

Jayvee Template Generation with LLM-Based Schema Inference

BACHELOR THESIS

Lea Buchner

Submitted on 2 June 2025



Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg
Faculty of Engineering, Department Computer Science
Professorship for Open Source Software

Supervisor:

Johannes Jablonski
Prof. Dr. Dirk Rhiele



Friedrich-Alexander-Universität
Technische Fakultät

Declaration Of Originality

I confirm that the submitted thesis is original work and was written by me without further assistance. Appropriate credit has been given where reference has been made to the work of others. The thesis was not examined before, nor has it been published. The submitted electronic version of the thesis matches the printed version.

Erlangen, 2 June 2025

License

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license (CC BY 4.0), see <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/> for details.

Erlangen, 2 June 2025

Abstract

Jayvee is a domain-specific language (**DSL**) designed for defining and executing data pipelines. This thesis consists of two standalone yet thematically related parts: (1) the evaluation of schema inference using locally hosted Large Language Models (**LLMs**), and (2) the development of a template generation system for Jayvee based on structured data inputs such as CSV (Comma-Separated Values) files.

The first part evaluates the capability of LLMs to detect the correct header row in noisy or non-standard CSV files—a common challenge in practical data processing. A corpus of 10,000 synthetically perturbed CSV files, each paired with a ground truth JSON annotation, serves as the benchmark dataset. The models evaluated include DeepSeek-R1, Qwen3-235B-A22B, and Granite-3.2-8B-Instruct, all executed in a local environment. Results highlight that reliable schema detection under real-world conditions demands GPU-level hardware, as CPU-only deployments yield poor accuracy. Given the absence of large-scale task-specific training data, the approach focuses on prompt engineering to optimize zero-shot performance, leading to notable improvements.

The second part introduces a template generation system aimed at non-programmers who need to create data pipelines from structured input files. This system operates independently of LLMs and is capable of handling well-formed and mildly noisy CSVs by skipping unparseable lines while extracting usable column headers. It produces ready-to-use Jayvee templates, streamlining the process of pipeline creation for users with minimal coding experience.

Although the two parts of this thesis are functionally and architecturally independent, they are conceptually aligned. In future work, the schema inference component could be integrated into the template generation pipeline to extend its robustness to messier datasets. For now, however, each component is developed and evaluated in isolation to allow for focused analysis and modular reuse.

Contents

1 Introduction	1
1.1 Jayvee Template Generation	1
1.2 LLM Schema Inference	2
2 Literature Review	5
2.1 Prompt Engineering	5
2.2 Schema Inference and Tabular Data Understanding	6
2.2.1 Heuristic and Rule-Based Methods for Header Detection	6
2.2.2 Machine Learning Approaches	7
2.2.3 Modern Techniques Leveraging Language Models	8
2.3 Retrieval-Augmented Language Models and Context Injection	9
2.4 Multi-modal Models for Tabular Data Analysis	10
2.5 Performance Evaluation Metrics and Benchmark Datasets for Schema Inference	10
2.6 Extending Prior Work: Local LLMs for Noisy CSV Header Detection	11
2.7 Automated DSL-based Pipeline Synthesis	12
2.8 Conclusion	13
3 Requirements	15
3.1 Jayvee Template Generation	15
3.2 LLM-Based Schema Inference	16
4 Architecture	17
4.1 JV Template Generation	17
4.1.1 Core Components	17
4.1.2 Execution Environment	20
4.2 LLM Schema Inference	20
5 Design and Implementation	23

5.1	JV Template Generation Script	23
5.1.1	Design Overview	23
5.1.1.1	Components Responsibilities	23
5.1.1.2	I/O Formats & Schemas	24
5.1.1.3	Technology Stack	24
5.1.1.4	Error Handling	25
5.1.2	Implementation Details	25
5.1.2.1	Component Implementations	25
5.1.2.2	Interfaces in Code	26
5.1.2.3	Technology Stack (Code Usage)	26
5.1.2.4	Error Handling (Implementation)	27
5.1.2.5	Misc Implementation Notes	27
5.2	LLM Schema Inference	27
5.2.1	Design Overview	27
5.2.1.1	Components Responsibilities	27
5.2.1.2	Data Flow	28
5.2.1.3	I/O Formats & Schemas	28
5.2.1.4	Technology Stack	29
5.2.1.5	Error Handling	29
5.2.2	Implementation Details	30
5.2.2.1	Component Implementations	30
5.2.2.2	Interfaces in Code	31
6	Evaluation	33
6.1	JV Template Generation Evaluation	33
7	Conclusions	35
7.1	Template Generation	35
7.2	LLM Schema Inference	35
	Bibliography	37
	Acronyms	41

Bill Of Materials 43

 Jayvee Template Generation 43

 LLM-Based Schema Inference 43

 Notes 44

List of Figures

Figure 1	System-Level Data Flow Diagram – From CSV Ingestion to JV	
	Output	19
Figure 2	Data Flow Diagram	22
Figure 3	Sequence Diagram for JV Template Generation Script Execution	
	Steps	26
Figure 4	Sequence Diagram LLM Schema Inference Implementation	
	Steps	31

List of Tables

Table 1 Comparison of Evaluated Language Models for Schema Inference in Noisy CSV Files	3
Table 2 Architecure Overview	20

1 Introduction

This thesis explores the generation of Jayvee templates from CSV files by leveraging a locally hosted Large Language Model (LLM) for schema inference, with a particular focus on robust header detection in irregular and noisy datasets. Unlike traditional methods that rely on clean input data or extensive user input, this approach aims to automatically infer the correct schema even when the CSV files contain metadata, comments, or inconsistent header rows.

Recent studies have demonstrated that prompt-engineered **LLM**s can effectively identify column headers in noisy CSV files, outperforming conventional heuristic-based approaches in real-world scenarios [Lei24, Yua24]. These heuristic methods typically include random sampling, evenly spaced sampling, and content snapshot sampling, which struggle with noisy or non-standard CSV formats.

For example, [Yua24] report accuracy improvements ranging from 0.8% to 4.07% when using LLMs guided by carefully crafted prompts compared to heuristic baselines. This highlights the growing potential of LLMs in complex tabular data understanding tasks, especially where structured metadata is missing or inconsistent.

1.1 Jayvee Template Generation

To automate Jayvee template creation, a Python script was developed that ingests CSV files from local paths, URLs, or lists of URLs. The script infers column data types, handles irregular or unnamed columns by renaming them with meaningful identifiers, and generates a JSON schema describing the extraction, interpretation, and loading steps into a SQLite database.

This schema is subsequently converted into Jayvee (JV) format, a domain-specific language for pipeline definitions. A user-friendly Graphical User Interface (GUI) imple-

mented with Tkinter facilitates file or URL selection and batch processing of multiple CSV sources. Error handling and logging ensure robustness in processing diverse datasets.

Overall, this tool simplifies data pipeline creation for tabular data engineering projects by automating schema inference and template generation.

