selected primary studies into a standardized matrix to synthesize key themes, directly related to the RQs.

2.2.1 Research Questions

To achieve our objective, we defined three specific Research Questions (RQs) that guide the data extraction and synthesis process:

- **RQ1:** How are Large Language Models (LLMs) currently utilized to extract structured knowledge and conditional rules from unstructured text?
- **RQ2:** What are the state-of-the-art approaches for translating natural language requirements into executable constraint languages (specifically SHACL and SPARQL)?
- **RQ3:** What methodologies exist for evaluating the functional correctness and operational stability of LLM-generated logic?

RQ1 explores the initial phase of the proposed pipeline (Text-to-Graph), while **RQ2** focuses on the core challenge of logic generation. **RQ3** allows us to critically analyze how existing studies ensure trust and correctness.

2.2.2 Search Strategy

To identify relevant records, we conducted an automated search on the **Scopus** database. Scopus was selected as the source due to its extensive coverage of academic literature. The search was executed on the 1st of **December 2025**. A search query was constructed to find the intersection of Generative AI and Semantic Web technologies. We employed Boolean logic to combine three conceptual blocks:

1. **Generative AI Terms:** ("Large Language Model" OR "LLM")
2. **Target Logic/Language:** ("SHACL" OR "SPARQL")
3. **Symbolic Context:** ("Semantic Web" OR "Knowledge Graph")

These blocks were combined using the AND operator. The final search string applied to the Title, Abstract, and Keywords fields was:

```
( "Large Language Model" OR "LLM" ) AND  
( "SHACL" OR "SPARQL" ) AND  
( "Semantic Web" OR "Knowledge Graph" )
```

We applied some metadata filters during this phase:

- **Language:** Only papers written in **English** were considered.
- **Document Type:** We focused on Articles and Conference Papers, excluding trade journals and errata.

Interestingly, despite the Date Range not being restricted, all results fell in the range of **2023–2026**. This could be explained by the fact that the application of Large Language Models to formal constraint languages (like SHACL) is a nascent field that emerged primarily after the widespread adoption of GPT-4 class models.

The described search strategy yielded an initial set of candidates which were then subjected to the screening process described in the following section.

2.2.3 Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria

Next, we established a set of inclusion and exclusion criteria that reflect the focus of this review. These were applied to Titles and Abstracts during the initial "Practical Screening" phase. Table 2.1 summarizes the criteria used.

Of the papers sought, some could not be retrieved due to access restrictions (paywall). The remaining ones were downloaded assessed for eligibility by reading the full text. In this "Quality Screening" phase, we applied a second set of quality exclusion criteria (QE):

- **QE1 (Name):** We ?
- idea: Specify "Schema-aligned extraction" or "Constraint/Rule extraction". This ensures we are looking for papers that deal with complexity (like eligibility rules), not just connectivity.
- idea: No OpenIE. (same as above?)

The next section summarizes the results following this quality assessment.

Table 2.1: Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Category	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Task Focus	Text-to-Graph extraction, Text-to-SPARQL/SHACL generation, GraphRAG architectures.	Pure NLP (summarization), low-level graph mechanics (Entity Alignment, Link Prediction, Subgraph Extraction).
Methodology	Neuro-Symbolic architectures, Prompt Engineering for logic generation, Fine-tuning, Evaluation Frameworks for Semantic Accuracy.	Traditional Machine Learning (non-generative), Reinforcement Learning without LLMs.
Data Flow	Forward: Transforming unstructured text into formal logic or structured data (Text → Logic).	Reverse: Transforming structured data into natural language (Verbalization/Explanation).
Mode	Textual inputs with or without pre-processing.	Multimodal studies (Speech/Image), Computer Vision.
Type	Peer-reviewed Articles and Conference Papers.	Conference Proceedings (Meta-entries), Posters, Editorials, non-English papers.

2.3 Results

From an initial set of 125 records, 14 studies were identified as meeting all eligibility criteria.

2.3.1 PRISMA Flow Diagram

The search and screening process can be summarized in the PRISMA flow diagram (Figure 2.1).

Picture 2.1: PRISMA Flow Diagram of the selection process.

2.3.2 Data Extraction

Table 2.2 presents the data extraction summary for the 14 included studies. The studies are categorized by their primary theme: (1) Domain-Specific Pipelines, (2) Automated Logic Generation, (3) Validation Frameworks, and (4) Retrieval (GraphRAG).

