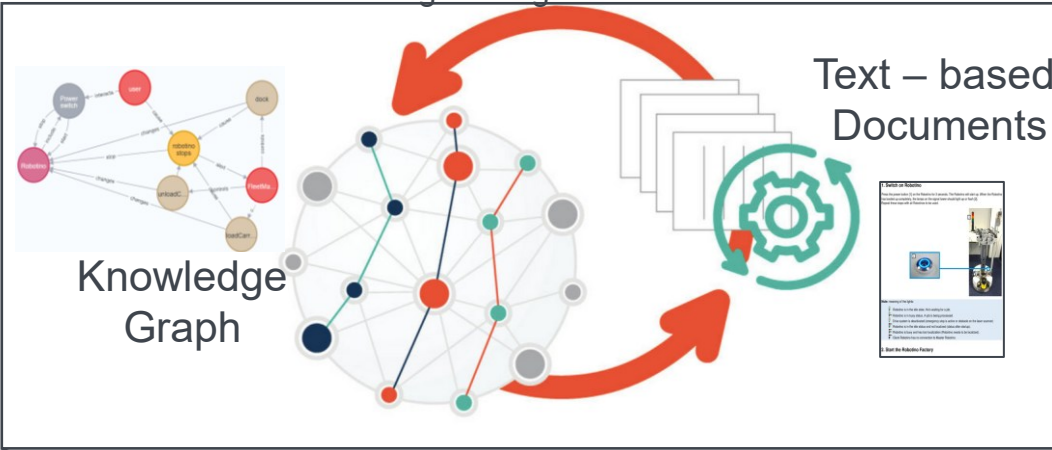




**University of Stuttgart**  
Institute of Industrial Automation  
and Software Engineering



**Generation of knowledge graph from textual data for describing causal system behaviors on the example of an automated production facility**

Name : Soheb Hanif Teli

Study Program: INFOTECH



# Agenda

**Motivation**

**Literature research**

**Methods**

**Results**

**Evaluation**

**System Overview**

**Summary and Outlook**

# Motivation

## Automated generation of Knowledge Graph

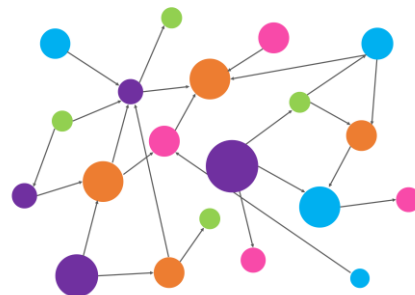


Natural Texts  
(Manuals, articles,  
Etc.)



Natural Language Processing

- Need for knowledge graph
- Meanwhile, minimize human effort

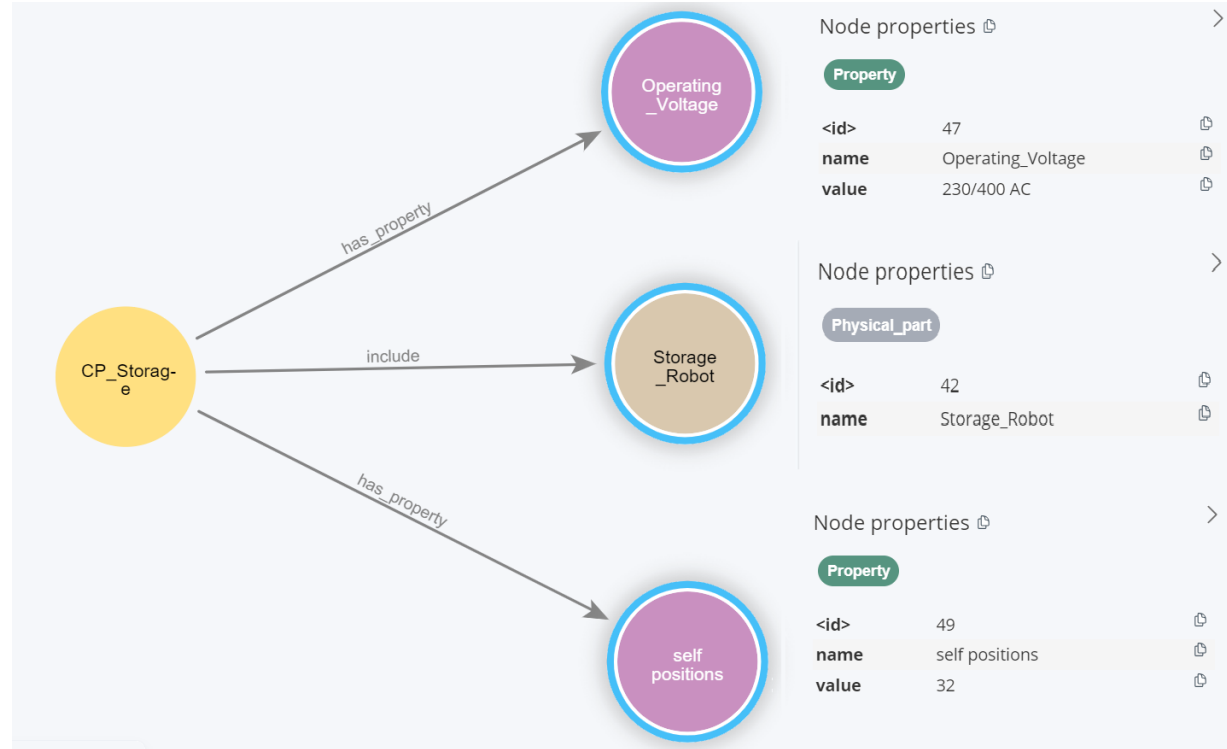


# Knowledge Graph

## Property Graph

For instance:

“CP-Storage has a storage robot that can be used to load or unload pallets from 32 selves and an operating voltage of 230/400 AC”