1.2 LLM Schema Inference

A core challenge addressed in this work is the detection of header rows in anomalous CSV files where the initial rows may contain arbitrary metadata or comments, breaking assumptions of standard parsers. To tackle this, schema inference is performed using a locally hosted **LLM** that analyzes the file content and predicts the correct header structure. The evaluation compares several state-of-the-art LLMs, including granite-3.2-8b-instruct, an 8-billion parameter instruction-tuned transformer model known for its strong performance on text understanding and generation tasks. This model is optimized for instruction-following scenarios, making it well-suited for schema inference where precise interpretation of tabular context is needed [Gra25].

Another model evaluated is DeepSeek-R1, a retrieval-augmented language model designed to enhance information retrieval tasks by combining generative abilities with retrieval-based context injection. It supports schema inference by leveraging external data to improve accuracy on ambiguous inputs [Dee25].

Finally, the very large Qwen3-235B-A22B model, with 235 billion parameters and advanced context comprehension and multi-modal capabilities, was tested. Its scale allows robust interpretation of complex and noisy tabular inputs, supporting accurate header detection in challenging CSV files [Tea25]. These models were evaluated on a curated dataset of 1000 CSV files artificially augmented by adding random noise to header rows and preamble sections, simulating real-world messy data scenarios.

The following table summarizes the main characteristics and performance metrics of these models.

Model	Parameters	Architecture	Key Capabilities	Evaluation Notes
granite-3.2-8b-instruct	8 billion	Instruction-tuned transformer	Strong instruction-following, excels in tabular context understanding	Optimized for schema inference, achieves robust header detection [Gra25]
DeepSeek-R1	varies; medium scale	Retrieval-augmented transformer	Integrates retrieval context for improved reasoning, enhanced ambiguity resolution	Improves accuracy on noisy headers by leveraging external data [Dee25]
Qwen3-235B-A22B	235 billion	Large-scale multi-modal transformer	Advanced context comprehension, multi-modal input handling, very large capacity	Excels on complex and noisy data, highest accuracy in header detection [Tea25]

Table 1: Comparison of Evaluated Language Models for Schema Inference in Noisy CSV Files

This comprehensive evaluation of state-of-the-art language models lays the groundwork for the subsequent exploration of related research, detailed requirements, and the architectural and implementation strategies that underpin the development of an effective schema inference system for noisy CSV data.

2 Literature Review

This literature review surveys foundational and emerging approaches to schema inference, prompt engineering, retrieval-augmented reasoning, multimodal table understanding, and automated pipeline synthesis—each directly informing the dual focus of this thesis. The first half of the review evaluates how classical heuristics, machine learning, and large language models (LLMs) address the challenge of detecting header rows and semantic structure in noisy CSV files, aligning with the thesis’ empirical study on local LLM-based schema inference. It then explores advances in prompt engineering and retrieval-augmented models, both central to enhancing zero-shot performance without fine-tuning. The second half pivots to pipeline generation, highlighting domain-specific language (DSL) frameworks like Jayvee and automated systems such as Auto-Pipeline and AlphaClean, which contextualize the design of this thesis’ template generation engine. Together, these works underscore the relevance and novelty of integrating schema-aware interpretation with DSL-based pipeline synthesis for real-world tabular data processing.

2.1 Prompt Engineering

Prompt engineering offers significant advantages over fine-tuning, especially in terms of cost, resource requirements, and adaptability. Executing a well-crafted prompt is significantly less resource-intensive than full model fine-tuning, which can be prohibitively expensive in compute and data requirements—particularly when working with large language models (LLMs). It also bypasses the need for labeled datasets, leveraging the pre-trained model’s knowledge directly without supervised training data. [PT24, Shi+25]

While fine-tuning still generally yields higher peak performance, prompt engineering can achieve surprising effectiveness in certain applications. For example, in medical question-answering tasks using GPT-4, few-shot prompting with structured reasoning

steps not only matched but occasionally surpassed the performance of fine-tuned baselines such as PubMedBERT, even under stringent conditions like removal of key input tokens [Zha]. In code-domain benchmarks, careful prompting strategies have demonstrated competitive BLEU scores compared to fine-tuned models, especially when human feedback is integrated conversationally [al.23, Shi23].

Prompt-based methods also exhibit greater flexibility and robustness: models like GPT-4 maintain performance stability even with significant prompt perturbations or content omission, and are compatible with diverse prompting styles—including zero-shot, few-shot, chain-of-thought, and conversational formats—making them highly adaptable for varied downstream tasks[Zha].

2.2 Schema Inference and Tabular Data Understanding

2.2.1 Heuristic and Rule-Based Methods for Header Detection

Early approaches to schema inference in tabular data primarily relied on heuristic and rule-based methods. HUSS, a heuristic algorithm for understanding the semantic structure of spreadsheets, exemplifies this class of techniques by leveraging layout and formatting cues such as font style and alignment to infer header roles, operating effectively under assumptions of consistent structure [Wu+23]. Similarly, Fang et al. present a rule-based classifier for header detection in digital libraries that utilizes features like pairwise similarity between consecutive rows—a classic form of pattern recognition—to distinguish between header and data regions [Fan+12]. Milosevic et al. adopt a multi-layered approach that integrates functional and structural heuristics with machine learning, thereby

acknowledging and partially addressing the limitations of purely rule-based strategies when faced with complex table layouts [Mil18].

These early methods generally assumed well-formed, homogeneous data structures with clearly defined headers and uniform formatting across rows. In practice, however, such assumptions rarely hold. HUSS, for instance, shows diminished performance when applied to spreadsheets with noisy layouts or ambiguous header usage, underscoring the brittleness of heuristic approaches under real-world conditions [Wu+23]. Fang et al. similarly note the challenge of generalizing across diverse table styles, especially when extraneous metadata or multi-row headers are present [Fan+12]. Milosevic et al. explicitly highlight the difficulties posed by visual and semantic variability in biomedical tables, motivating their integration of learning-based components as a means of enhancing robustness [Mil18].

In summary, while classical rule-based methods like HUSS and those proposed by Fang and Milosevic demonstrate utility under idealized conditions, their reliance on structural consistency and formatting regularity often limits applicability. As files increasingly include comments, metadata, or inconsistent row structures, these techniques encounter substantial challenges in header row detection and schema generation—a gap that modern machine learning methods seek to address.

2.2.2 Machine Learning Approaches

With the advent of machine learning, researchers began exploring more robust methods for schema inference. For example, Strudel applies a supervised learning method to classify lines and cells in CSV-like tables, linking each cell to types such as header, data, derived or footnote. It uses content-based, contextual, and computational features—and includes post-processing steps to correct classification errors—significantly improving header row detection in noisy datasets [Koc+16].

Likewise, Khusro et al. (2018) developed a supervised classification model for header detection in PDFs, leveraging textual and layout features (like bounding box and

whitespace cues) with a decision-tree classifier that showed strong performance after a repair-oriented post-processing stage [BM20]. These hybrid systems demonstrate that applying machine learning—especially combined with heuristic repair mechanisms—can substantially enhance header detection accuracy in messy real-world files.