Table 2.2: Summary of Included Studies (Data Extraction)

Study	Domain / Input	Task	Target Logic	Validation Method
<i>Category 1: Domain-Specific Neuro-Symbolic Pipelines</i>				
Konstantinidis (2025) Konstantinidis2025	Public Service Regulations	Framework Proposal	RDF + SHACL	Conceptual Prototype (No regression testing)
Hanuragav (2025) Hanuragav2025	Clinical Study Reports	Compliance Check	SHACL + SPARQL	Deterministic Rule Execution
Oranekwu (2026) Oranekwu2026	IoT Security (NIST)	Compliance Check	Ontology SWRL	Ontology-driven Reasoning
Spyropoulos (2025) Spyropoulos2025	Police Reports	Text-to-Graph	RDF Triples	Human-in-the-loop Verification
<i>Category 2: Automated Logic Generation (Text-to-Logic)</i>				
Walter (2026) Walter2026271	General (Wiki-data)	Text-to-SPARQL	SPARQL	Execution Accuracy (Zero-shot)
Souliaridis (2024) Souliaridis2024	NL Rules	Text-to-SWRL	SWRL	LLM-assisted Generation
Jiang (2025) Jiang202528	Scholarly QA	Text-to-SPARQL	SPARQL	Ontology-Guided Prompting
Mashhaditafreshi (2025) Mashhaditafreshi202536	JSON Data	Modeling	SHACL Shapes	Human Evaluation of Models
Avila (2025) Avila2025223	General QA	Text-to-SPARQL	SPARQL	Benchmark Execution (Auto-KGQA)
<i>Category 3: Validation & Hallucination Control</i>				
Perevalov (2025) Perevalov2025563	Multilingual QA	Query Filtering	SPARQL	LLM-based Probabilistic Filtering
Gashkov (2025) Gashkov2025177	QA Systems	Query Judging	SPARQL	LLM-as-a-Judge
Tufek (2025) Tufek202592	Industrial Standards	Requirement Translation	SPARQL	F1 Score on Logic Translation
<i>Category 4: Retrieval Frameworks (GraphRAG)</i>				
Ongiris (2025) Ongiris2025116	General (Wiki-data)	GraphRAG	SPARQL	Jaccard Similarity
Ahmed Khan (2026) AhmedKhan2026	Data Center Telemetry	Text-to-Query	SPARQL	Execution Accuracy vs NoSQL

2.4 Thematic Analysis

2.4.1 From Text to Structured Models

Current research demonstrates that LLMs are highly effective at the initial 'extraction' phase, successfully mapping unstructured text into RDF or SHACL skeletons.

2.4.2 Automated Logic Generation

Several studies focus on translating natural language directly into query languages. Walter et al. achieved state-of-the-art results in zero-shot SPARQL generation, while Soularidis et al. explored generating SWRL rules. However, these approaches often struggle with complex, nested logic without guidance.

2.4.3 Validation and Hallucination Control

A critical challenge is ensuring the generated logic is correct. Perevalov et al. propose using an LLM to 'judge' or filter the SPARQL queries. In contrast, Tufek et al. use F1 scores against a gold standard. Crucially, most existing validation methods are probabilistic (LLM-based) rather than deterministic.

2.5 Discussion and Research Gap

While the literature shows success in extraction (2.4.1) and generation (2.4.2), there is a gap in deterministic validation. Papers like Konstantinidis propose the theoretical framework for public services, and Hanuragav applies similar logic to clinical reports. However, no study has yet implemented a comprehensive Mutation Testing framework to rigorously test the structural stability of LLM-generated SHACL shapes for public service eligibility. This dissertation aims to fill that gap.

3 Pilot Study

3.1 Overview

This chapter details the design, implementation and experimental validation of a novel Neuro-Symbolic pipeline for automating public service eligibility checks. The proposed architecture addresses the limitations of "black-box" Large Language Models (LLMs) by enforcing a strict separation between neural interpretation (extracting meaning from text) and symbolic execution (validating logic against data).

The methodology is structured around a "Text-to-Graph-to-Logic" workflow. The system transforms unstructured administrative documents into formal Knowledge Graphs and executable SHACL shapes through a chain of intermediate structured representations. This design prioritizes explainability and determinism, ensuring that the final eligibility decision is derived from explicit, audit-able rules rather than probabilistic token generation.