# Literature research

# Text to KG

## How could the KG be generated?

### General Overview



Data Sources

Transformer – based model

Named Entity Recognition

Approach 3

Prompt Engineering

Approach 2

Relation Extraction

GPT - Model

Large Language Model

Approach	Literature
Pattern Matching	[1][5][6][9][7][4]
Prompt Engineering	

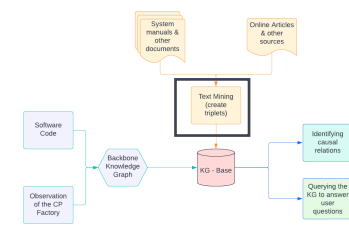


## **3 Methods to generate KG in detail**

# Approach (1/3)

## Text to KG

### Ontology – Based Approach



Data Sources

NER

spaCy

Ontology Matching

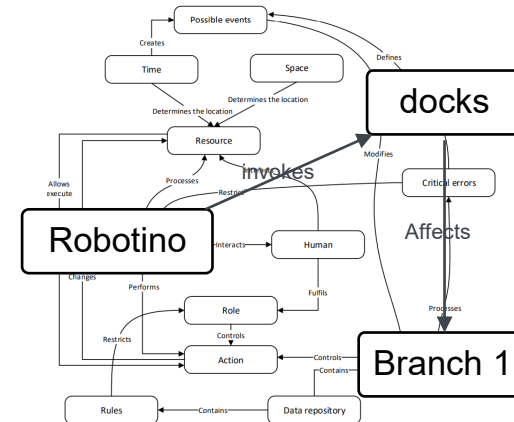
[1], [2], [3], [4]

Triple Creation

Consider the example:

“Robotino docks at branch 1”

“Robotino docks at branch 1”



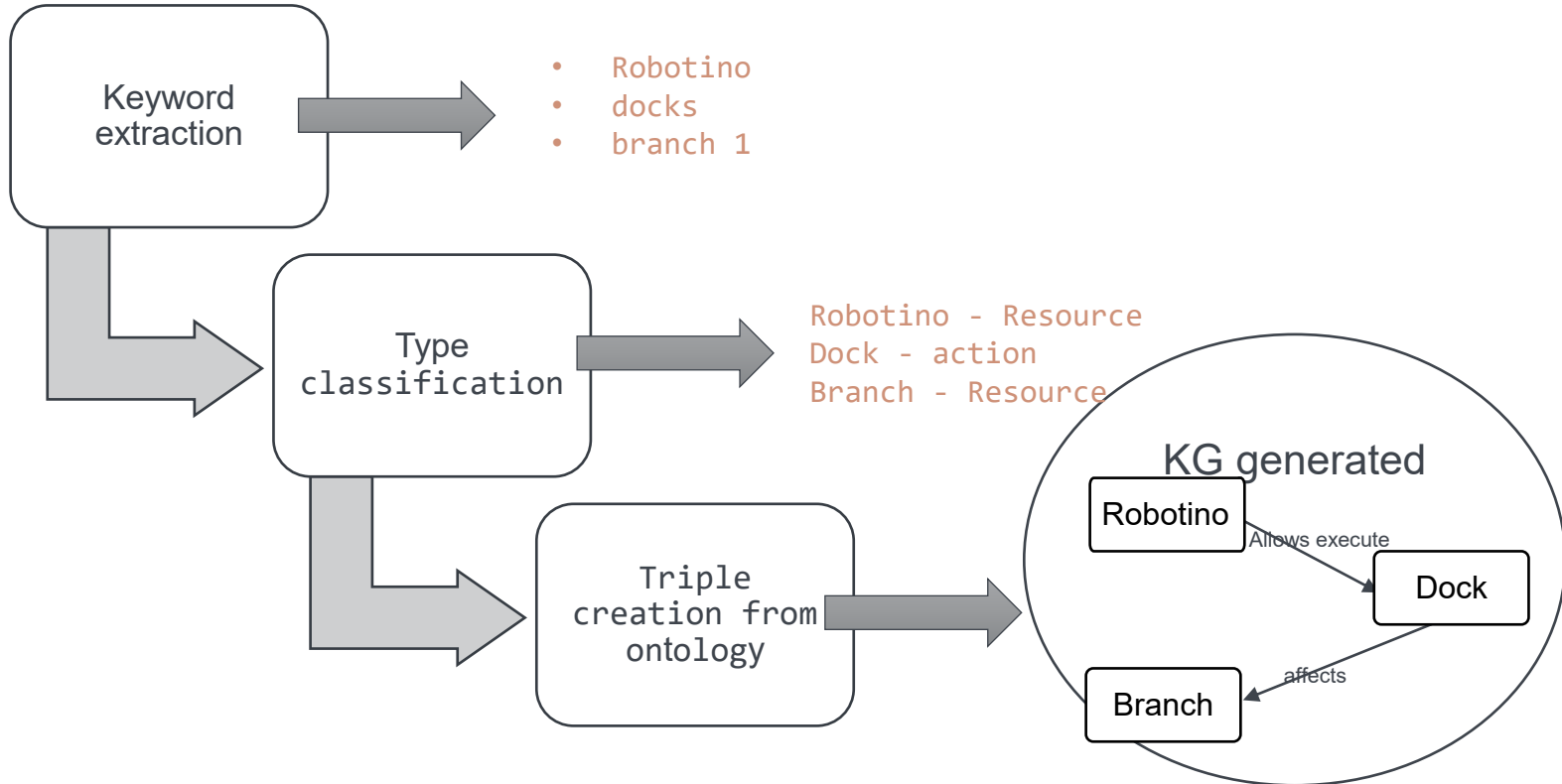
# Approach (1/3)

## Text to KG

### Ontology Matching

Consider the example:

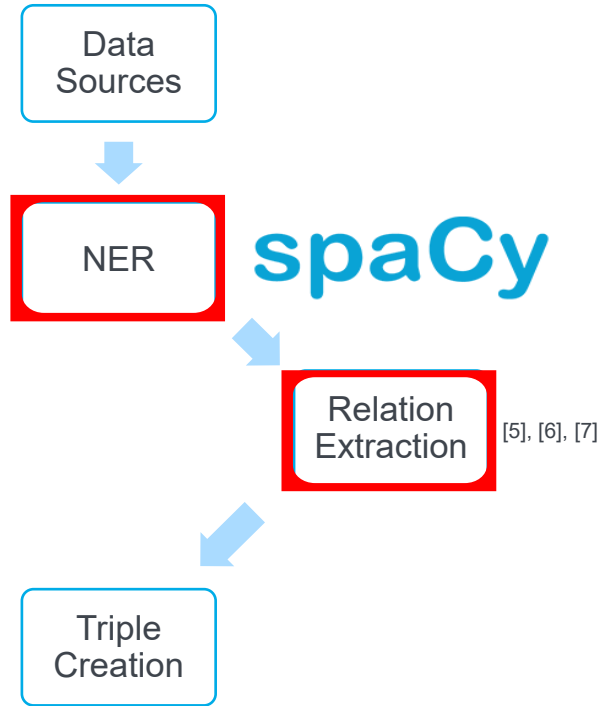
“Robotino docks at branch 1”



# Approach (2/3)

## Text to KG

### Linguistic – Based Approach



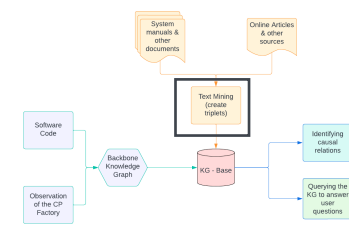
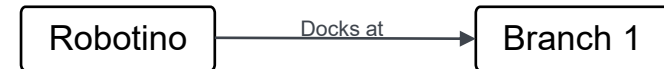
Consider the example:

“Robotino docks at branch 1”

“Robotino docks at branch 1”

Noun      Verb      Noun

The sentence is annotated with Part-of-Speech (POS) tags: 'Robotino' is a Noun, 'docks' is a Verb, and 'branch 1' is a Noun.