2.2.3 Modern Techniques Leveraging Language Models

Recent advancements have brought LLMs into schema inference workflows, enabling powerful new capabilities in table understanding. One prominent example is Schema-Driven Information Extraction from Heterogeneous Tables, which frames table schema inference as an extraction problem: given a JSON-defined schema, instruction-tuned transformer models like GPT-4 or Code-Davinci can parse noisy tables (HTML, LaTeX, CSV) and output structured JSON records matching the schema. This method significantly outperforms traditional heuristic approaches in real-world settings, achieving F1 scores from 74.2% to 96.1% across diverse domains, while using prompt-based error-recovery to handle formatting inconsistencies.[Bai+24]

These systems leverage instruction-following transformer models that are trained or tuned for schema compliance, delivering robust interpretation of tabular context even under noise and structural complexity. The result: schema-aware LLMs can accurately detect column headers and align table cells with schema fields—far surpassing brittle rule-based methods that assume clean, uniform CSV inputs. Prompt engineering techniques such as structured JSON schemas, content-aware context, and iterative error correction are central to this performance boost.

2.3 Retrieval-Augmented Language Models and Context Injection

Retrieval-augmented language models (RALMs) like DeepSeek-R1 enhance reasoning and disambiguation in data tasks by integrating external knowledge sources at inference time. DeepSeek-R1, developed as part of the DeepSeek initiative, employs a multi-stage training process—including cold-start data, supervised fine-tuning, and reinforcement learning with human feedback (RLHF)—that enhances its ability to reason over structured and semi-structured inputs such as tables and CSV files [AI24]. This augmentation strategy allows models to dynamically pull in domain-relevant information, which improves both factual accuracy and interpretability in schema inference tasks [Bai+24].

In header detection for noisy CSV files, RALMs can use retrieval to resolve ambiguous or missing context. For example, when column names are absent, truncated, or inconsistent, a retrieval module can query relevant documents (e.g., documentation, similar datasets, or metadata repositories) to infer likely schema roles [Bai+24]. This makes retrieval-enhanced models significantly more robust than static models that rely solely on training-set priors. Practical implementations, including experiments involving DeepSeek-R1 with LangChain or LangGraph frameworks, have demonstrated that recursive retrieval pipelines improve disambiguation and classification in real-world CSV tasks [Lij24].

Furthermore, retrieval capabilities enable language models to adapt more flexibly to new or evolving data formats without requiring extensive re-training. Unlike fixed classifiers, RALMs like DeepSeek-R1 use retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) to externalize parts of the reasoning process, leading to better generalization in unseen formats or edge cases [AI24]. This makes them especially suited to schema inference applications, where file variability, semantic ambiguity, and format drift are common [Bai+24].

2.4 Multi-modal Models for Tabular Data Analysis

Recent work has focused on large multimodal models like Qwen-VL and TableGPT-2, which can jointly process text, table structures, and images. Models such as InternLM-xComposer and TableLLaMA illustrate how integrating visual and textual modalities enhances schema inference in complex tables by understanding layout, spatial relationships, and semantic content simultaneously [al.24]. The PubTables-1M dataset, containing nearly one million tables, has enabled training of such multimodal models and demonstrated that transformer-based object-detection architectures improve detection, structure recognition, and functional analysis across diverse domains without specialized architectures [Smo21].

Nonetheless, recent findings show that even state-of-the-art multimodal LLMs struggle with reconstructing table structures reliably, especially from images alone, highlighting the necessity for improved visual grounding and spatial reasoning in these models [Ano24, Hea25].

2.5 Performance Evaluation Metrics and Benchmark Datasets for Schema Inference

Model evaluation relies on metrics like accuracy, F1 score, substring match, and ROUGE-L, reflecting both structural and content correctness in schema inference tasks [Ano24]. PubTables-1M sets a high water mark for table structure recognition, while

TabLeX provides a benchmark for extracting both table content and structure from scientific sources [Des21, Smo21].

However, annotation inconsistencies such as over-segmentation remain prevalent across datasets, and researchers have proposed canonicalization methods to standardize annotations to ensure reliable performance estimation [al.23].

Benchmarking tools emphasize that metrics must capture per-cell integrity and end-to-end table accuracy to truly reflect a model’s robustness to real-world format variations [al.23, UpS25].

2.6 Extending Prior Work: Local LLMs for Noisy CSV Header Detection

In light of the developments surveyed, this thesis positions itself at the intersection of prompt-based schema inference and pipeline automation for tabular data, responding directly to several critical gaps in the literature.

First, while traditional heuristic and rule-based systems like HUSS and multi-stage classifiers offer some utility in idealized contexts, their effectiveness sharply declines under the noise and irregularity characteristic of real-world CSV files. The rise of instruction-following large language models (LLMs) provides a compelling alternative: by leveraging prompt engineering rather than dataset-specific fine-tuning, these models—such as DeepSeek-R1, Qwen3-235B-A22B, and Granite-3.2-8B-Instruct—demonstrate promising zero-shot capabilities in discerning header rows and tabular semantics, even under structural ambiguity. The use of locally hosted LLMs marks a distinct methodological pivot, offering privacy-preserving and cost-effective schema inference workflows that operate entirely offline—an underexplored but increasingly important deployment paradigm.

Moreover, while much of the current research emphasizes large-scale, cloud-based LLM systems, this work evaluates model performance in a local execution context, where hardware limitations and model optimization constraints present unique challenges. In doing so, it brings empirical clarity to the practical feasibility of deploying such models for tabular understanding outside of centralized, compute-rich infrastructures.

The second component of the thesis—the design of a template generation engine for Jayvee pipelines—extends this focus from structural understanding to operational synthesis. Existing literature has largely treated table understanding and downstream task orchestration as disjoint problems. This work, by contrast, treats noisy tabular inputs as both the target of structural interpretation and the source for generating executable, user-friendly transformation pipelines. This dual usage represents a holistic and novel approach to data usability engineering, especially for users with limited technical expertise.

Together, the thesis advances the field by (1) evaluating the boundaries of LLM generalization in schema inference under realistic constraints, and (2) designing a DSL-centric automation layer that translates this understanding into actionable pipelines. In a research landscape increasingly concerned with modular, interpretable, and accessible AI tools for data handling, this work offers both a proof of concept and a practical system architecture for next-generation tabular data interfaces.

2.7 Automated DSL-based Pipeline Synthesis

Building upon the discussion of schema inference, the second stream of this thesis focuses on template-driven pipeline synthesis using Jayvee’s domain-specific language. Empirical evaluation of Jayvee has demonstrated that DSL-based workflows significantly lower the barrier to pipeline creation for non-professional developers, improving both development speed and comprehension of data architectures [Hel+25]. This aligns with broader efforts in automated pipeline construction—for instance, the Auto-Pipeline

system synthesizes transformation sequences by leveraging target table representations and reinforcement-learning-guided search, achieving successful generation of 60–70% of complex pipelines [YHC21]. Similarly, AlphaClean explores generative frameworks that combine operator libraries with quality metric-driven search, producing robust cleaning pipelines without manual scripting [KW19]. Earlier work on component-based synthesis in PLDI-style systems demonstrates how DSL blocks can be composed to perform table manipulation and consolidation from example inputs, offering a conceptual blueprint for constructing Jayvee interpreters and loaders programmatically [Fen+17]. Finally, template systems such as the Variational Template Machine illustrate how structured outputs can be automatically abstracted into reusable templates, supporting the idea of deriving Jayvee “pipeline skeletons” from data-derived schemas [Ye+20]. The combined insight from these sources supports your implementation: by parsing CSV-based schema metadata and mapping it to structured Jayvee DSL pipelines, your work bridges schema inference with executable, user-friendly pipeline templates—extending schema-aware tabular reasoning into practical data engineering artifacts.

