HINT

Deploying Sensitive AI Workflows Using Trial-And-Error Programming

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Traditional application development

String
processing
Matrix
manipulation
GUI
frameworks

Reliable building blocks

sort([3,4,2]) -> [2,3,4] reverse("HINT") -> "TNIH" set color("#1eb4e9")

Flaky workflow development

Matrix manipulation Computer Vision Natural Language processing Audio processing

Flaky building blocks:

ocr("doc.png") -> ["H1NT: Deploying..", 0.90] semantic("App doesn't work. Frustrating!") -> [-0.6, 0.90] caption("surf.jpeg") -> ["man riding a bike", 0.96]

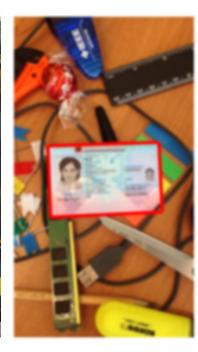
Modern ML workflow development fundamentally differs from application development because the workflow building blocks are flaky.











Reasons for flow flakiness

- 1. Unseen input variations
 - 1. Rotated, skewed, blurred, torn or glued pages
 - 2. Poor lighting, reflection and shadows on pages
 - 50 US states with some updating licenses every year. New format may be work well with extractor
 - 4. Flow may not expect renter lease agreement as a valid address proof.
 - 5. Handwritten text not working well

Reasons for flow flakiness (2)

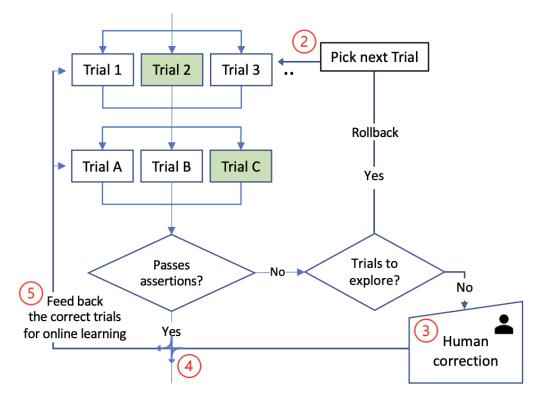
2. Model errors

- Model accuracy: OCR engines making mistakes.
 Recognize 4 as 9 and o as 0 etc.
- **Model bias:** Overfit Problem
- **Semantic errors:** Output may be semantically incorrect. Generating name as "Tata Motors" from income proof

Programming Model

(a) Programmers can specify uncertain Trials.

- Trial-and-error programming
- Associated runtime where the programmers are not burdened with actively correcting this flakiness



(b) Runtime system automatically tries different Trials. Successful Trials are fed back for online learning.

Programming Model (2)

- Describing correctness
 - Specify **constraints/checks/assertions** that intermediate states are expected to meet

Examples:

- Verify typing information (e.g. output is integer)
- Verify model confidence levels
- date of issue >= date of birth + 18 years
- Also check for extracted data validation in a third party database

Programming Model (3)

- Describing uncertainty
 - Eager Trial: All possibilities are immediately available
 - 01.08.1990 can be understood as 1 August 1990 or as 8 January 1990
 - top-K results of ML models
 - Lazy Trial: Alternative possibilities may be provided lazily
 - Trying different ML Models
 - Microsoft Form Recognizer API, Google Document AI, and Amazon Textract

Assumption for Rollback Computation

- Rollback to previous state in general is hard
 - General purpose rollback mechanisms have prohibitively high overheads
 - Side-effects such as system calls (write to disk etc)
- Distributed computing frameworks such as MapReduce, Dryad and Spark assume that all tasks in execution graph are both deterministic and stateless
 - With that assumption, rollback becomes easy