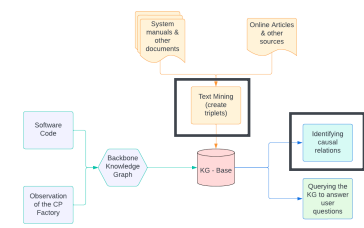
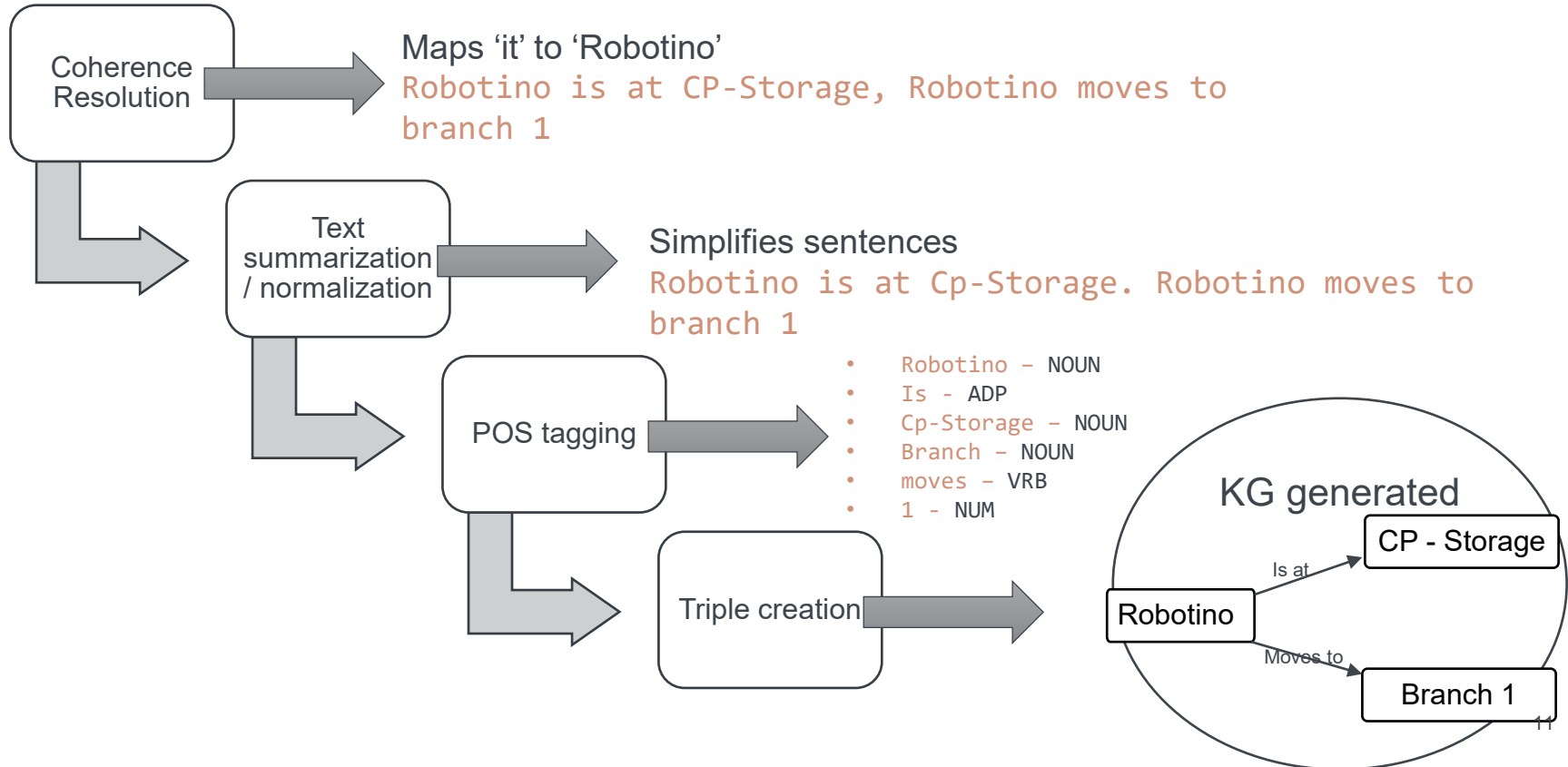
# Approach (2/3)