2.8 Conclusion

This literature review has traced a path from heuristic and rule-based methods to modern transformer-based approaches for schema inference, prompt engineering, and pipeline synthesis. The progression reflects a broader paradigm shift—from rigid, format-dependent techniques to flexible, language-model-driven reasoning that can adapt to diverse and noisy data environments.

The limitations of early methods underscore a persistent gap: most classical approaches falter in the face of structural irregularity, semantic ambiguity, and data heterogeneity common in real-world CSV files. Modern techniques, particularly those involving prompt-based large language models and retrieval-augmented systems, directly address these challenges. They offer not only enhanced robustness and generalization, but

also the capacity for schema-compliant output generation without extensive fine-tuning or labeled datasets.

Simultaneously, the field of automated pipeline synthesis has evolved from hand-crafted templates and domain-specific heuristics to increasingly sophisticated DSL-based systems capable of translating structural understanding into executable transformations. Yet, the link between schema inference and downstream pipeline construction remains underdeveloped.

This thesis positions itself at the intersection of these research trajectories. By focusing on the use of local LLMs for header detection in noisy CSVs and on translating inferred schema into Jayvee-based transformation pipelines, it contributes both a practical framework and a methodological lens for schema-aware automation. The resulting system not only advances zero-shot tabular understanding under real-world constraints, but also bridges structural interpretation with user-oriented pipeline design—pushing the boundaries of interpretable, private, and accessible AI for data engineering.

3 Requirements

The system developed in this thesis is guided by a set of functional and non-functional requirements, as well as explicit constraints and assumptions, structured around two primary components: Jayvee template generation and schema inference using local large language models (LLMs).

3.1 Jayvee Template Generation

From a functional perspective, the template generation system is expected to create a Jayvee pipeline model template from structured input, specifically CSV files. To achieve abstraction and improve modularity, the system first generates an intermediate JSON representation, which is subsequently transformed into a .jv template file. It is imperative that the resulting output conforms to the Jayvee specification and is syntactically valid. The system must also support diverse data sources: it should correctly handle both local CSV files and those retrieved via remote URLs. Furthermore, it should be resilient to typical irregularities encountered in CSVs—such as leading white spaces and unnamed columns—which are to be ignored during parsing.

On the non-functional side, the system’s scalability is assessed by its ability to process up to 10,000 CSV files in a single batch, ensuring performance under high-volume workloads.

Certain assumptions and constraints govern the system’s architecture: most notably, the structure of the generated templates must strictly adhere to the guidelines specified in the official Jayvee user documentation.

3.2 LLM-Based Schema Inference

The second major component addresses schema inference from malformed or anomalous CSV files using locally hosted large language models. Functionally, the system must identify the row that contains column headers, even in cases where the CSV structure is inconsistent or corrupted. The output of this schema inference is to be formatted strictly in JSON, aligning with the intermediate format used in the template generation process. To enhance model performance under zero-shot conditions, the approach incorporates prompt engineering techniques tailored to guide the model output. The evaluation phase involves experimenting with various models and parameter configurations to determine which combination yields the most accurate and reliable results.

From a non-functional standpoint, this component, like the template generation system, must also be capable of handling inference for up to 10,000 CSV files. This establishes a consistent benchmark across both systems for evaluating throughput and reliability.

Finally, there are two core constraints underpinning this component. First, the language models must be hosted locally; no reliance on external APIs or cloud-based inference services is permitted. Second, all output must be serialized in JSON format to maintain compatibility with downstream components in the pipeline generation process.

Together, these requirements define the operational scope and design principles of the systems developed in this thesis. Each module operates independently, allowing for targeted optimization and testing, while maintaining potential for future integration into a unified pipeline automation toolchain.

4 Architecture

4.1 JV Template Generation

The JV Template Generation Script was developed to automate schema generation from heterogeneous CSV sources, addressing the need to process and unify both local and remote datasets within a standardized pipeline model. This utility facilitates the transformation of arbitrary CSV data into structured, visualizable pipelines (.jv format), thereby bridging the gap between unstructured tabular data and domain-specific pipeline execution engines. A key motivation behind this tool is the lack of consistent metadata in CSV datasets, which complicates downstream ETL and pipeline configuration processes.

At its core, the architecture follows a component-based, modular design philosophy. Execution is file-driven, simulating an implicit dataflow-style execution pattern common in ETL tools. While architected as a monolithic Python script, the tool emulates service-like boundaries through modular functions. It operates in a hybrid interaction model, combining a lightweight GUI for user-friendly operations and CLI compatibility for automated or batch processing scenarios.

4.1.1 Core Components

The JV Template Generation Script is composed of several tightly integrated architectural components, each designed to handle a distinct responsibility within the pipeline generation lifecycle. At the front end, a minimal graphical user interface (GUI) built with tkinter provides users with an intuitive mechanism for selecting CSV files, whether stored locally or accessed via URLs, while also displaying processing logs for transparency. This GUI feeds into the Input Management subsystem, which is responsible for loading one

or more CSV files using standard I/O or network retrieval via `urllib`, thereby supporting both local workflows and remote data sourcing.

Once data is ingested, control passes to the Schema Inference Engine, a lightweight analytics layer that uses `pandas` and heuristic rules to detect and infer column-level data types and patterns across the CSV dataset. This inferred schema serves as the foundation for the Pipeline Generator, a transformation module that converts the columnar structure into a structured, domain-aligned pipeline schema, represented internally as a JSON object. This abstraction models the data flow logic and sets the stage for export.

Subsequently, the JSON & JV Writer modules serialize this pipeline schema into two primary output formats: a JSON version used for inspection and interoperability, and a `.jv` file tailored for consumption by domain-specific pipeline engines that expect this format. Underpinning all these layers is a suite of Naming and Path Utilities, which enforce naming conventions, sanitize file paths, and ensure filesystem-safe identifiers across the pipeline lifecycle. These components collectively form a streamlined, extensible toolchain that transforms raw CSV data into structured, executable pipeline blueprints.