The chapter is organized as follows: Section 3.2.2 defines the semantic schemas that ground the system. Section 3.2.3 details the four-stage extraction and generation pipeline. Section 3.2.4 describes the validation engine, and Section 3.3 outlines the experimental framework used to stress-test the system's logical capabilities through automated mutation testing.

3.2 Methodology and System Architecture

3.2.1 Setup Environment

The pipeline was implemented using Python 3.12.9, utilizing a modular architecture to separate core processing logic from experimental orchestration. The system relies local processing for semantic graph operations and cloud-based APIs for Large Language Model inference.

System Architecture

The codebase follows a functional separation of concerns, organized into three distinct layers:

1. **The Core Logic Layer:** A modular Python library encapsulating the functional logic of the system. Contains the reusable logic, such as API communication, graph operations, parsing and testing utilities. It also contains the *pipeline core*, which encapsulates the end-to-end extraction-generation workflow.

2. **The Orchestration Layer (The "Cockpit"):** An interactive Jupyter Notebook serves as the control interface. This layer manages the experimental loop, injects configuration variables into the core modules and handles exceptions without interrupting batch processing.
3. **The Persistence Layer:** To ensure auditability and reproducibility, the system employs a strict "Artifact Preservation" strategy. Every experimental run generates a dedicated directory locally, containing all intermediate outputs of the core pipeline. Testing metrics and metadata are saved in a Master CSV file for post-hoc analysis.

Technologies and Libraries

The system integrates standard Semantic Web technologies with modern Data Science tools:

- **RDFLib:** Used for parsing, manipulating and serializing RDF graphs (Turtle format), as well as executing local SPARQL queries.
- **PySHACL:** The standard Python implementation of the SHACL validation engine, used to validate the LLM-generated shapes against the citizen data.
- **Pandas:** Used for the post-hoc aggregation and statistical analysis of the testing logs.

3.2.2 Semantic Data Modelling

This pipeline was designed specifically with public service documents in mind. To bridge the gap between unstructured administrative text and deterministic validation logic, two distinct semantic layers were defined. These RDFS schemas serve as the symbolic "grounding" for the Large Language Model.

The Public Service Meta-Model

To ensure semantic interoperability and standardization, the modeling of the public service itself adheres to European formal vocabularies, specifically the Core Public Service Vocabulary Application Profile (CPSV-AP) and the Core Criterion and Evidence Vocabulary (CCCEV). The schema follows a hierarchical structure:

- **cpsv:PublicService:** The root node representing the public service itself.
- **cccev:Constraint:** Connected to the root node via `cpsv:holdsRequirement`, these nodes represent individual preconditions extracted from the text.
- **cccev:InformationConcept:** These nodes are connected to Constraint nodes via `cccev:constraints` and represent the abstract information required to evaluate a constraint.

The adoption of established EU standards is a deliberate architectural choice, made to ensure cross-border interoperability and extensibility. By anchoring the pipeline's output in the CPSV-AP and CCCEV ecosystems, the generated graphs are natively compatible with the broader European e-Government infrastructure (such as the Single Digital Gateway).

Furthermore, this modular design allows for future expansion where the pipeline could automatically ingest the full breadth of these ontologies (complex Evidence mappings, Agent definitions, Output representations), without requiring a fundamental restructuring of the core logic.

Citizen Schema

While the Public Service Meta-Model describes the *rules*, the Citizen Schema describes the *applicant*. This work utilizes a domain-specific RDFS schema tailored to the requirements of each document and generated in a separate workflow (not presented here) by the same LLM used in the implementation of the rest of the pipeline. The model is instructed to use granular instead of aggregate data as nodes (e.g. prefer "Date of Birth" rather than "Age") and is encouraged to use abstract and reusable classes.

It has been demonstrated that the generation of such schemas can be automated as part of the pipeline (cite Konstantinidis). However, for the scope of this pilot study, the Citizen Schema is treated as fixed input context. This methodological choice serves two purposes:

1. **Experimental Control:** By fixing the target schema, we isolate the performance of the LLM in *logic generation* (SHACL/SPARQL) and *extraction*, without the confounding variable of schema generation errors.
2. **Prerequisite for Testing:** The automated testing framework relies on injecting specific faults into the citizen graph (e.g., modifying property values to trigger violations). This requires a deterministic, known-in-advance schema structure; had the schema been generated dynamically during each run, it would be impossible to define a static library of test scenarios targeting specific graph nodes.