## Text to KG

### Relation Extraction

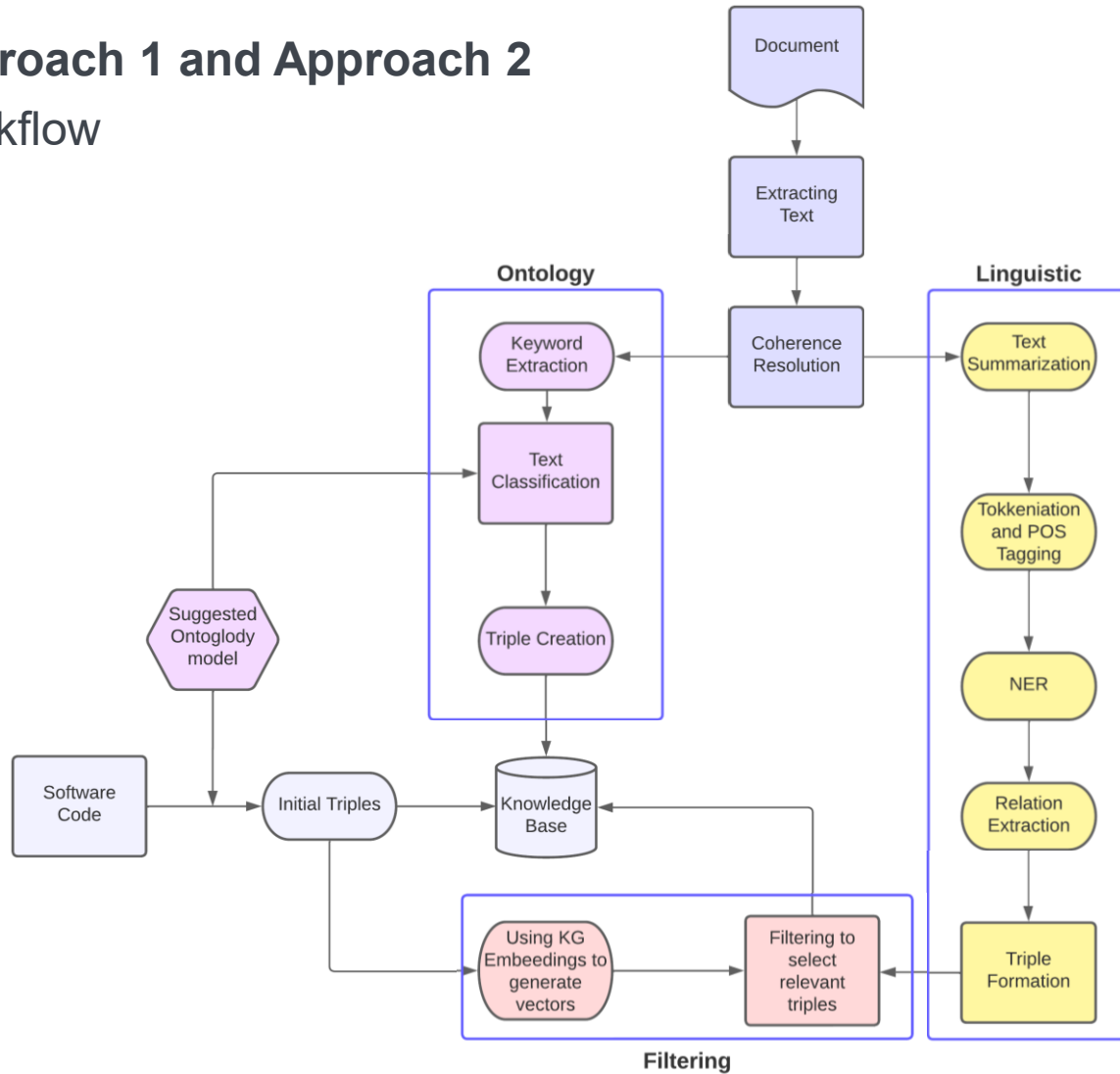
- Consider the example:

“Robotino is at CP-Storage, it moves to branch 1”



# Combine Approach 1 and Approach 2

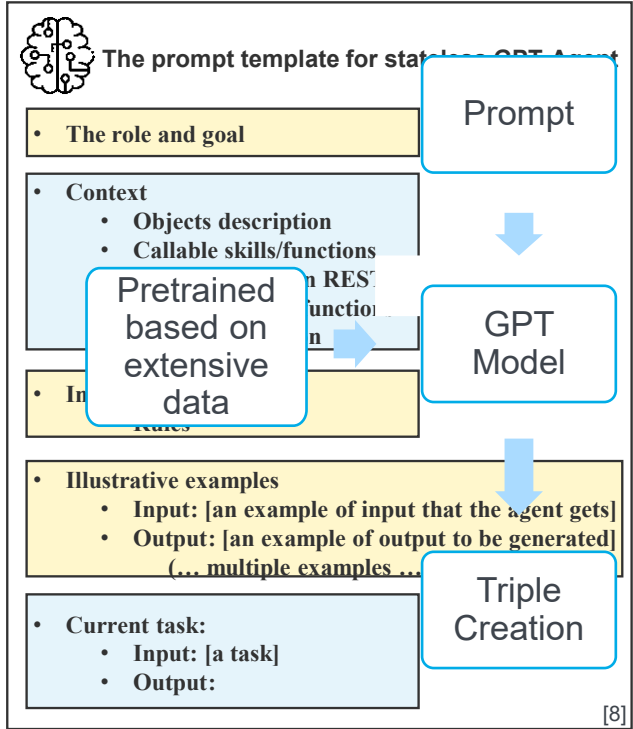
## Proposed Workflow



# Approach (3/3)

## Text to KG

### Prompting using GPT model



#### Role and Goal:

You are managing a knowledge graph database. Your goal is to extract triples for the knowledge graph from the given input text. The triples must be consistent with the data already present in the knowledge graph and they should depict causal relationships between nodes. You should take into account the provided context, instructions, and examples. Following these, you generate triples for the graph that present causal relationship.

#### Context:

- (1) The data in the text provided is regarding a production facility which have several modules like storage, branch, Robotino.
- (2) The text mostly includes PDFs manuals for the modules and the software components fleet manager and MES that provides instruction to these modules
- (3) The aim is to have the knowledge graph present all relevant information from these texts as causal dependencies between them and their sub components
- (4) The nodes in the graph should have enough property relationships as well so as to present them as digital twin of their physical counterpart in the facility

#### Instruction:

As the database manager, extract relevant information from the texts for the knowledge graph.

Make sure there are no repetition of nodes or similar nodes.

If a similar node comes in like 'robot' map it to the already present node that represent that module. In this case it would be 'Robotino'

The structure of the triples can be similar to the knowledge graph structure or can follow a subject – verb – object structure as well

The extracting information must be regarding the knowledge graph and the irrelevant information can be filtered

#### Example:

Input:

'Robot docks at branch 1'

Output:

(Robotino, docks, CP Branch 1)

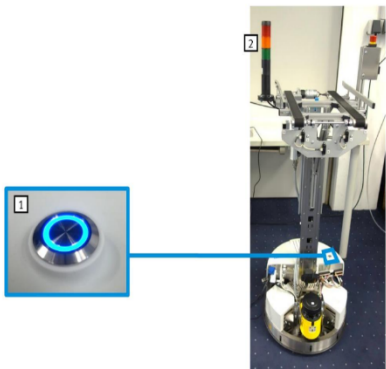
# Results

# Triple Creation

## Comparison of results

### 1. Switch on Robotino

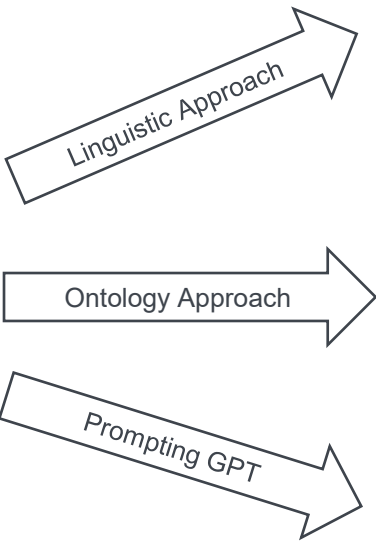
Press the power button [1] on the Robotino for 3 seconds. The Robotino will start up. When the Robotino has booted up completely, the lamps on the signal tower should light up or flash [2]. Repeat these steps with all Robotinos to be used.



