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Optimizing the Analytical Lifecycle

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ABSTRACT

The modern analytical environments are getting more fragmented today, which results in a necessity of smooth transition between SQL, Python and C++. The above techniques also known as **Large Language Models (LLMs)** allow natural language (NL) interface for the systems however they have tendency to fill the gap with hallucinations and unreliable generation of code. The paper introduces the **Language Independent Framework (LIF)**, which is capable of converting a natural language intent to typed, validated intermediate representation (IR) which does not execute like executable code. The LIF framework combines deterministic compilation and strong guardrails for high semantic precision across heterogeneous backends integration with machine learning models presented in standardized formats like ONNX.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The present diversity and fragmentation shape the current analytical landscape. Data is compartmentalized into data warehouses and data lakes, while logic is fragmented across SQL queries, Python scripts, and C++ services. This leads to a ‘flexible but fragile’ ecosystem where migration of a model from training to production frequently requires translation by hand or/and introduces errors.

Nevertheless, the latest LLMs development allow people to express intent in plain language, but learning from LLMs to write code directly can result in many dangers like creating functions that do not exist or neglecting important cases. This issue is handled by LIF as stated earlier in this paper, the issue is avoided through making sure that the system will never depend purely on an LLM for its direct execution; however, an LLM creates objects that are typed deterministically and then validated before they are compiled for execution.

2. Related Work: Foundations in Compiler and Query Design

It is not to be misunderstood that LIF serves as a replacement to the currently available tools rather it is a common platform. It relies on:

- **Compiler Infrastructures**: LLVM and MLIR, for example, give a good idea about how to use intermediate forms for connecting the high-level intention with low-level hardware targets.
- Predicate pushdown along with join reordering that we have seen in Apache Spark catalyst framework will influence the optimizer of this framework.
- **Model Portability**: Formats such as ONNX and Saved Model are used to achieve numerical equivalency between different runtimes.

3. Formal Intermediate Representation (IR)

The IR forms the backbone of the framework, which is often referred to as single source of truth. It is represented as a **Directed AcyclicGraph (DAG)** where nodes represent logical operations (e.g., ConditionNode, TransformNode) and edges represent data flow. Key Characteristics of the IR:

- **Type Safety**: Each node declares input and output schemas. There are five types of models that can generate IRs from X-ray images, viz. -Grey Level Run Length Matrix (GLRLM) -Grey Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM) -Local Binary Pattern (LBP) -Wavelet Transform (WT) and Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT).

- **Determinism**: The transition from typed objects to IR is deterministic which does not assure over time changes in the type objects.

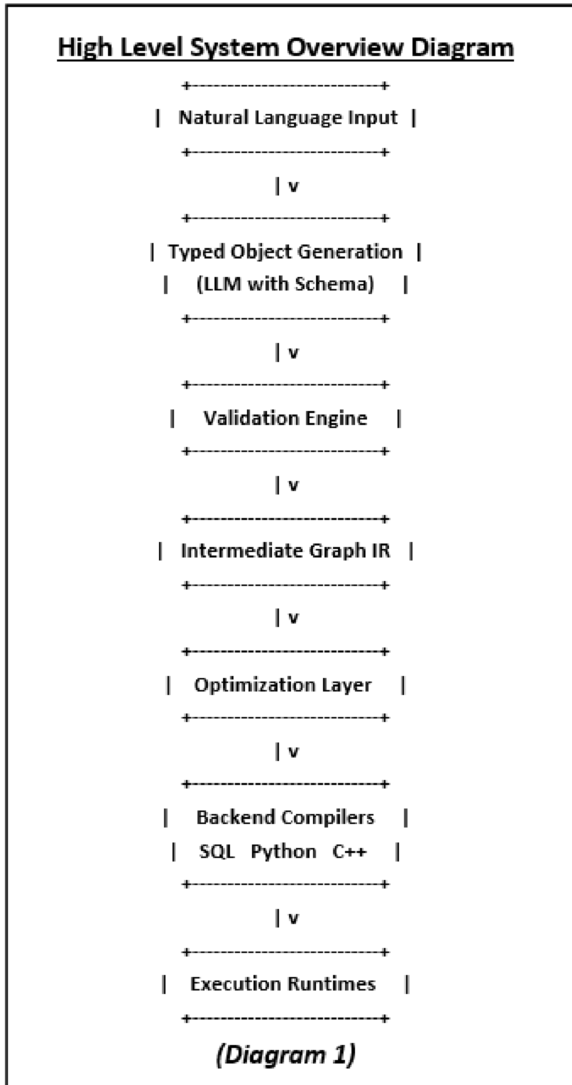
- **Minimality**: It includes only necessary constructs for analytical workflows.