3.2.3 The Extraction and Generation Pipeline

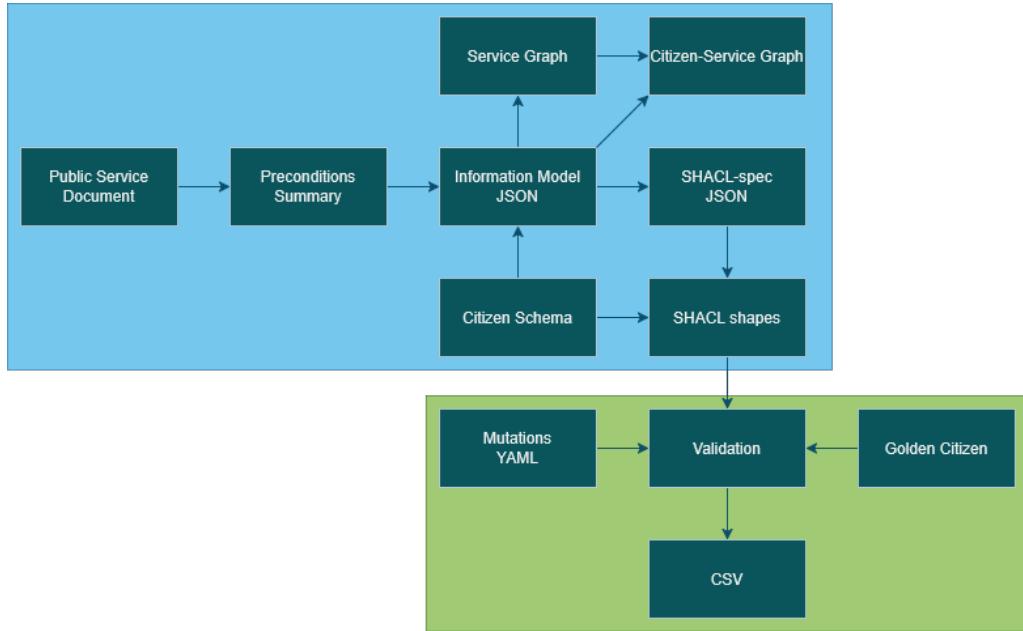
The core contribution of this work is the following multi-stage, neuro-symbolic pipeline. The process follows a sequential data flow, depicted in Figure 3.1, consisting of four primary stages.

Stage 1: Document Summarization and Precondition Extraction

The pipeline begins with the ingestion of the raw public service document (PDF). Using a Large Language Model (LLM), the unstructured text is processed to extract a summary of eligibility preconditions. The prompt is designed to filter out administrative noise and standardize the format of the rules. Summarization reduces the cognitive load required for the subsequent logic generation steps.

Stage 2: Information Model Generation

In this critical neuro-symbolic step, the extracted preconditions are transformed into a structured JSON "Information Model". The Information Model organizes the unstructured



Picture 3.1: Flow Chart of the core pipeline.

rules into a strict hierarchy that mirrors the Meta-Model structure:

- **Constraints:** Each eligibility rule is encapsulated as a Constraint object, containing the natural language description of the rule.
- **Information Concepts:** Nested within each Constraint are the abstract Information Concepts, representing the specific pieces of evidence or data required to evaluate that rule.

Inferring these concepts from the list of rules is the main reasoning task of the LLM at this stage. However, a second task it is prompted with is to act as a semantic mapper. The LLM is provided with the Citizen Schema (defined in Section 3.2.2) as a strict vocabulary constraint to prevent the hallucination of non-existent properties. With it, it is instructed to connect each Information Concept with a number of Citizen nodes, by constructing specific traversal paths through the ontology (e.g., mapping the concept of "Applicant Age" to the path `:Applicant/:birthDate`).

The output is strictly enforced using a Pydantic schema definition, ensuring valid JSON structure. The resulting artifact effectively creates a "blueprint" for downstream tasks. It contains all the necessary semantic links to be deterministically serialized into valid CPSV/CCCEV triples in the subsequent stage, while ensuring that all data references are grounded in the controlled vocabulary of the Citizen Schema.