**Note:** meaning of the lights:

- Robotino is in the idle state. He's waiting for a job.
- Robotino is in busy status. A job is being processed.
- Drive system is deactivated (emergency stop is active or obstacle on the laser scanner)
- Robotino is in the idle status and not localized (status after startup).
- Robotino is busy and has lost localization (Robotino needs to be localized).
- Client Robotino has no connection to Master Robotino.

### 2. Start the Robotino Factory



Subject	Verb	Object
Robotino	Know	Initial space
Robotino	Has	Idle master state
Robotino	Is in	Idle startup
Step	Translated by	Laser scanner
Mouse click	Helps	Mapping
light	Indicates	status
Task	Assigned to	Robotino
User	Pressed	Manual button

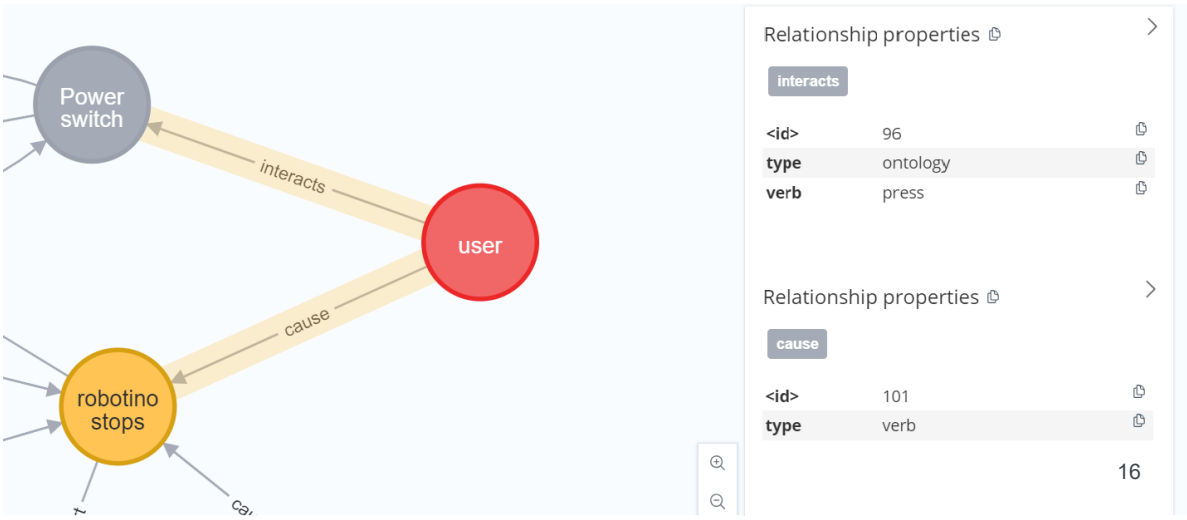
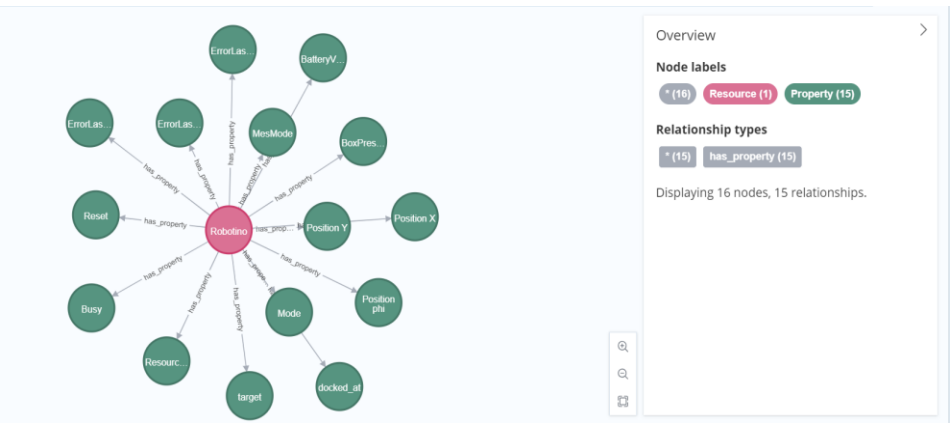
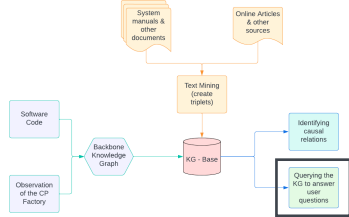
Entity	Relation	Entity
position	Changes	Robotino
Fleet manager	Controls	Move
Move	Changes	Robotino
User	Interacts	button

#### Output:

- Triple: (Robotino, has, power button)
- Triple: (Robotino, start up, lamps on signal tower)
- Triple: (lights, indicate, status of Robotino)
- Triple: (Robotino, use, Robotino Factory)
- Triple: (Robotino Factory, assign, home position)
- Triple: (multiple Robotinos, active at same time, lead to confusion)
- Triple: (click, connection symbol, establish connection to Master Robotino)
- Triple: (IP address, entered, pop-up screen)
- Triple: (Master Robotino, marked, 1)
- Triple: (Robotino, selected, left mouse click)
- Triple: (activation of "Show laser scanner" function, helps, align Robotino more precisely)

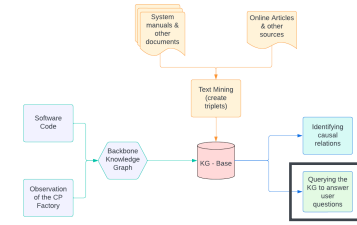
# Use case 1: Formal Data Storage

Properties and causal relationships of a component (E.g.: Robotino)