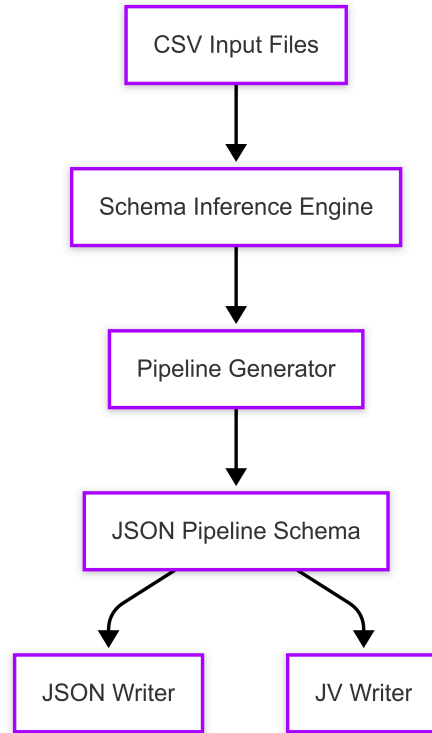


Figure 1: System-Level Data Flow Diagram – From CSV Ingestion to JV Output

These components work together to deliver a seamless transformation from raw, unstructured CSV data into structured, executable pipeline definitions. To better understand how data moves through the system, Figure 1 (see the System-Level Data Flow Diagram) provides a high-level overview of the end-to-end process, beginning with CSV ingestion and culminating in final output formats, JSON and .jv. Initially, raw CSV input files are processed by the Schema Inference Engine, which analyzes the data structure to infer column data types. This inferred schema is then passed to the Pipeline Generator, responsible for constructing a logical and structured representation of the pipeline, known as the JSON pipeline schema. Serving as the authoritative model for the pipeline, this JSON schema forms the foundation for serialization. Dedicated writer components subsequently convert this schema into two distinct outputs: a human-readable JSON file for inspection and interoperability, and a .jv file tailored for domain-specific pipeline execution engines. This data flow demonstrates the implicit ETL-like behavior of the script and highlights its

transformation-oriented architecture, where each stage builds upon the previous output to create a standardized, interoperable pipeline configuration.

4.1.2 Execution Environment

The script runs across Windows, macOS, and Linux, with optimal performance observed in local development settings. Written in Python 3.x, it depends on core libraries including pandas, tkinter, json, urllib, pathlib, and logging. It interacts with both file systems and web endpoints to load CSVs and export structured files. The typical user persona is a data engineer or technical analyst working to operationalize CSV-based data inputs into pipeline-compatible formats.

4.2 LLM Schema Inference

The architecture for LLM-schema inference can be viewed as a multi-component LLM inference system designed to serve large language models (LLMs) efficiently to clients via a standard API interface. It includes three main layers:

Layer	Role	Key Components
Client Layer	API consumers	Python scripts, LangChain agents, external apps using OpenAI API
Inference Layer	Model serving & inference	vLLM API server (OpenAI-compatible), running on GPU nodes
Orchestration Layer	Resource scheduling & job management	SLURM workload manager, cluster nodes

Table 2: Architecture Overview

The system architecture is organized into three distinct layers that interact to provide a scalable, OpenAI-compatible large language model (LLM) inference service.

The client layer is responsible for offering users a familiar and standardized interface for sending inference requests in OpenAI API formats such as `/v1/completions` and `/v1/chat/completions`. This layer abstracts the underlying model backend, ensuring a seamless “LLM-as-a-Service” experience, which allows users to interact with the models without needing to understand the complexities of model deployment or GPU resource management.

The inference layer serves as the core of the system, hosting the LLM, for example, the Qwen2.5-1.5B model, on GPU nodes and exposing REST API endpoints compatible with the OpenAI API standards. This layer supports advanced features such as batching, streaming responses, and optimized memory management, which enable efficient and performant inference even for large and complex requests.

Finally, the orchestration layer dynamically manages GPU resources by leveraging SLURM, scheduling the vLLM server process as a SLURM job within a shared GPU cluster. This approach ensures fair resource allocation across multiple users and workloads and supports horizontal scalability by launching additional SLURM jobs as demand increases.

Together, these layers form a robust and efficient system that delivers an accessible LLM inference service to users while abstracting and managing the underlying infrastructure and resource allocation transparently.

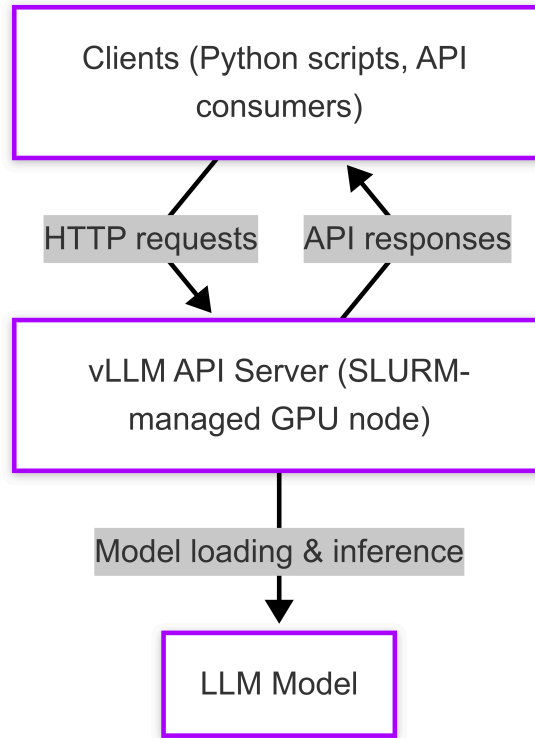


Figure 2: Data Flow Diagram

The data flow within this architecture is illustrated in Figure 2, where the Client Layer sends inference requests to the Inference Layer via OpenAI-compatible REST API endpoints, ensuring a standardized and user-friendly interface. The Inference Layer, responsible for executing these requests, manages model loading, batching, and memory optimization on GPU nodes, facilitating efficient large-scale inference. The Orchestration Layer operates behind the scenes, leveraging SLURM to dynamically allocate and manage GPU resources by scheduling the vLLM server processes as jobs on a shared GPU cluster. This setup enables fair resource distribution, supports horizontal scalability, and maintains system responsiveness even under varying workloads.

5 Design and Implementation

5.1 JV Template Generation Script

5.1.1 Design Overview

The JV Template Generation Script implements a modular ETL (Extract-Transform-Load) pipeline generator that accepts CSV data from either local files or remote URLs, infers the structure and types of the data, and produces a machine-readable pipeline configuration in both JSON and a custom JV format. This design ensures that each stage of the workflow—input handling, schema inference, pipeline generation, and output writing—is encapsulated as an independent component, enabling clarity of logic, ease of testing, and future extensibility.

5.1.1.1 Components Responsibilities

The system is organized into six collaborating components, each with a well-defined responsibility:

- The GUI Component interacts with the user, providing file dialogs and URL prompts, locking the interface during execution, and displaying progress logs. It acts as the presentation layer that initiates the processing sequence.
- The Input Management Component handles the acquisition of CSV data, deciding between local file loading or HTTP requests, normalizing the incoming data, and routing each source to the core processing function.

- The Schema Inference Component reads the CSV content using Pandas, examines column headers and sample values, infers data types for each column (including fallback logic for unnamed columns), and returns a normalized schema of name–type pairs.
- The Pipeline Generation Component receives the inferred schema and constructs the pipeline JSON: it defines extractor, interpreter, and loader blocks along with their interconnecting pipes, embeds metadata such as pipeline and table names, and leverages naming utilities to ensure valid identifiers.
- The JSON & JV Writer Component serializes the pipeline structure to a JSON file when requested, and always transforms the JSON into the custom .jv format, handling file creation, naming conventions, and output directory management.
- The Naming/Path Utilities Component provides string sanitation and formatting: converting file names to CamelCase, generating spreadsheet-style column labels, and ensuring all file and identifier names are compatible across operating systems.