Stage 3: Semantic Graph Construction

Once the Information Model is established, the system deterministically (via Python code) constructs two RDF artifacts without further LLM inference:

1. **The Service Graph:** A formal representation of the public service using the CPSV-

AP and CCCEV vocabularies and following the Meta-Model schema defined in Section 3.2.2.

2. **The Citizen-Service Graph (Explainability Layer):** By loading an "Example Citizen" (a valid applicant instance), the system uses the Information Model to link the abstract Information Concepts from the Service Graph directly to the actual data nodes in the Citizen Graph via `ex:mapsTo` edges. This unified graph serves as a visual "audit trail," allowing human inspectors or automated agents to trace exactly which specific data points are being used to evaluate a specific legal requirement.

Both Graphs are serialized using `turtle` syntax and saved to file as artifacts. Interactive visualizations of them are generated using the `pyvis` library and also saved to file as `html` files.

Stage 4: SHACL Shapes Generation

The final stage of the pipeline is responsible for synthesizing the executable validation logic. This stage transforms the abstract requirements from the Information Model into a strictly valid Shapes Constraint Language (SHACL) document.

First, the system deterministically distills the rich Information Model into a simplified, noise-free JSON structure termed the "SHACL-Spec." This intermediate representation reorganizes the structure and retains only the logical primitives required for validation (e.g. rules, target paths and data types). This step acts as a "context cleaner", helping the LLM focus exclusively on code synthesis.

The LLM is then invoked to translate this specification into RDF triples (Turtle format). The system enforces a Dual-Strategy Protocol for logic synthesis. For atomic constraints involving single-hop properties and literal comparisons (e.g., `Citizenship = 'GR'`), the model generates standard `sh:property` shapes. For requirements involving arithmetic, aggregations, date comparisons, or cross-referenced data (e.g., `now() - birthDate > 18`), the model encapsulates the logic within `sh:sparql` constraints. This allows for the expression of complex conditional logic that exceeds the expressivity of the SHACL Core vocabulary. The model is once again restricted to using the fixed Citizen Schema, which is once again given as context to act as a failsafe, in case earlier path generation failed to include crucial nodes.

As a last addition, the LLM generates an error message for every shape, which is intended to be displayed as part of the Validation Engine report in case of a violation (e.g., "Income exceeds threshold").

The output is a fully serialized `ttl` file containing the `sh:NodeShape` definitions. This file serves as the executable input for the Validation Engine, the mechanics of which are detailed in the following section.

3.2.4 The Validation Engine

The final component of the architecture is the Validation Engine, which functions as the execution core of the system's symbolic layer. While previous stages focus on structuring and grounding the data, this engine is responsible for applying the generated constraints against specific citizen data to render a final, deterministic eligibility decision.

The engine operates on two distinct RDF graphs:

- **The Shapes Graph:** The .ttl file generated by Stage 4 of the pipeline, containing the sh:NodeShape definitions and SPARQL constraints within.
- **The Data Graph (Citizen Instance):** An RDF graph representing a specific applicant and a concrete instantiation of the Citizen Schema. It contains the factual assertions about an individual, structured strictly according to the domain ontology.

For the Execution and Reasoning step, the system utilizes PySHACL, a Python-based implementation of the W3C SHACL standard, to perform the validation. The execution follows a standard protocol:

- **Targeting:** The engine identifies the "Focus Node" in the Data Graph (defined as the instance of class :Applicant).
- **Constraint Evaluation:** For every Shape mapped to the Applicant, the engine evaluates the corresponding logic. Simple property shapes are validated via graph traversal, while complex conditions trigger the execution of the embedded SPARQL queries against the Data Graph.
- **Entailment:** The engine operates under the RDFS entailment regime, allowing it to infer class hierarchies (e.g., understanding that a :Child is also a :Person) during validation.

The output of the engine is a formal *Validation Report Graph* adhering to the SHACL standard. This report provides as output:

1. **Boolean Conformance:** A global sh:conforms value (True/False), which serves as the system's final decision on eligibility.
2. **Violation Details:** The report includes a set of sh:ValidationResult nodes in cases of non-conformance. Each result links to the specific Shape that failed and includes the generated error message, providing explanation for the rejection.