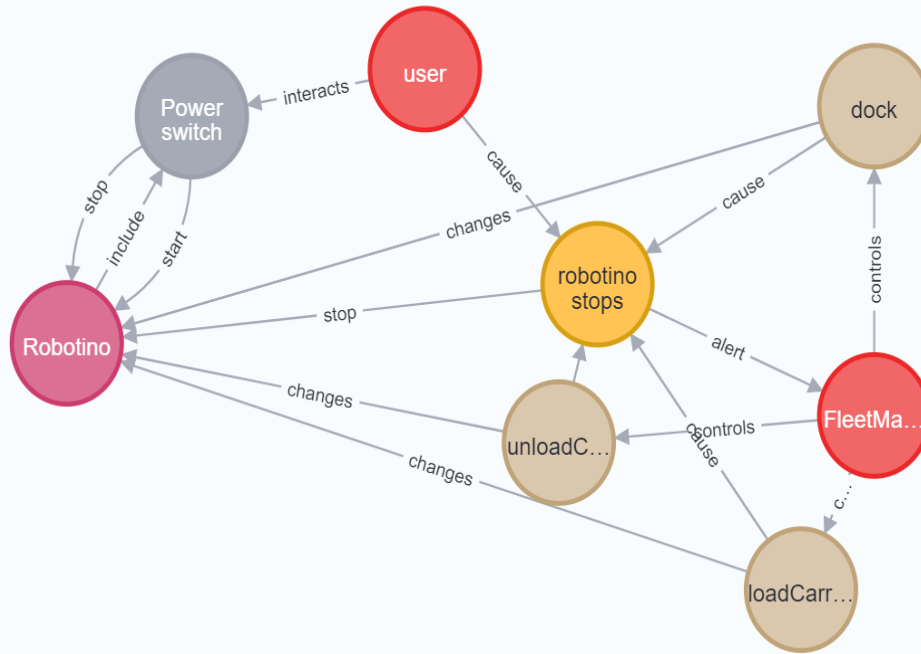


# Use case 2: Reasoning

## Querying – Robotino stops use case



4j\$ match p=(:event) - [] → (), n=() - [] → (:event), c =()-[:stop]-(), d=() - [] - (b:Physical\_part) where ...



### Overview

#### Node labels

\* (8) event (1) Software\_part (1)  
human (1) Physical\_part (1) Resource (1)  
action (3)

#### Relationship types

\* (16) alert (1) cause (4) stop (2)  
interacts (1) include (1) start (1)  
changes (3) controls (3)

Displaying 8 nodes, 240 relationships.

# Evaluation

## Evaluation

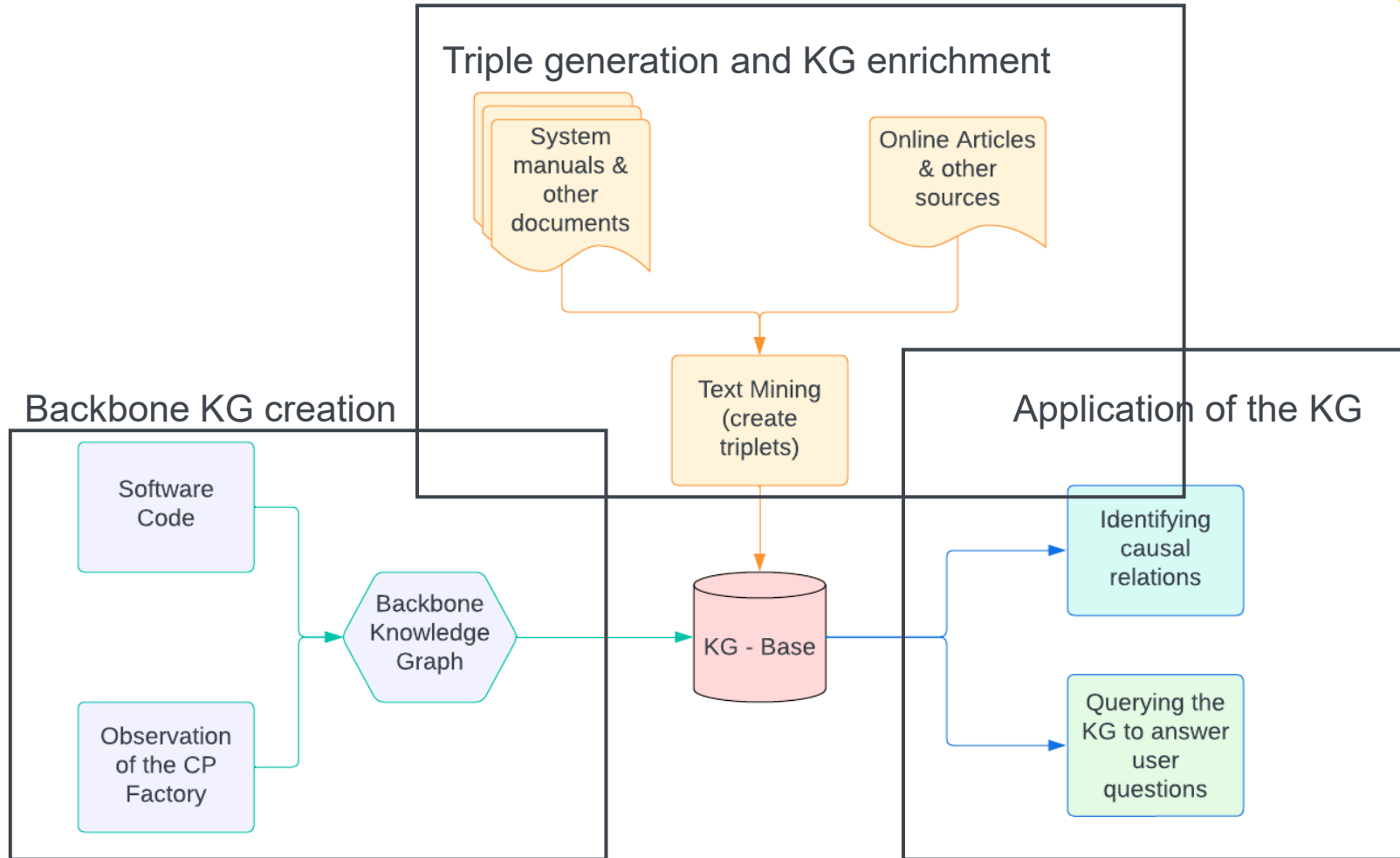
Comparison of all 3 approaches (Ground truth: 44 triples)

Parameters	Ontology Matching	Relation Extraction	GPT - Prompting
Triples Extracted	28	40	47
correct triples (correctness ratio)	20/28	40/40	43/47
False Positive (wrongly extracted)	8	2	6
False Negative (failed to extract)	24	6	3
Precision	$20/28 = 0.7142$	$38/40 = 0.95$	$41/47 = 0.8723$
Recall	$20/44 = 0.4545$	$38/44 = 0.8636$	$41/44 = 0.9318$
F1 - score	0.5521	0.9047	0.9010

- Ontology –based approach is limited by the entity classification
- Linguistic approach tries to extract all possible relations but works under the assumption of one triple per sentence
- GPT creates extra triples by generating text

# System Overview

# Proposed System Diagram



## Summary and Outlook

- Summary
  - linguistic approach → all possible triples, but not all relevant
  - ontology based approach → more relevant results, but limited to the template KG
  - GPT Prompt-Engineering → relevant and rich results, but too creative
- A comprehensive system is developed to automatically generate KG
- Outlook
  - Add live sensor data into KG



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# Thank you!