Card Processing Workflow

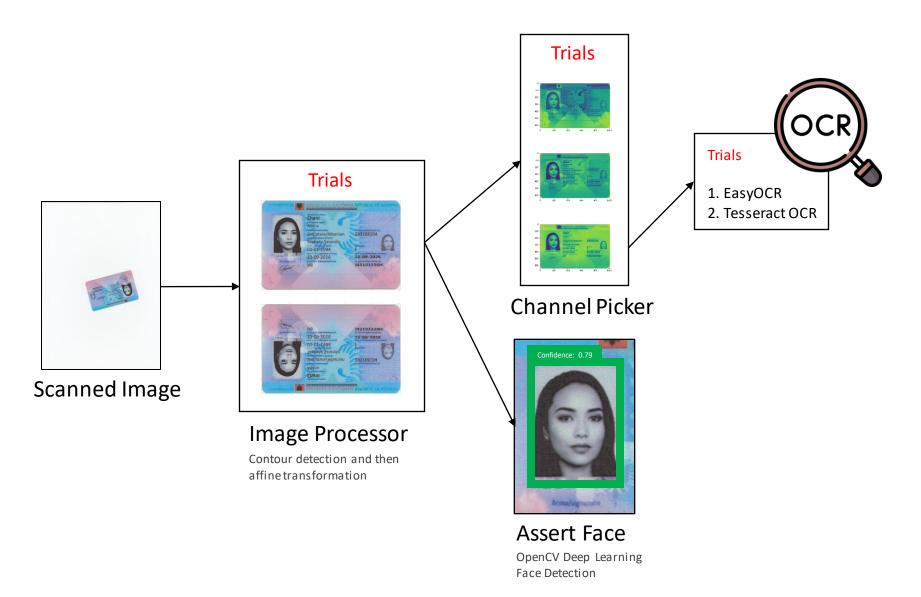
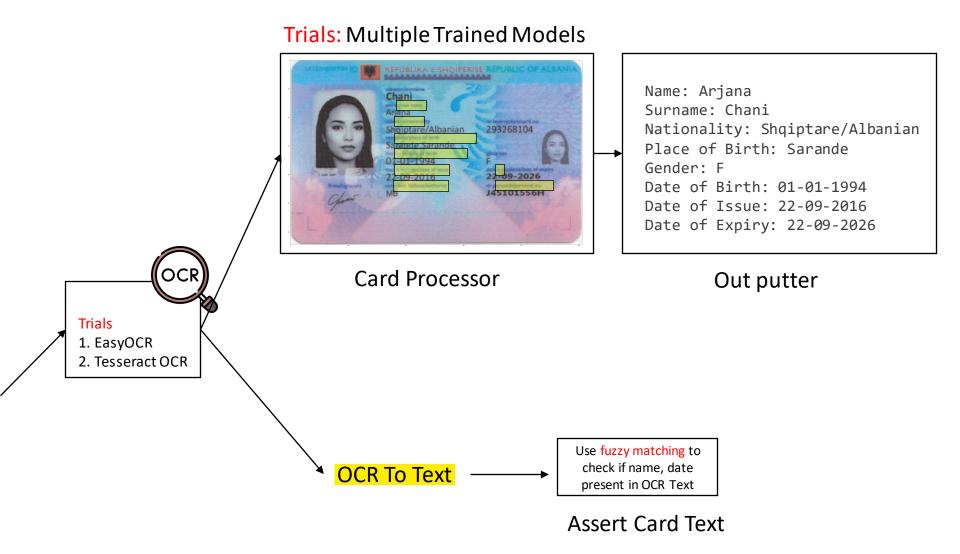
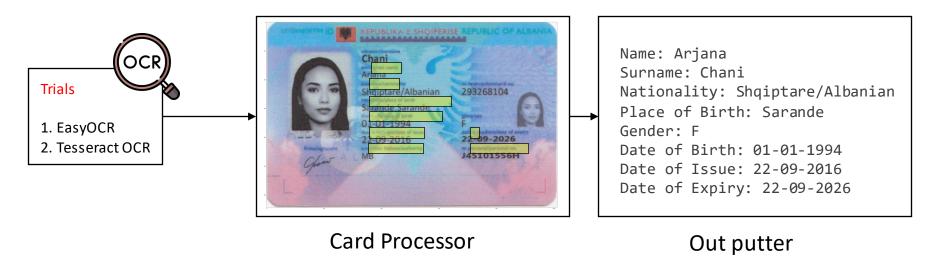


Image: https://www.flaticon.com/, MIDV Dataset

Card Processing Workflow (2)



Card Processing Workflow (3)



- 1. Use Layout LM (Pre-training of Text and Layout for Document Image Understanding) for data extraction.
- 2. Will add multiple trained models for different categories of expected cards.

Status

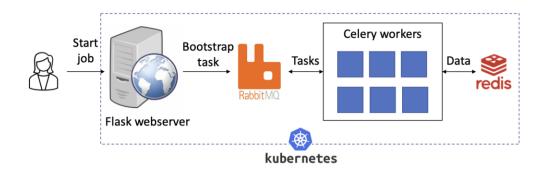


Figure 4. HINT architecture.

- HINT has a scalable architecture (can scale to 50+ nodes) and has fault tolerance
- Allows developers to write assertions
- Right now, if checks fail then users can correct flakiness

Current Goals

- Automating exploration of Trials and only ask users if no trials combination is found
- Make real world workflows with large real dataset
- Perform evaluation metrics

Future Goals for this Project

- Add support for continual learning
- Improve scalability

Status (2)

- Currently implemented eager trials support in HINT with simple rollback computation that works well for a tree
- Added Lazy Trial support
- Formalized rollback to next trial problem
- Added some unit tests for code.
- Working on making a real-world workflow using large real-world dataset
 - Worked on Card Processing Workflow
 - Goal is to now work for Industrial quality control workflow and add evaluation metrics

Thank You

Comparison with Constrained Programming

- Constraint programming is typically run-in isolation
- First try 1 August 1990. It fails assertion
- Then try 8 January 1990. It passes assertion.
- But you also have to rollback and change discount to False and all other transitive side-effects caused by the failed Trial of dob.
- Conventional constraint programming does not handle this