3.3 Experimental Design

To evaluate the reliability, functional correctness and operational stability of the proposed architecture, an experimental framework was developed. The design of this experiment moves beyond simple anecdotal testing, implementing a means to quantify the performance of the Neuro-Symbolic pipeline under varying conditions.

The core unit of the experiment is defined as a "run". A run represents a single end-to-end execution of the pipeline governed by a specific Configuration Tuple:

(Document, Model, Prompting Strategy)

Given that Large Language Models are inherently non-deterministic when operating at non-zero temperature settings, a single successful generation is insufficient to prove any result. To address this, the framework executes a loop of multiple iterations for each unique configuration. This repetition allows for "drowning out" stochasticity and for the results metrics to converge to values that describe the actual stability of the pipeline with more fidelity.

The execution of these runs is done in The Orchestration Layer (see section 3.2.1), which oversees the following lifecycle for every iteration:

1. **Context Initialization:** At the start of a run, a dictionary is initialized. This volatile data structure acts as a "flight recorder," accumulating outputs and metadata.
2. **Pipeline Execution:** The extraction and generation pipeline is triggered. If the pipeline encounters a critical failure, the failure mode is logged and the run is marked as incomplete.
3. **Scenario Validation:** Upon successful generation of a valid SHACL graph, the system proceeds to the Mutation Testing phase (detailed in the following subsection), where the generated logic is stress-tested against a battery of specific scenarios.
4. **Persistence:** Finally, the accumulated metrics are "flushed" to a CSV file. Results are persisted immediately to prevent data loss during long-running batch experiments.

3.3.1 The Mutation Testing Framework

To evaluate the functional correctness of the generated SHACL shapes, the system implements a Mutation Testing Framework. Unlike traditional unit tests that might check for static string matches, this framework dynamically generates RDF graph instances to test whether the generated logic correctly distinguishes between eligible and ineligible applicants. The framework operates on a "Baseline and Perturbation" model, consisting of the components analyzed below.

The "Golden Citizen" Baseline

For each public service document, a single, syntactically perfect RDF graph termed the *Golden Citizen* is manually constructed. This data instance represents an applicant who satisfies *all* eligibility preconditions, albeit marginally. This baseline graph is constructed to adhere strictly to the Citizen Schema. The data values are calibrated to demonstrate marginal eligibility (e.g., if an income upper limit is €12,000, the Golden Citizen might have €11,999). This ensures that the testing framework evaluates the precision of the logic, not just its general functionality.

Scenarios

The test cases are defined in a declarative YAML configuration file. Each entry in this file represents a distinct Scenario, designed to isolate and test a specific logical constraint found in the document. A Scenario definition includes:

1. **Expected Violation Count:** The ground truth for the test. A compliant scenario expects 0 violations, a failure scenario typically expects 1.
2. **Mutation Actions:** A set of instructions to alter ("mutate") the Golden Citizen.

Crucially, mutations are designed to be atomic. Each scenario targets a single "fact" in the graph (e.g., changing a Literal value or a URI reference) to nudge the applicant from an "Eligible" state to a "Non-Eligible" state. This isolation allows the Validation Engine to pinpoint exactly which specific rule the LLM failed to generate correctly, if any.

The Mutation Engine

For every iteration ("run"):

1. The system loads the Golden Citizen graph into memory.
2. It creates a deep copy of the graph to ensure test isolation.
3. Once per scenario, it applies the Patch Logic. The engine parses the Turtle snippets defined in the YAML actions (e.g., `ex:Income :amount 12,000.1`) and updates the graph triples accordingly. This allows for complex graph transformations, such as replacing nodes or updating relationships, without manual RDF manipulation.

The resulting Mutated Citizen Graph and the Generated Shapes Graph (from Stage 4) are then passed to the aforementioned Validation Engine (section 3.2.4). The boolean outcome (`conforms`) and the number of violations are captured and logged to later be compared against the Expected Violation Count defined in the scenario.

3.3.2 Experimental Configurations

Recall the configuration tuple around which the experiment was designed:

$$(\text{Document}, \text{Model}, \text{Prompting Strategy})$$

For the experimental part of this work we chose 2 documents, 2 models and 3 prompting strategies, for a total of 12 different experimental configurations. This combinatorial approach allows for the isolation of specific failure modes, distinguishing between errors caused by document complexity, model reasoning capacity, or prompting sufficiency. Below we analyze each component of the tuple and the configurations explored in the scope of this work.