**Soheb Hanif Teli**

e-mail [st175461@stud.uni-stuttgart.de](mailto:st175461@stud.uni-stuttgart.de)

phone +49 (0) 711 685-

fax +49 (0) 711 685-

University of Stuttgart  
Pfaffenwaldring 47, 70550



# Literature References

- [1] Agrawal, G.; Deng, Y.; Park, J.; Liu, H.; Chen, Y.-C. Building Knowledge Graphs from Unstructured Texts: Applications and Impact Analyses in Cybersecurity Education. Information 2022, 13, 526. <https://doi.org/10.3390/info13110526>
- [2] Voinov, Artem, and Ilya Senokosov. "Ontological models of cyber physical systems." Journal of Physics: Conference Series. Vol. 1889. No. 2. IOP Publishing, 2021.
- [3] Yan Jia, Yulu Qi, Huaijun Shang, Rong Jiang, Aiping Li, "A Practical Approach to Constructing a Knowledge Graph for Cybersecurity" Engineering, Volume 4, Issue 1, 2018, Pages 53-60, ISSN 2095-8099, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eng.2018.01.004>.
- [4] Abu-Salih, B. Domain-specific knowledge graphs: A survey. J. Netw. Comput. Appl. 2021, 185, 103076. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]
- [5] Kumar, A. and Dinakaran, S., "Textbook to triples: Creating knowledge graph in the form of triples from AI TextBook", arXiv e-prints, 2021. doi:10.48550/arXiv.2111.10692.
- [6] Honnibal, M. & Montani, I., 2017. spaCy 2: Natural language understanding with Bloom embeddings, convolutional neural networks and incremental parsing.
- [7] Asghar, Nabiha. "Automatic extraction of causal relations from natural language texts: a comprehensive survey." arXiv preprint arXiv:1605.07895 (2016).
- [8] Xia, Yuchen & Shenoy, Manthan & Jazdi, Nasser & Weyrich, Michael. (2023). Towards autonomous system: flexible modular production system enhanced with large language model agents.
- [9] Ellen Jiang and Kristen Olson and Edwin Toh and Alejandra Molina and Aaron Michael Donsbach and Michael Terry and Carrie Jun Cai , "Prompt-based Prototyping with Large Language Models", 2022

# Backups

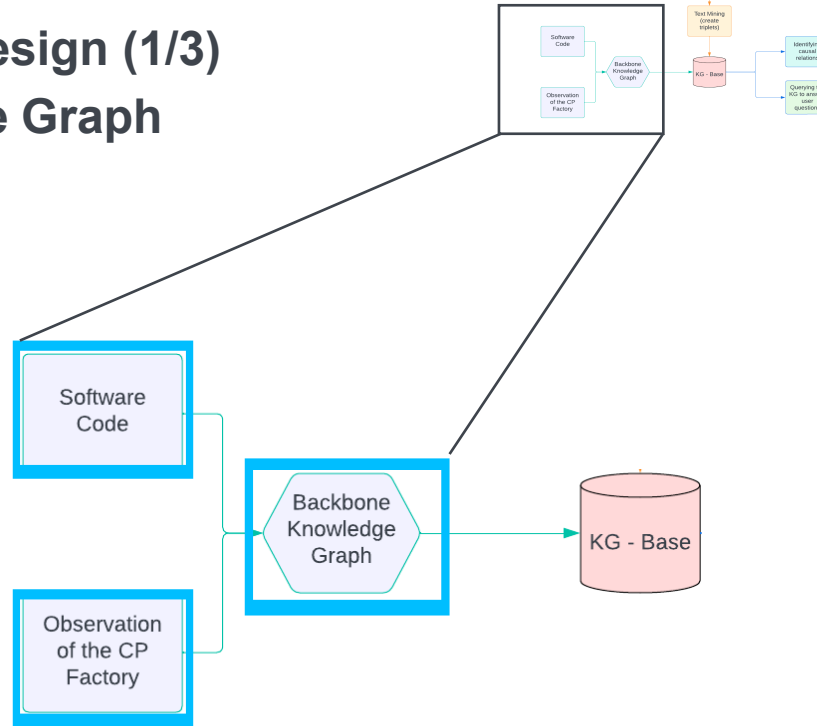
# Functional System Design (1/3)

## Backbone Knowledge Graph

```
def serviceCommunication(self, client, addr):
    while True:
        if self.encodedMsg != "":
            data = bytes.fromhex(self.encodedMsg)
            client.send(data)
            self.encodedMsg = ""
        try:
            while True:
                response = client.recv(2048).decode(self.FORMAT)
                if response:
                    print(response)
                    break
            except Exception as e:
                print(e)

def strToBin(self):
    self.encodedMsg = ""
    for i in range(len(self.response)):
        # convert character to hex value
        self.encodedMsg += str(format(ord(self.response[i]), "x"))
    # line of end succs
    self.encodedMsg += "0a"

def loadBox(self):
    self.response = "PushCommand " + str(self.resourceId) + " LoadBox 0"
    self.strToBin()
```

