

1 Natural Language to SQL Translation is Ambiguous



Show **two** **older** **students** who have **two** **pets** .

NL Atom

atom

T5-LM

```
SELECT StuID
FROM Has_Pet JOIN Student
GROUP BY StuID
HAVING COUNT(*) = 2
```

All exact-two-pet students

Llama 3

```
SELECT * FROM Student
WHERE Age > AVG(Age)
AND StuID IN (
  JOIN Has_Pet JOIN Pets
  HAVING COUNT(PetType) = 2 )
```

Older exact-two-pet students

SQLCoder

```
SELECT fname, lname
FROM student JOIN has_pet
HAVING COUNT(petid) ≥ 2
ORDER BY age DESC LIMIT 2
```

Two oldest students with ≥2 pets

The same question can have different SQL translations, which will give different answers.

2 Existing NL2SQL mappers don't show the source of ambiguity

Query-level confidence

Bhattacharjya et al., NeurIPS 2024; Somov & Tutubalina, AAAI 2025

```
SELECT fname, lname FROM student JOIN has_pet
1 HAVING COUNT(petid) ≥ 2
ORDER BY age DESC LIMIT 2
```

0.54

highest

```
SELECT * FROM Student WHERE Age > (SELECT AVG(Age) FROM
2 Student)
AND StuID IN (SELECT StuID FROM Has_Pet GROUP BY StuID
HAVING COUNT(*) = 2)
```

0.31

```
3 SELECT StuID FROM Has_Pet JOIN Student
GROUP BY StuID HAVING COUNT(*) = 2
```

0.22

"older"
?

"two pets"
?

"show two"
?

Query-level score doesn't capture atom-level ambiguity.

Clarification dialogue

Zhao et al., PVLDB 2024; Ding et al., SIGMOD 2026



Exactly two pets?

Yes.

"older"
hidden

"two pets"
asked

"show two"
hidden

Asking about every atom requires too much human interaction, causing fatigue.

3 AtomSQL reveals atom-level confidence across models; learns from feedback

NL query Show **two** **older** **students** with **two** **pets** .

A Model execution layer

T5-LM
SELECT has_pet.StuID
FROM Has_pet JOIN Student ON StuID
GROUP BY has_pet.StuID
HAVING COUNT(*) = 2

Llama 3
SELECT * FROM Student
WHERE Age > (SELECT AVG(Age) FROM
Student)
AND LName IN (SELECT LName FROM Student
JOIN Has_Pet JOIN Pets
GROUP BY LName HAVING COUNT(PetType) = 2)

SQLCoder
SELECT s.fname, s.lname, COUNT(h.petid)
FROM student s JOIN has_pet h ON stuID
GROUP BY s.fname, s.lname
HAVING COUNT(h.petid) ≥ 2
ORDER BY s.age DESC LIMIT 2

B Atom decomposer

NL atoms	SQL atoms
students	Student ⋈ Has_Pet
older	filter sort none
two pets	= 2 ≥ 2
show two	LIMIT 2 none

C Agreement and confidence engine

	T	L	S
join	●	●	●
filter	●	●	●
sort	●	●	●
none	●	●	●
= 2	●	●	●
≥ 2	●	●	●
LIMIT 2	●	●	●
none	●	●	●

weights

D User preference store

T5-LM	33%
Llama 3	33%
SQLCoder	33%

Equal at first; shifts with feedback

E Query assembler

```
SELECT fname, lname
FROM student JOIN has_pet ON
StuID
GROUP BY fname, lname
HAVING COUNT(*) = 2
```

THE LOOP: USER CHOICE UPDATES THE PREFERENCE STORE

Inspect the result

```
FROM student JOIN has_pet
HAVING COUNT(*) = 2
```

Ambiguous atoms highlighted for inspection

Alternative atoms

older

Llama 3
WHERE Age > AVG(Age)
Prefer this atom

SQLCoder
ORDER BY Age DESC
Prefer this atom

T5-LM in best
none
Prefer this atom

The user chooses the NL-to-SQL interpretation they prefer.

two pets

T5-LM chosen
HAVING COUNT(*) = 2
Prefer this atom

Llama 3
HAVING COUNT(PetType) = 2
Prefer this atom

SQLCoder
HAVING COUNT(petid) ≥ 2
Prefer this atom

show two

SQLCoder
LIMIT 2
Prefer this atom

T5-LM / Llama 3 in best
none
Prefer this atom

Preference store updates

T5-LM	↑ higher
Llama 3	-
SQLCoder	↓ lower

References

- [1] D Bhattacharjya et al. Consistency-based Black-box Uncertainty Quantification for Text-to-SQL. NeurIPS 2024
- [2] O Somov and E Tutubalina. Confidence Estimation for Error Detection in Text-to-SQL Systems. AAAI 2025
- [3] F Zhao, S Deep, F Psallidas, A Floratos, D Agrawal, and A E Abbadi. Sphinteract: Resolving Ambiguities in NL2SQL Through User Interaction. PVLDB 2024
- [4] Z Ding, Y Lin, T Zeng, R Zhu, B Ding, and J Zhou. AmbiSQL: Interactive Ambiguity Detection and Resolution for Text-to-SQL. SIGMOD 2026

