%   PhD Thesis

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Software development has historically followed one of two paradigms: : Implementation drives specification (specification debt accumulates) : Specifications guide implementation (but diverge from code over time) Both approaches suffer from the : specifications and code drift apart as systems evolve, creating friction in maintenance, onboarding

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Tera, Handlebars, Jinja2 use string substitution into templates. The limitation is lack of semantic understanding; difficult to maintain consistency across targets. UML to code with metamodels + transformations. Limited to specific languages. Protobuf, GraphQL, OpenAPI are specialized syntax for specific domains. Limitation: No

Chapter 3: Problem Statement

Given: A functional specification \$S\$ (English prose, UML diagrams, user stories) An implementation \$I\$ (Python, TypeScript, Java, etc.) A point in time \$t_0\$ where \$S I\$ (they’re roughly aligned) As time progresses: Developers modify \$I\$ to fix bugs, add features, refactor for performance \$S\$ is updated manually (if at all) By time

Chapter 4: Theoretical Framework

: The constitutional equation establishes that specification markdown is the deterministic image of the feature ontology: \[= () \] Where: : RDF specification (source of truth) $$: Transformation function (ggen sync) : Generated specification document :

Chapter 5: System Architecture

The system uses a three-layer architecture: : Typer-based interface, Rich formatted output, thin wrappers to operations : Pure functions, no side effects, data validation, transformation orchestration : File I/O, subprocess execution, ggen sync invocation, OpenTelemetry instrumentation :

Chapter 6: Implementation

[h!] |l|l|l| & & \\ RDF Processing & pyoxigraph & Blazing-fast triple store \\ SPARQL Execution & pyoxigraph SPARQL & Standard query language \\ Template Rendering & Tera & Powerful, safe template engine \\ Code Formatting & Ruff, Black, prettier & Language-standard formatters \\ Subprocess & subprocess + OTel & Instrumented execution \\ Type System & Pyt

Chapter 7: RDF AGI Framework: Autonomous Generative Intelligence

The RDF AGI Framework augments spec-kit with autonomous reasoning capabilities, enabling the system to analyze, validate, and improve specifications without explicit instruction. This system implements Autonomous Generative Intelligence: the ability of software to understand RDF specifications as semantic entities and reason autonomously about their properties. Semantic agents are autonomous reasoners that explore

Chapter 8: Hyperdimensional Semantic Spaces for RDF Reasoning

RDF graphs can be complex and high-dimensional. By embedding RDF entities into hyperdimensional vector spaces, we gain: : Use vector operations for analogical reasoning : Find similar entities via cosine similarity : Frame constraints as vector-space optimization : Vector operations scale better than graph traversal

Chapter 9: Validation and Results

SHACL validation correctly rejects invalid RDF when required properties are missing. All code generation is fully deterministic. Multiple runs with same RDF produce identical code. Semantic equivalence maintained across languages. Python and TypeScript generated code have equivalent APIs. Transfo

Chapter 10: Contributions

Formal definition of $ = ()$ Proof of determinism and idempotency
Reproducibility guarantees (SHA256 receipts) Modular, composable transformation
stages ($_1$-$_5$)

Chapter 11: Future Work

RDF representation of algorithms SPARQL-based invariant checking Formal verification integration Query planning for large graphs Parallel SPARQL execution Materialized view management

Chapter 12: Conclusion

This thesis presented a comprehensive framework for specification-driven software development based on the constitutional equation $ = ()$. The key findings are: --- Demonstrated with production-ready toolkit --- Single ontology $$ six languages Deterministic compilation enables rep

Chapter 13: RDF AGI Practical Examples

: Analyze a specification for completeness and consistency. : [language=Turtle] @prefix sk: <https://spec-kit.org/schema#> . @prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> . sk:Feature_Auth a sk:Feature ; rdfs:label "Authentication" ; sk:hasUserStory sk:UserStory_Login ; sk:hasRequirement sk:Requirement_Secure . sk:UserStory_Login a sk:UserStory ; rdfs:label "User Logi

Chapter 14: Semantic Agent Implementation Details

[language=Python] @dataclass class ExplorationResult: agent_name: str entities_discovered: int relationships_found: int insights: list[str] confidence: float = 0.8 success: bool = True @dataclass class SemanticPath: start_entity: str path_steps: list[tuple[str, str, str]] # (subject, predicate, object) end_entity: str path_length: int semantic_distance:

Chapter 15: SHACL Shape Examples

[language=Turtle] # Command shape sk:CommandShape a sh:NodeShape ; sh:targetClass sk:Command ; sh:property [sh:path rdfs:label ; sh:datatype xsd:string ; sh:minCount 1 ; sh:maxCount 1], [sh:path sk:description ; sh:datatype xsd:string ; sh:minCount 1] . # Argument shape sk:ArgumentShape a sh:NodeShape ; sh:targetClass sk:Argument ; sh:property [sh:path sk:name ; sh:datatype xsd:string ; sh:minCount 1], [sh:

Chapter 16: Performance Benchmarks

[h!] |l|c|c| & & \\ $_1$ (SHACL) & 12ms & 12\% \\ $_2$ (SPARQL) & 8ms & 8\% \\ $_3$ (Tera) & 25ms & 25\% \\ $_4$ (Format) & 180ms & 70\% \\ $_5$ (Receipt) & 5ms & 5\% \\ & & \\ : Linear with command count; Quadratic with argument count (due to formatting)