

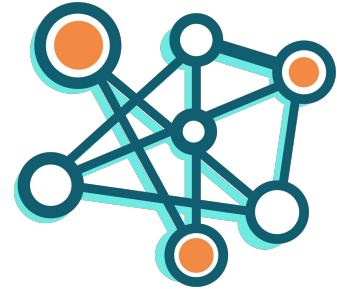
LLM-POWERED QUERY ANSWERING

Bridging the Gap between Logic and Flexibility

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PROBLEM DEFINITION

- Knowledge Representation and Reasoning (KRR) models
 - Combination of data \mathbf{D} and a set of rules Σ in a KG
 - Strong reasoning methods
 - Suffer from rigidity when dealing with imprecise data
 - Deterministic result
- Large Language Model (LLM)
 - Trained on massive amounts of data
 - Semantic capability; fault tolerance in prompt
 - Non - Deterministic result



What are the names of all the dogs in the table?

name	category	id
bill	<u>chien</u>	1
diego	chat	2
chris	<u>dog</u>	3
juan	<u>perro</u>	4

PROBLEM DEFINITION

„Starting from that point, I propose to use a LLM to develop a query pipeline resolving the issue of residual noise in a database leading to my thesis **LLM-Powered Query Answering**. The query pipeline accepts a user-provided predicate calculus expression as input and automatically identifies noise within the database. Then a **translation based approach** is going to be used to modify the user-input query to fit the residual noise in the data.”

SOTA (1)

- **Neurosymbolic Reasoning:** The SOTA involves neurosymbolic methods combining LLMs with KRR (like the **soft chase** algorithm). In this case, bindings are additionally generated and verified using a LLM based on a NL fact.
- **Integration of LLMs with foundational reasoning skills:** Several techniques exist to integrate LLMs with structured data (KGs, Databases): Fine-tuning on structured data, embedding ontologies via text encoders, and using Chain-of-Thought Reasoning along with few-shot demonstrations.

SOTA (2)

- **Performance Limitations:** While improvements with foundational reasoning skills exist, limitations persist, particularly with larger datasets and complex queries. Symbolic reasoning systems still often outperform LLMs for certain tasks, especially when dealing with complex logical relationships.
- **Research Gap:**
 - Integration of LLM into query pipeline for databases with residual noise
 - LLM generated binding mechanism (**soft binding**) for SQL queries

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- How can LLMs be integrated into the query processing pipeline to soften the binding of variables in query answering, especially when data contains semantic mismatches or imprecision?
- How do LLM-based softening techniques perform in terms of relevant KPIs compared to approaches that rely on strict binding?
- What is the computational and token cost of the LLM-integrated pipeline compared to a approach with strict binding and how does this impact the query execution time?

METHODOLOGY & APPROACH

- **LLM Selection** Select a Large Language Model (LLM) appropriate for the task considering its capabilities
- **Test Set** Create a robust test set including residual noise; definition of predicate calculus expression along with ground truth for evaluation/experimentation
- **Soft Binding Approach Exploration** Exploration of an LLM to achieve soft binding; translation-based approach; modification of query using *WHERE* or *CASE* statements
- **Pipeline Implementation** Performance and practicability considerations
- **Evaluation and Comparison** Evaluate pipeline performance using the test set and compare it to logical reasoning techniques; assess effectiveness and computational cost

Thank you for your
Attention !

Any questions?