5.1.1.2 I/O Formats & Schemas

Inputs consist of raw CSV data either from local disk or retrieved over HTTP. The intermediate representation is a normalized schema: a list of objects each containing a column name and its inferred type. The primary pipeline format is a JSON document with **blocks**, **pipes**, and supporting metadata. Finally, the custom JV output is a human-readable, line-based schema definition.

5.1.1.3 Technology Stack

This script is written in Python 3.x for broad compatibility. The GUI is built with Tkinter to remain lightweight and desktop-focused. Pandas provides robust CSV parsing and data-type inference. Standard libraries such as `urllib`, `pathlib`, `logging`, `json`, and `threading` round out the implementation. Alternatives like a Java or C++ GUI were deemed too heavyweight for a simple ETL tool, while Node.js lacked a native desktop

UI. Future directions may include a web-based frontend or extraction of core logic into microservices.

5.1.1.4 Error Handling

At the design level, all input boundaries perform validation: missing files or invalid URLs trigger GUI alerts and logging. The inference component defaults ambiguous or unnamed columns to a safe “text” type. Error conditions at any stage are logged both to a file and to the GUI progress pane, and execution locks ensure that failures do not leave the interface in an inconsistent state.

5.1.2 Implementation Details

5.1.2.1 Component Implementations

Each component is implemented as a set of Python functions that communicate via in-memory data structures. The GUI uses Tkinter’s `askopenfilename` and modal dialogs to gather user input, disabling buttons during processing and updating a log widget. Input handling decides between `open()` for local files or `urllib.request.urlopen()` for HTTP sources, with a batch-mode workflow iterating through a links file.

The schema inference component calls `pd.read_csv()` on the first rows of data, then iterates columns to detect “Unnamed” headers, renaming and appending fallback types. The helper `map_inferred_type()` maps raw Pandas dtypes to text, integer, decimal, or boolean.

The pipeline generator builds a dictionary of blocks—extractor, various interpreters, optional header writer, and loader—with properties and column definitions. It uses `extract_file_name()`, `to_camel_case()`, and `column_index_to_label()` from the Naming/Path Utilities to produce valid identifiers.

The sequence of calls for generating a JV file is illustrated in the following sequence diagram, which documents the end-to-end flow from the GUI trigger through JSON and JV writing:

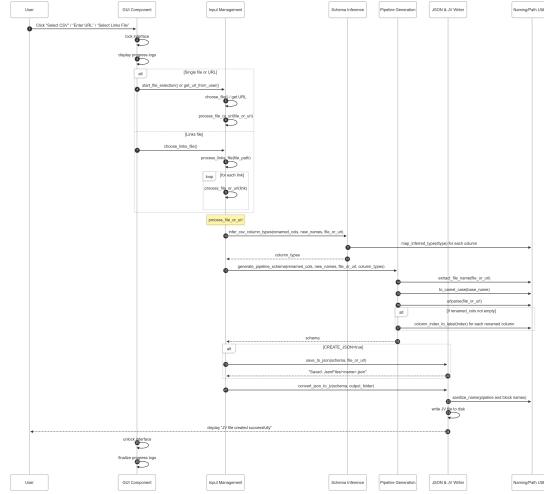


Figure 3: Sequence Diagram for JV Template Generation Script Execution Steps

5.1.2.2 Interfaces in Code

Primary functions define clear contracts: `load_csv(path_or_url)` returns a `DataFrame`, `infer_schema(df)` returns a list of `{name, type}` pairs, `generate_pipeline(schema)` returns a JSON-serializable dict, and `write_json(config)` and `write_jv(config)` perform side-effecting file writes. Data is passed purely in dictionaries and lists, with no persistent caches.

5.1.2.3 Technology Stack (Code Usage)

Under the hood, core libraries are:

- Tkinter for dialogs and event loops
- Pandas for CSV parsing and type inference
- `urllib`, `io.BytesIO` for remote data streams

- logging, threading, pathlib, json, re, os for infrastructure

5.1.2.4 Error Handling (Implementation)

All I/O points are wrapped in `try/except` blocks: failures log full tracebacks to the configured log file and append user-friendly messages to the GUI. Missing or malformed inputs prompt dialogs or status warnings. The inference code defaults unknown types to “text”.

5.1.2.5 Misc Implementation Notes

No formal unit tests are provided, but the deterministic logic and static templates make the script readily testable. The architecture favors a single-script distribution, with simple CLI detection of batch mode based on file extension.

5.2 LLM Schema Inference

5.2.1 Design Overview

A CSV schema-header row inference tool powered by a local OpenAI-compatible LLM and structured prompt engineering. Outputs are validated using pydantic models.

5.2.1.1 Components Responsibilities

- CSV Loader:
 - Opens local CSVs and reads the first 20 lines

- Supports files with various encodings
- Prompt Builder:
 - Uses examples to construct a few-shot prompt
 - Formats request strictly per schema requirements
- LLM Client (OpenAI):
 - Connects to a local OpenAI-compatible API endpoint
 - Sends prompts with system/user message roles
 - enforces JSON output
- Output Parser (LangChain + Pydantic):
 - Uses a JsonOutputParser with the Header model
 - Extracts JSON from potentially noisy responses
 - Validates field types (columnNameRow, Explanation)
- Error Handler:
 - Wraps API and parsing in try/except block
 - Logs or prints informative error and fallback data

5.2.1.2 Data Flow

Input → Preview Extraction → Prompt Generation → LLM Inference → JSON Extraction → Validation → Result Output

5.2.1.3 I/O Formats & Schemas

- Input: Raw CSV lines (first 20)
- Prompt: Few-shot prompt string with embedded examples
- Output Schema: { "type": "object", "properties": { "columnNameRow": { "type": "integer" }, "Explanation": { "type": "string" } }, "required": ["columnNameRow", "Explanation"] }

5.2.1.4 Technology Stack

- Language: Python 3.10+
- LLM Backend: Locally hosted GPT-compatible endpoint (OpenAI API interface)
- Prompt/Output:
 - LangChain's JsonOutputParser
 - Pydantic for schema enforcement
- Tools Used:
 - openai (via openai.Client)
 - re, json, pydantic, langchain_core.output_parsers
- Rationale:
 - Local model for privacy and speed
 - Pydantic for strong validation
 - LangChain to simplify structured extraction

5.2.1.5 Error Handling

- All I/O and API calls are wrapped in exception handling
- Fallbacks:
 - Missing JSON → raises ValueError
 - Validation error → raises ValidationError with traceback
 - Raw LLM output preserved for debugging
 - Uses GUI log or console print for errors and responses