Document Corpora (Use Cases)

This selection tests the pipeline's ability to generalize across different domains and logical structures. Two public service documents were selected to represent different levels of bureaucratic complexity.

Student Housing Allowance (High Complexity)

Selected as the "Stress Test" for the system. This document is characterized by:

- **Deep Graph Traversal:** Verification requires traversing multiple hops (Applicant → Parents → Properties → Location).
- **Recursive Arithmetic:** It involves dynamic income thresholds, calculated based on the count of dependent children (e.g., $Limit = Base + (N \times Bonus)$).
- **Referential Integrity Constraints:** Verification requires comparing the identity of URI nodes rather than literal values (e.g., validating that the :UniversityCity node is distinct from the :FamilyResidenceCity node).

Special Parental Leave Allowance (Intermediate Complexity)

Selected to evaluate standard administrative processing. This document focuses on:

- **Categorical Classification:** Eligibility relies on specific enumerated values (e.g., Employment Sector must be "Private" or "Public").
- **Temporal Logic:** Involves duration calculations (e.g., "1 year of continuous employment") rather than complex arithmetic aggregations.

Large Language Models

The experiment utilizes the Google Gemini 2.5 family of models to evaluate the trade-off between reasoning capability and computational efficiency.

- **Gemini 2.5 Pro:** The high-parameter "reasoning" model. It is hypothesized to excel at complex SPARQL generation and abstracting vague requirements into formal logic, potentially at the cost of higher latency.
- **Gemini 2.5 Flash:** The lightweight, low-latency model. It serves to test the feasibility of a "high-throughput" pipeline. A key research question is whether this smaller model can adhere to the strict SPARQL syntax requirements without the deep reasoning capabilities of the Pro variant.

Prompting Strategies

Three distinct prompting strategies were implemented to evaluate the impact of "In-Context Learning" and "Self-Correction" on code quality.

Default Strategy (Few-Shot with Guardrails)

This strategy represents the baseline optimized approach. The system prompt instructs the model to act as an "Expert" and provides:

- **Proposed Strategy:** Explicit instructions to choose between, depending on the input.
- **Syntactic Guardrails:** A set of negative constraints derived from pilot testing errors.
- **Few-Shot Examples:** Concrete examples demonstrating correct and desired outputs.

Zero-Shot Strategy (Ablation Study)

To quantify the value of the engineering effort put into the Default prompt, the Zero-Shot strategy removes all Few-Shot Examples: the model is given the instructions but no reference implementations. This tests the model's innate reasoning prowess and knowledge of syntax versus its reliance on pattern matching from examples.

Reflexion Strategy (Iterative Self-Correction)

This strategy implements a *Prompt Chaining* loop to address the non-deterministic nature of LLM code generation.

1. The model generates a draft response using the Default strategy.
2. The output is passed back to the model with a new "persona": "*Senior Data Quality Assurance Auditor*." This agent is instructed to critique the quality of the draft with regards to criteria such as completeness, logical contradictions and syntactic validity.
3. If errors are found, the model rewrites the response based on its own critique.

This configuration evaluates the efficacy of self-correction mechanisms in code generation, specifically testing whether the computational overhead of iterative refinement yields a statistically significant reduction in syntactic and logical errors.

3.3.3 Evaluation Metrics

To move beyond qualitative observation, the experimental framework was designed in such a way to capture a granular dataset for every execution cycle. This data collection strategy was designed to decouple structural failures (code that does not compile) from logical failures (code that compiles but yields incorrect decisions), enabling a multi-dimensional analysis of pipeline performance.

Data Collection

For every experimental run, the system persists a dataset that captures the complete state of the pipeline at the moment of execution, categorized into four distinct dimensions:

- **Configuration Metadata:** Contextual fields regarding a unique Run ID, timestamp, the specific document input, the LLM employed and the active prompting strategy.
- **Artifact Fingerprinting:** To track the stability and uniqueness of the LLM's output, the system computes and logs the cryptographic hashes (MD5) of the generated graphs. This allows for the detection of potentially identical artifacts generated across different runs.
- **Syntactic Integrity Verification:** Before execution, the system first verifies if the generated text is a valid RDF/Turtle graph (parsable by RDFLib), and secondly, it performs a "deep compile" check on every embedded SPARQL constraint to ensure the query syntax adheres to the SPARQL standard. Both errors, if they occur, are flagged differently to be distinguishable.

