

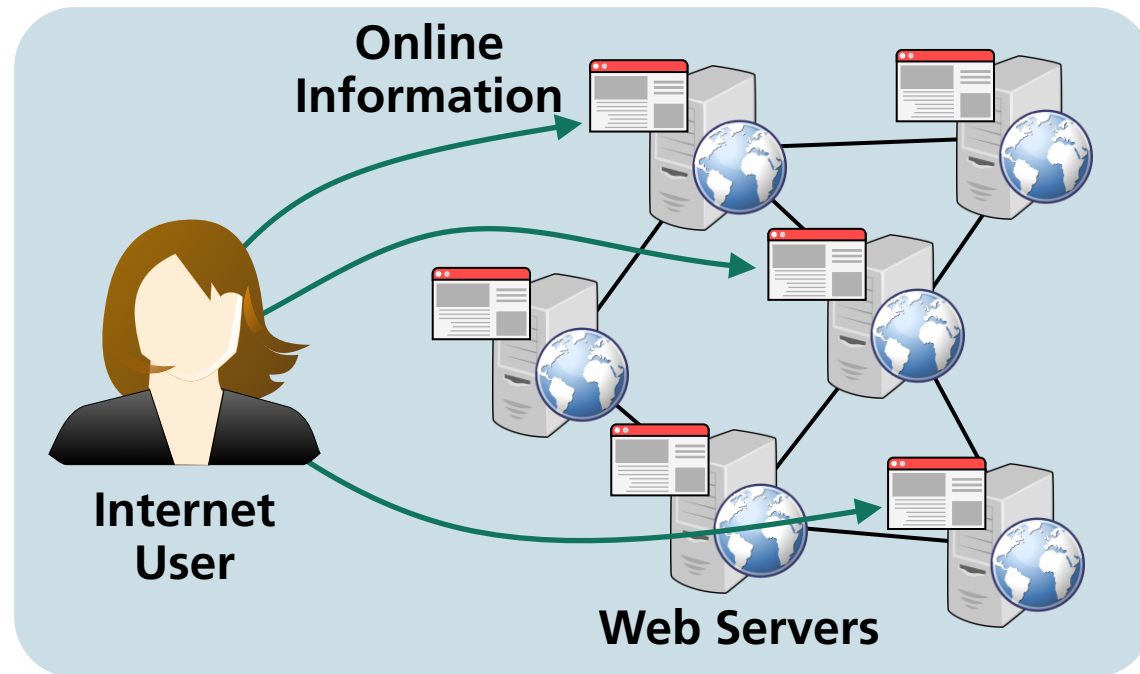
Roman Matzutt, Avikarsha Mandal

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# Towards a Reliable Web of Knowledge