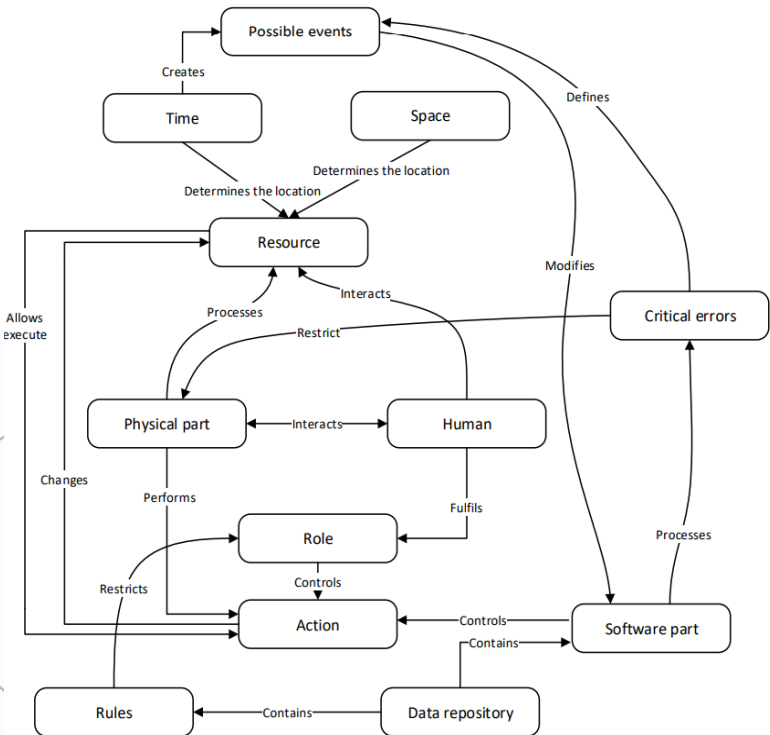


- Robotino moves to CP-Storage and docks itself there.
- The gripper in CP-Storage places the palette on the conveyor belt
- The palette is loaded on to the Robotino and then it undocks itself

# Backbone KG - Manual



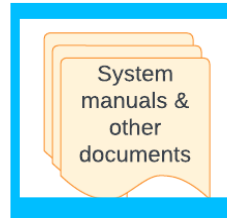
Mapped to ontology



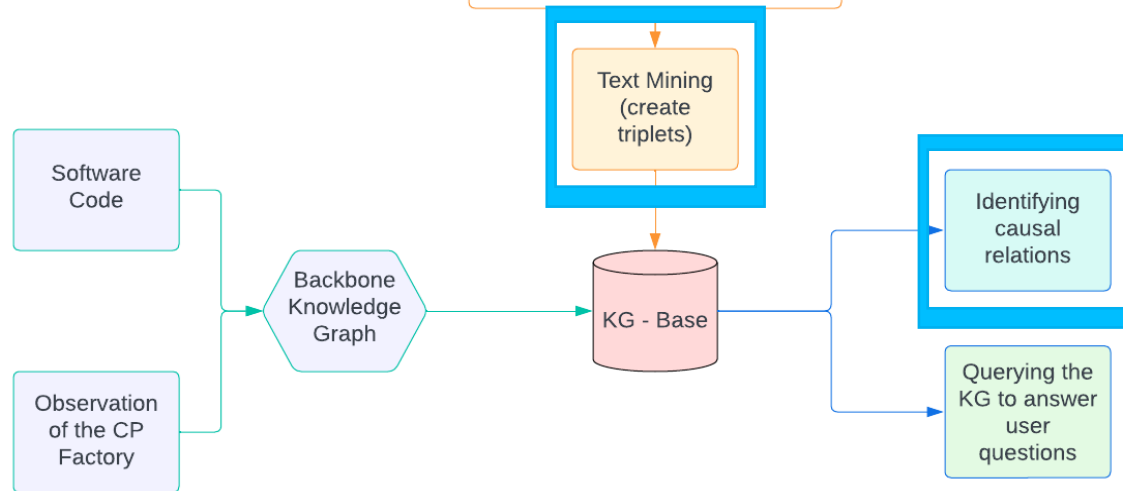
# Functional System Design (2/3)

## Text to KG

- Fleet Manager Manual
- CP Factory
- MES
- Robotino (Manuals & General info)



- Publications on CP factory
- Robotino wiki
- Wikipedia article

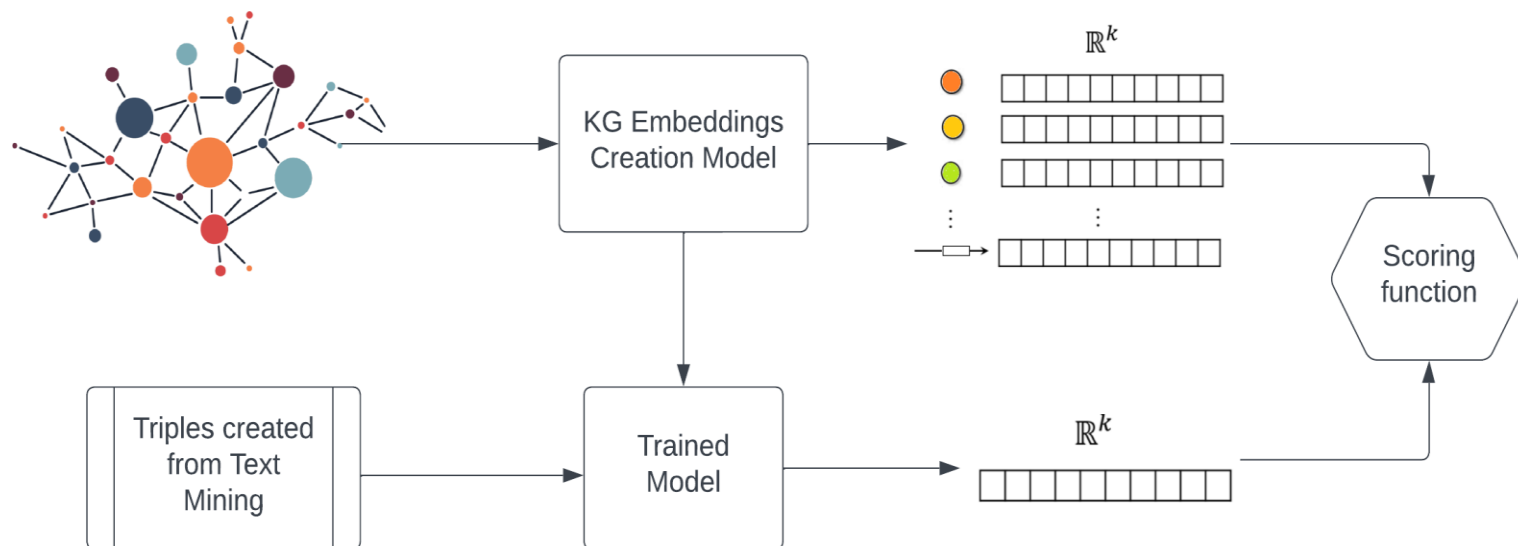


### Relation identification:

- the verbs are lemmatized during text formatting
- A list of verbs (because, such, etc.) are identified and marked as causal

# Text to KG

## Filtering – Graph Embeddings



# Text to KG

## Filtering – Knowledge graph embeddings