- **Validation Outcome Metrics:** The raw output of the validation engine is captured in detail. This includes the Actual Violation Count, the Expected Violation Count (derived from the scenario definition) and a serialized list of the specific Violated Shapes. These fields facilitate the calculation of granular error metrics beyond simple binary accuracy.
- **Operational Diagnostics:** To monitor system health, metrics such as end-to-end Execution Time (latency) and specific Error Messages (e.g., Python exceptions) are logged. These fields are critical for quantifying the operational stability of the external API dependencies.

Performance Indicators

The analysis of this dataset focuses on two primary dimensions of success.

Syntactic Validity

The first hurdle for any code-generating system is the production of executable syntax. This metric quantifies the percentage of runs where the LLM produced a .ttl file that could be successfully parsed by the RDFLib graph library and whose embedded SPARQL queries could be compiled without error. A run that fails this check is distinguished from runs that simply produce incorrect logic.

Functional Logic Accuracy

For runs that pass the syntax check, the focus shifts to logical fidelity. This is measured by comparing the system's eligibility decision against the known ground truth of the mutation scenarios. By treating the validation outcome as a binary classification task—where a "Violation" is the Positive class and "Conformance" is the Negative class—standard machine learning metrics such as Precision, Recall, and F1 Score are calculated. Precision measures the system's trustworthiness (avoiding false alarms), while Recall measures its safety (successfully catching ineligible applicants).

3.4 Conclusion

This chapter has detailed the architectural and experimental foundations of the Neuro-Symbolic pipeline. By combining a schema-grounded generation process with a deterministic mutation testing framework, the system is designed to provide a quantifiable evaluation of LLM capabilities in the context of this task. The following chapter presents the results of these experiments, analyzing the pipeline's performance across the aforementioned dimensions.

4 Results

Here we will only give facts, numbers, graphs. No explanations and opinions.

4.1 Syntax Validity

Present statistical data on how often the pipeline generated syntactically valid RDF and SPARQL code under different configurations.

4.2 Logic Validity

Report the scores and figures for the pipeline logic accuracy, maybe highlighting the discrepancy between "Syntax Success" and "Logic Success." Should further elaborate on failed cases.

4.3 Pipeline Reliability

An aggregation of overall pipeline feasibility combining syntax and logic.

4.4 Semantic Stability (nice-to-have)

If we have time to do it, this chapter will use data from the semantic similarity metrics drawn from past run artifacts on file.

5 Discussion

Here we will interpret the results and give subjective opinions and other observations.

5.1 The Logic Traps

Interpret the recurring logical failures in logically sound SPARQL generation, discussing the LLM's struggle with aggregations, joins, recurrency and closed loops.

5.2 The Syntactic Failures

Interpret the models' usage of wrong syntax, using other languages (perhaps more training data) despite being explicitly told to avoid it.

5.3 Domain Influence

Discuss the impact of complex vs simple domains or documents, semantic web wise.

5.4 Prompt Engineering

Discuss the differences the tested prompting techniques made (or didn't make).

5.5 Model Size Trade-offs

Discusses the counter-intuitive finding where the smaller model outperformed the larger model in literal constraint extraction and summarization (where else?)

6 Limitations & Future Work

6.1 Limitations

Acknowledge the limited document sample size, API restrictions and the reliance on a specific vendor's ecosystem, limited prompt engineering, limited models (free tier). Replication Crisis Critique the reliance on proprietary Model-as-a-Service infrastructure, arguing that operational instability renders them unsuitable for critical pipelines. Maybe this can be in the Limitations chapter.

6.2 Future Research Directions

Propose a roadmap for using local open-source models to ensure sovereignty, the implementation of iterative "Self-Correction" agents to fix syntax errors, ideas for more robust testing of this kind of pipeline, ideas not implemented by this work for scoping reasons.

The decision to base the schema on an existing vocabulary was with good reason. This design allows the graphs generated by the pipeline to include more classes of the used ontologies, for future integration with more sophisticated systems. The pipeline itself could also be expanded upon to include more classes.

A Appendix placeholder

Extracts of the generated SHACL shapes (both valid and broken examples).

Samples of the YAML Mutation Scenarios.

Samples of RDFS Ontologies used.