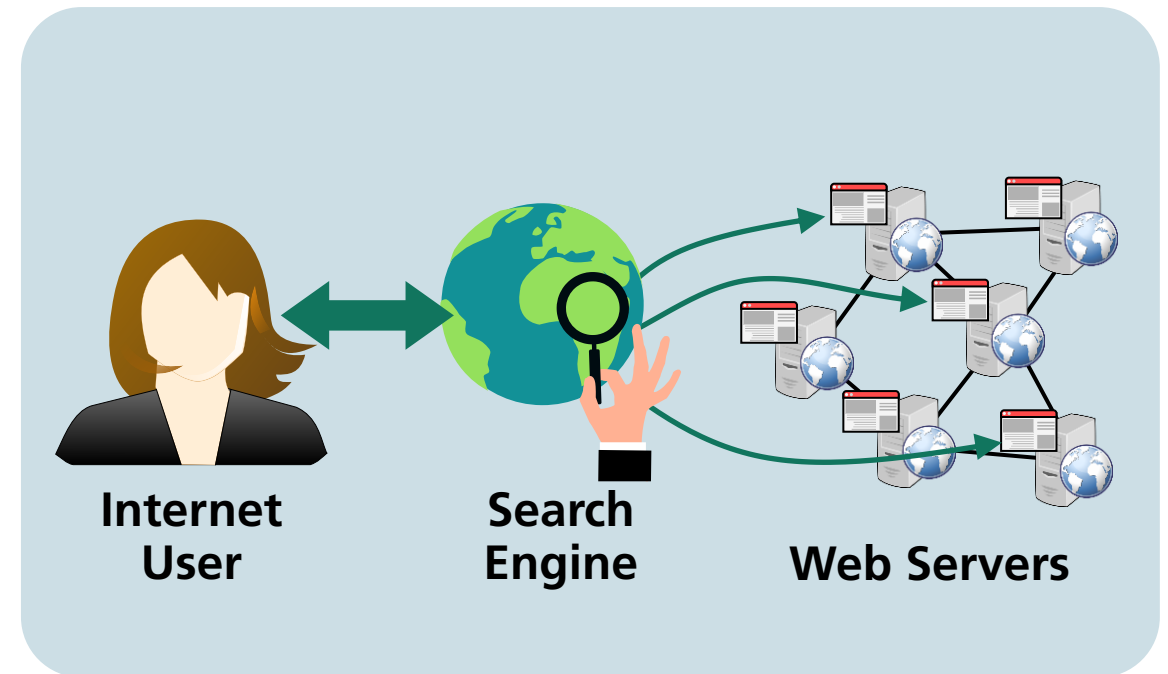
# Revolution of the Early Internet

From a User's Perspective



## Early Internet

- Fragmented, direct access to information
- User has to know where to look



## Search Engines

- Maintain central search index / interface
- User can query information

# Recent Developments with LLMs

## Why the Previous History Lesson?

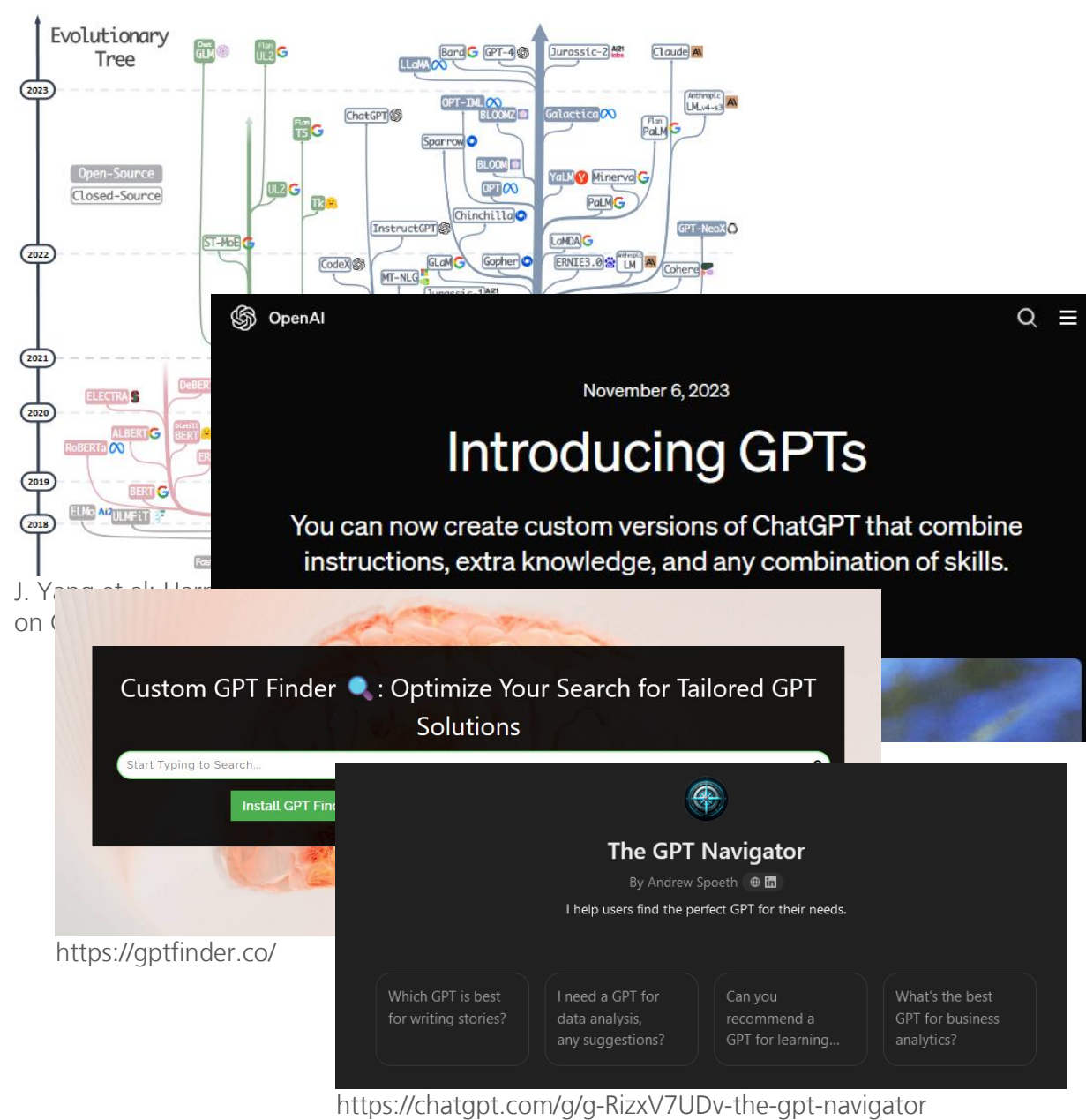
### We already have a severely fragmented LLM market!