5.2.2 Implementation Details

5.2.2.1 Component Implementations

- CSV Loader
 - `load_csv_as_text(path)` opens and reads lines using ‘utf-8-sig’ encoding
- Prompt Builder
 - `build_prompt(csv_20_lines)` formats structured prompt with 3 few-shot examples
 - Encodes example content, reference answers, and schema rules
- LLM Inference
 - `client.chat.completions.create()` with:
 - Model: “deepseek” / others to be evaluated
 - Role: “system” and “user”
 - Format: {“type”: “json__object”}
 - Temperature: 0 (deterministic)
 - Timeout: 60s
- JSON Parser
 - `extract_json(text)` uses regex to pull JSON block from LLM output
 - `parser.parse(json_str)` validates against schema
- Schema Validation
 - Uses Header pydantic class
 - Enforces int/string types and key presence
- Error Catching
 - Print tracebacks and raw output
 - Graceful degradation for debugging

5.2.2.2 Interfaces in Code

- Functions:
 - `load_csv_as_text(path)`
 - `build_prompt(csv_str)`
 - `extract_json(response_text)`
- Model Usage:
 - Header pydantic class
 - `LangChain JsonOutputParser(pydantic_object=Header)`
- Data Contracts:
 - Input: string of 20 lines
 - Output: validated JSON object

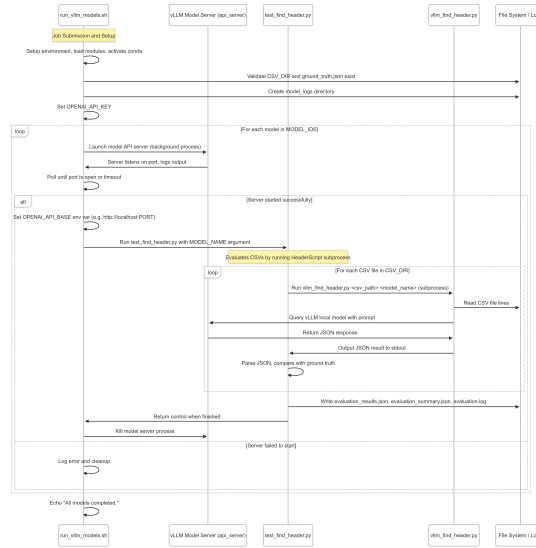


Figure 4: Sequence Diagram LLM Schema Inference Implementation Steps

6 Evaluation

6.1 JV Template Generation Evaluation

When evaluating the robustness of a CSV type inference system that incorporates both column name and content heuristics, a number of non-trivial edge cases must be considered to ensure consistent parsing behavior across real-world datasets.

Whitespace and encoding anomalies frequently interfere with column name detection. A robust system must remove leading and trailing whitespace and handle invisible characters such as the byte order mark (BOM) prior to applying Regular Expressions (**RegEx**) matching. Columns with duplicate or missing headers should be automatically resolved by assigning fallback identifiers such as `column_1`, `column_2`, etc., to ensure that every field is addressable.

Special characters and multilingual content present additional complications. Matching patterns in names like “résumé” or “order#id” requires Unicode-aware **RegEx** and often normalization using forms such as NFKC to compare semantically equivalent strings. Ambiguities in naming patterns—such as fields ending in `_id`—may misleadingly suggest an integer type. In such cases, a tiered fallback strategy should apply: default to integer only if the content is strictly numeric, otherwise infer as string to prevent errors from hybrid or malformed inputs.

Columns where values exhibit mixed formats are particularly common in date fields. Even if the header indicates a date (e.g., contains “_date”), content-based validation must confirm consistent parsing across rows. A content parser should support flexible date formats (e.g., `YYYY-MM-DD`, `MM/DD/YYYY`, `June 4 2021`) and either coerce or flag rows that fail validation. Similarly, numeric strings with leading zeros, such as zip codes or identifiers, must not be misinterpreted as numbers. If the column name suggests identity (e.g., ends with `_id`), the presence of leading zeros should trigger a forced cast to string.

Handling missing or special “null” values—such as `null`, `N/A`, or empty strings—requires semantic understanding of their intent. Depending on the context, they may be dropped, cast to `None`, or retained as string representations. Proper delimiter handling is also essential. Rather than naively splitting on commas, systems must adhere to Request For Comments (**RFC**) 4180 or another specified CSV dialect, especially for fields that contain delimiters inside quoted strings.

Column name normalization is recommended to improve pattern matching reliability. This may involve replacing hyphens (-) with underscores (_) to align with standard naming conventions in downstream systems. Boolean inference should also account for a wide variety of lexical representations, including `1/0`, `true/false`, and `YES/NO`, and normalize them into a unified Boolean type, assuming no conflicting values are found.

All of these cases were part of the evaluation process to verify how well both the baseline heuristics and the **LLMs**-assisted inference generalize to structurally inconsistent or malformed CSV data. The edge-case evaluation confirms that successful schema inference requires more than just accurate model predictions—it must also include robust pre-processing, normalization, and error handling logic built into the parsing stack.

7 Conclusions

7.1 Template Generation

- regex logic sufficient to capture most relevant aspects of the CSV files
- Platform: Desktop-only (Tkinter), no web or headless support
- Latency: Limited optimization; not suitable for real-time processing
- Security: No sandboxing or validation for remote URLs
- Flexibility vs. Simplicity: Static block definitions hardcoded
- No plugin system: Cannot dynamically extend pipeline block types
- Modifiability: Function-level isolation; extensible block system
- Scalability: Handles batch processing via link file ingestion
- Fault Tolerance: Logging mechanism for error tracking
- Testability: Deterministic, file-based inputs and outputs
- Performance: Efficient pandas-based type inference
- Security: Input sanitization for filenames and URLs

7.2 LLM Schema Inference

- high amount of computation capacities needed to run LLM locally
- LLMs are not yet able to detect the column name row in all cases
- a lot of hallucinating problems even with rather big models
- response times are not yet fast enough for real-time applications
- Model Dependency: Requires powerful language model to perform well
- Latency: Dependent on LLM processing time and local/hpc server speed (now not really a problem but was before)

- Scalability: Designed for single-file analysis, not massive batch jobs
- Security: Raw file content passed to external/local model endpoint
- Transparency: Determinism not guaranteed; different completions possible per run

test training model on schemapile in the future[Til24]

Bibliography

- [Yua24] M. Z. X. H. L. D. S. H. D. Z. Yuan Sui Jiaru Zou, “TAP4LLM: Table Provider on Sampling, Augmenting, and Packing Semi-structured Data for Large Language Model Reasoning,” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2405.14228*, 2024, doi: <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2405.14228>.
- [Lei24] S. K. S. M. X. W.-P. C. T. K. T. K. T. A. Lei Liu So Hasegawa, “AutoDW: Automatic Data Wrangling Leveraging Large Language Models,” *Proceedings of the 39th IEEE/ACM International Conference on Automated Software Engineering (ASE 2024)*, 2024, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3691620.3695267>.
- [Gra25] I. Granite Team, “Granite-3.2-8B-Instruct: An 8-Billion-Parameter Long-Context AI Model with Controllable Thinking Capability,” *Granite Docs*, Feb. 2025, [Online]. Available: <https://huggingface.co/ibm-granite/granite-3.2-8b-instruct>
- [Dee25] DeepSeek-AI, “DeepSeek-R1: Incentivizing Reasoning Capability in LLMs via Reinforcement Learning.” [Online]. Available: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2501.12948>
- [Tea25] Q. Team, “Qwen3 Technical Report.” [Online]. Available: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2505.09388>
- [PT24] C. Pornprasit and C. Tantithamthavorn, “Fine-tuning and prompt engineering for large language models-based code review automation,” *Information and Software Technology*, vol. 175, p. 107523, 2024, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infsof.2024.107523>.
- [Shi+25] J. Shin, C. Tang, T. Mohati, M. Nayeibi, S. Wang, and H. Hemmati, “Prompt Engineering or Fine-Tuning: An Empirical Assessment of LLMs for Code.” [Online]. Available: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.10508>
- [Zha] V. S. A. S. W. J. M. H. B. M. S. L. D. D. A. J. D. W.-L. M. C. D. Z. J. C. B. Zhang X Talukdar N, “Comparison of Prompt Engineering and Fine-Tuning