- Both regarding the available models...
- ...and services!

This leads to undesirable customer experience:

- It becomes increasingly hard to traverse the „LLM Jungle“
- Do users now have to know the best LLM for their use case again?

In the worst case, we may revert to  
Early Internet-style browsing



The image displays an 'Evolutionary Tree' of LLMs and AI services from 2018 to 2023. The tree branches from early models like ELMO and BERT in 2018, through GPT-3 and GPT-4 in 2020, to a dense network of models including LLaMA, GPT-4o, and Claude in 2023. It also shows various AI services like OpenAI, Anthropic, and Google. Overlaid on the right are screenshots of an OpenAI announcement for GPTs (dated November 6, 2023), a 'Custom GPT Finder' website, and 'The GPT Navigator' website. The GPT Navigator website features a search bar and several example queries: 'Which GPT is best for writing stories?', 'I need a GPT for data analysis, any suggestions?', 'Can you recommend a GPT for learning...', and 'What's the best GPT for business analytics?'.



# Toward a Web of Knowledge

## Desirable User Experience

### Instead, offer LLMs as integral part of the user interface for information retrieval

- Already offered by search engine / tech providers
  - Microsoft Copilot, Google Gemini, Apple Intelligence
- Also, development toward on-the-fly information retrieval
  - E.g., OpenAI ChatGPT-4o

But: Challenges of LLMs get aggravated in this scenario



# Recap: Challenges of LLMs

## Aggravated in Single-Point-of-Failure Deployment

### Response Accuracy

- Statistical responses without reasoning
- Hallucination of “likely” information
- Identification of tasks that require calling external functionality (e.g., computations)

### Data Availability

- Vast amounts of training data required
- Privacy and copyright issues
- Tendency cover knowledge in training data (fine tuning)

Why do LLMs have to encode knowledge?  
→ Focus on the true strengths of LLMs!

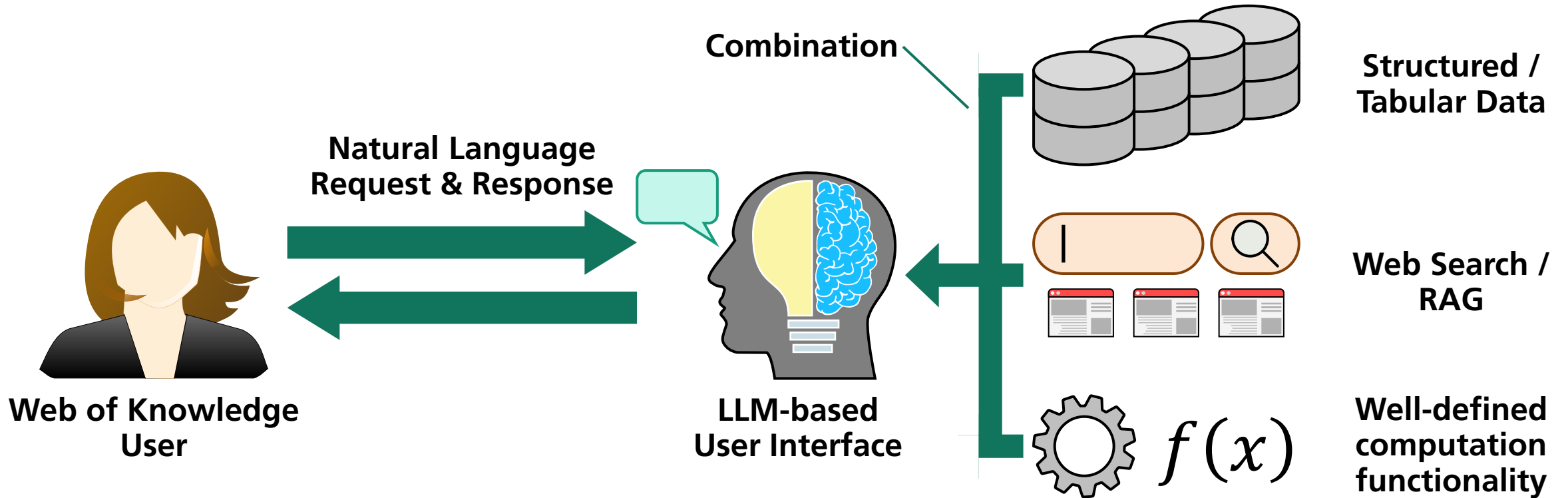
Get inspired by RAG to rethink knowledge retrieval



# LLMs in the Center of the Web of Knowledge

Return to Strengths

Main idea: Focus on what LLMs provide at the core: Natural-language user interfaces



# Challenges

## Or: Research Opportunities

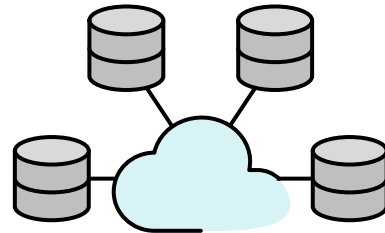
### Standardization

- Requirement for APIs
- Data ontologies and derivation of structured data
- Access structures and permission management



### Linking Data Sources

- Find and combine data from multiple sources
- Data heterogeneity
- Different data owners
- Example: "Should I go by car or train?"



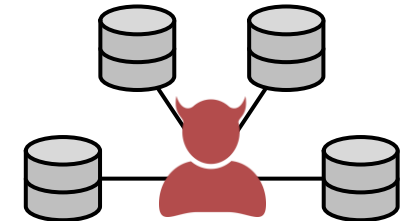
### Data Provenance

- Provide means to validate received information
- Trade off: response simplicity and verifiability
- Enable dynamic investigation with optional auxiliary data (quick info vs. research)

[citation needed]

### Over-Centralization

- Service providers not guaranteed to stay neutral
- May become person in the middle
- Withhold crucial information
- Alter retrieved data

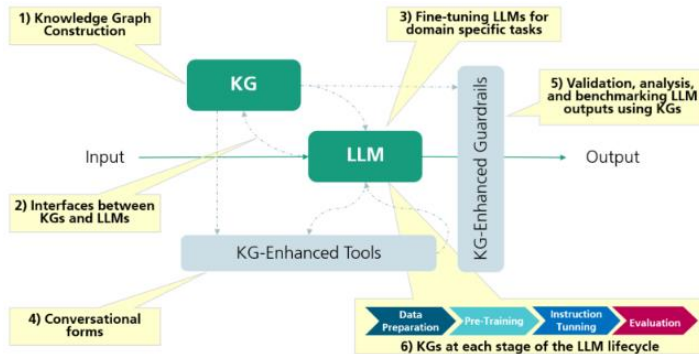


# Next Steps

## Related Activities at FIT

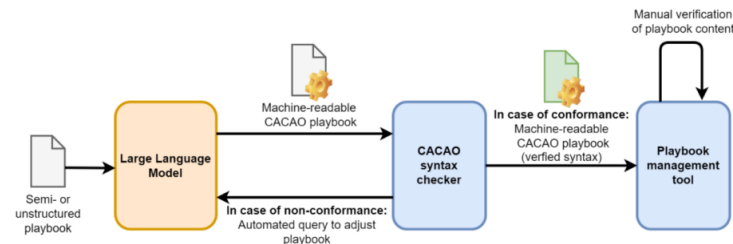
### Knowledge-Enhanced LLMs

- Enhance reasoning of LLMs by introducing a structured knowledge store
- Realized by constructing knowledge graphs that is queried by the LLM
- Translate natural language queries via Text-to-SPARQL technology



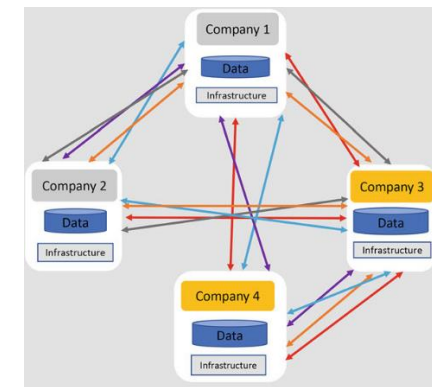
### Structured Process Descriptions

- Translate natural-language descriptions of workflows into machine-readable, standardized form for LLM compatibility
- Current focus: Shareable cybersecurity playbooks: Bidirectional translation
- Envisioned application to general process descriptions



### Data Spaces

- Federated architectures to facilitate self-sovereign data exchanges
- Provide infrastructure for sharing industrial data that is hosted at the respective origin companies
- Example initiatives: IDS and GAIA-X



H. Tardieu: Role of Gaia-X in the European Data Space Ecosystem



# Conclusion

## Summary

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### Web of Knowledge (WoK):

- Understand LLMs as excellent interfaces based on human natural language instead of knowledge encoders

### Exchange old for new challenges

- Potential to reduce hallucination, data ownership issues
- But: Challenges regarding standardization, linkability, verifiability

### Ongoing initial efforts

- Connecting knowledge graphs and standardized processes to LLMs

Interested? Let's cook together!





# Contact Us!

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