- Strategies in Large Language Models in the Classification of Clinical Notes,” *AMIA Joint Summits on Translational Science Proceedings*, pp. 478–487.
- [al.23] S. et al., “Aligning benchmark datasets for table structure recognition,” 2023.
- [Shi23] J. e. a. Shin, “Prompt Engineering or Fine Tuning: An Empirical Assessment of LLMs for Code (OpenReview),” 2023.
- [Wu+23] X. Wu, H. Chen, C. Bu, S. Ji, Z. Zhang, and V. S. Sheng, “HUSS: A Heuristic Method for Understanding the Semantic Structure of Spreadsheets,” *Data Intelligence*, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 537–559, 2023, doi: 10.1162/dint_a_00201.
- [Fan+12] J. Fang, P. Mitra, Z. Tang, and C. L. Giles, “Table header detection and classification,” in *Proceedings of the AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, 2012, pp. 599–605.
- [Mil18] N. Milošević, “A multi-layered approach to information extraction from tables in biomedical documents,” 2018.
- [Koc+16] E. Koci, M. Thiele, O. Romero, and W. Lehner, “A machine learning approach for layout inference in spreadsheets,” in *International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Information Retrieval*, 2016, pp. 77–88.
- [BM20] S. S. Budhiraja and V. Mago, “A supervised learning approach for heading detection,” *Expert systems*, vol. 37, no. 4, p. e12520, 2020.
- [Bai+24] F. Bai, J. Kang, G. Stanovsky, D. Freitag, and A. Ritter, “Schema-Driven Information Extraction from Heterogeneous Tables,” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2305.14336v3*, 2024, [Online]. Available: <http://arxiv.org/pdf/2305.14336v3>
- [AI24] D. AI, “DeepSeek-R1: The First Fully Open Source RAG Language Model Suite,” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2501.12948*, 2024, [Online]. Available: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2501.12948>
- [Lij24] S. Lijin, “Every Way To Get Structured Output From LLMs.” [Online]. Available: <https://www.boundaryml.com/blog/structured-output-from-llms>
- [al.24] Z. et al., “Multimodal Table Understanding,” 2024.

- [Smo21] A. Smock Pesala, “PubTables-1M: Towards comprehensive table extraction from unstructured documents,” 2021.
- [Hea25] R. user Healthy-Nebula-3603, “Why is table extraction still not solved by modern multimodal models?,” 2025.
- [Ano24] Anonymous, “Knowledge-Aware Reasoning over Multimodal Semi-structured Tables,” 2024.
- [Des21] S. Desai Kayal, “TabLeX: A Benchmark Dataset for Structure and Content Information Extraction from Scientific Tables,” 2021.
- [UpS25] UpStage, “upstage/dp-bench dataset,” 2025.
- [Hel+25] P. Heltweg, G. Schwarz, D. Riehle, and F. Quast, “An Empirical Study on the Effects of Jayvee, a Domain-Specific Language for Data Engineering, on Understanding Data Pipeline Architectures,” *Software: Practice & Experience*, vol. 55, no. 6, pp. 1086–1105, 2025, doi: 10.1002/spe.3409.
- [YHC21] J. Yang, Y. He, and S. Chaudhuri, “Auto-Pipeline: Synthesizing Complex Data Pipelines By-Target Using Reinforcement Learning and Search,” *Proceedings of the VLDB Endowment*, vol. 14, no. 11, pp. 2563–2575, 2021, doi: 10.14778/3476249.3476303.
- [KW19] S. Krishnan and E. Wu, “AlphaClean: Automatic Generation of Data Cleaning Pipelines,” 2019. [Online]. Available: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.11827>
- [Fen+17] Y. Feng, R. Martins, J. V. Geffen, I. Dillig, and S. Chaudhuri, “Component-based Synthesis of Table Consolidation and Transformation Tasks from Examples,” in *Proceedings of the ACM SIGPLAN Conference on Programming Language Design and Implementation*, 2017, pp. 55–68. doi: 10.1145/3062341.3062351.
- [Ye+20] R. Ye, W. Shi, H. Zhou, Z. Wei, and L. Li, “Variational Template Machine for Data-to-Text Generation,” in *International Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR)*, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://openreview.net/forum?id=HkejNgBtPB>

- [Til24] M. H. S. S. Till Döhmen Radu Geacu, “SchemaPile: A Large Collection of Relational Database Schemas,” *Proceedings of the ACM on Management of Data*, vol. 2, no. 3, p. Article172, 2024, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3654975>.

Acronyms

DSL domain-specific language

GUI Graphical User Interface

LLM Large Language Model

RFC Request For Comments

RegEx Regular Expressions

Bill Of Materials

Jayvee Template Generation

The Jayvee template generation pipeline, including the auxiliary schema inference module, relies on the following runtime environment and software dependencies:

- Python version: 3.8 or higher (validated with Python 3.10)
- Python packages:
 - `pandas==2.0.3`
 - `jsonformer==0.12.0`
 - `jsonpatch==1.33`
 - `python-dateutil==2.8.2`
 - `typing-extensions==4.6.0`

The `tkinter` library is utilized for GUI-based folder selection dialogs and is part of the standard Python distribution (v3.8+). In addition, the pipeline depends on the `jv` command-line tool, which must be installed and available in the system's `PATH` for interpreting `.jv` files and generating intermediate SQLite databases.

LLM-Based Schema Inference

A key enhancement to the pipeline involves automatic inference of JSON schema structures using a language model. This step leverages the `jsonformer` package to produce structured outputs conforming to a predefined schema.

This module requires:

- A transformer-based language model backend (e.g., HuggingFace-compatible model)
- Schema definitions in JSON Schema 2020-12 format
- Output post-processing with `jsonpatch` for iterative refinement

This component can be run independently or integrated into the larger generation pipeline. Its output is cached and reused to improve development efficiency and ensure stability of generated structures.

Notes

- The listed Python packages are version-pinned to guarantee reproducibility and cross-platform compatibility.
- The development and testing environment was verified on *[insert OS here, e.g., Windows 10 / Ubuntu 22.04]*.
- The `python_requires` field in the `setup.cfg/setup.py` enforces minimum interpreter version requirements.