4. System Architecture

The system architecture of the Language Independent Framework (LIF) is composed of layers that are organized in a way that allows the natural language intention be converted to a deterministic, portable, and optimized representation of analytical logic. Instead of using Large Language Models (LLMs) which come up with an executable code on their own directly – as this practice brings high risks of hallucinations and errors – the LIF architecture has a unifying layer that makes sure that analytical logic is articulated only once, validated only once and executed consistently across heterogeneous backends.

High-Level System Architecture

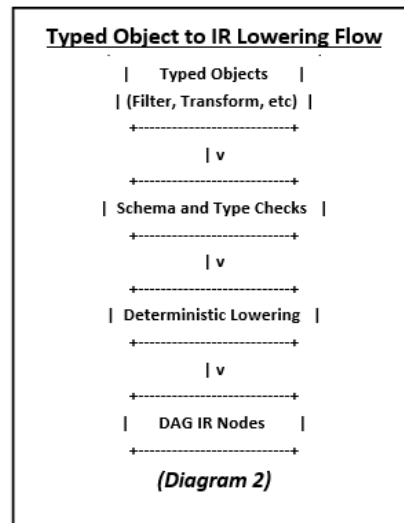
High-Level System Architecture is organized in a layered way where you express the analytical intent before, validate it and then get it done across multiple runtimes.



(Diagram 1)

The diagram is composed of the following primary layers and specialized components:

- **Natural Language Interface and Typed Object Generation** which first step is to employ a natural language interface where users describe their intent with ordinary English. LLM interprets this intent; yet, instead of creating free-form code, it generates structured, typed objects that adhere to strict schema. These objects represent certain specific analytical building blocks like filters, transformation and joins in order to ensure that output is predictable and easy to validate.
- **Validation Engine** with the functions of spell and grammar checks, this layer serves as a basic preventive measure which is to catch all the typed objects by correctness, consistency and completeness. The error detection function is checked in the engine as follows:
  - Referenced column names exist within the data schema.
  - Data types match the intended operations.
  - The operations are semantically sound for example ensuring the filter reference Boolean expressions. If objects failed to do so in this aspect, affected objects will be pointed-out and error messages are shown to the user prior to any further processing.
- **Formal Intermediate Representation (IR)** which is the backbone of the architecture, and is described as a "backbone" and a "single source of truth" for the framework.
  - **Structure**: At the base of it, the structure is a Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) where nodes depict logical operations (e.g., ConditionNode, TransformNode, ModelNode) and edges represent the data-flow.
  - **Deterministic Lowering** is the process of translation from type objects to the IR which is ensuring that same logical graph produces by same input. It is vital for reproducibility and debugging.



(Diagram 2)

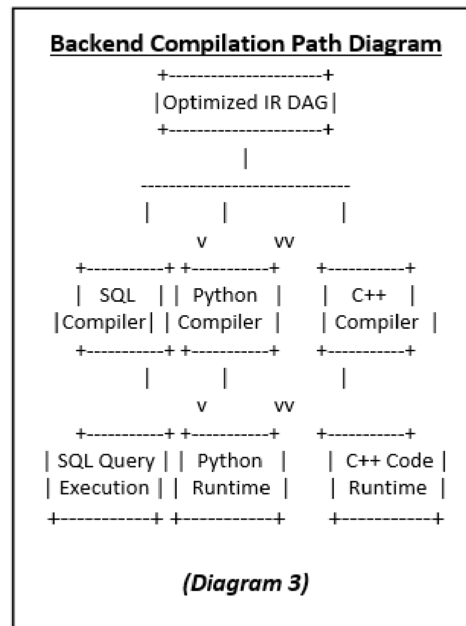
- **Type Safety** shows where each node declares its input and output schema which allowing the framework to detect incompatible operations before execution.

➢ Optimization Layer which operates directly on the IR DAG to improve performance without workflow meaning alteration. It applies several classes of transformations:

- **Predicate Pushdown** which is moving filters closer to data source to reduce data flow.
- **Constant Folding** which is evaluating constant expressions at compile time.
- **Operator Fusion** combining adjacent transformations to reduce computational overhead.
- **Backend-Specific-Rewrites** includes customizing the query to better use a database, e.g. using window functions for SQL or vectorized NumPy functions for Python.

➢ **Backend Compilers** which is final layer of architecture includes compilers that convert optimized IR (Intermediate Representation) into idiomatic, readable and efficient codes for a particular runtime in the following manner:

- SQL Backend: It formulates search queries designed for RDMS and data warehousing systems.
- These codes are produced for pandas, NumPy and machine learning environments.
- C++ Backend: Generates high-performance code suitable for real-time systems. In the following diagram (Figure 7) illustrates the final layer of architecture of LIF, which contains optimized, language agnostic intermediate representation converted to idiomatic code for different execution environments. By the shown in the sources, it is possible to distinguish three stages of the compilers' working process, starting from Optimized IR DAG:



(Diagram 3)

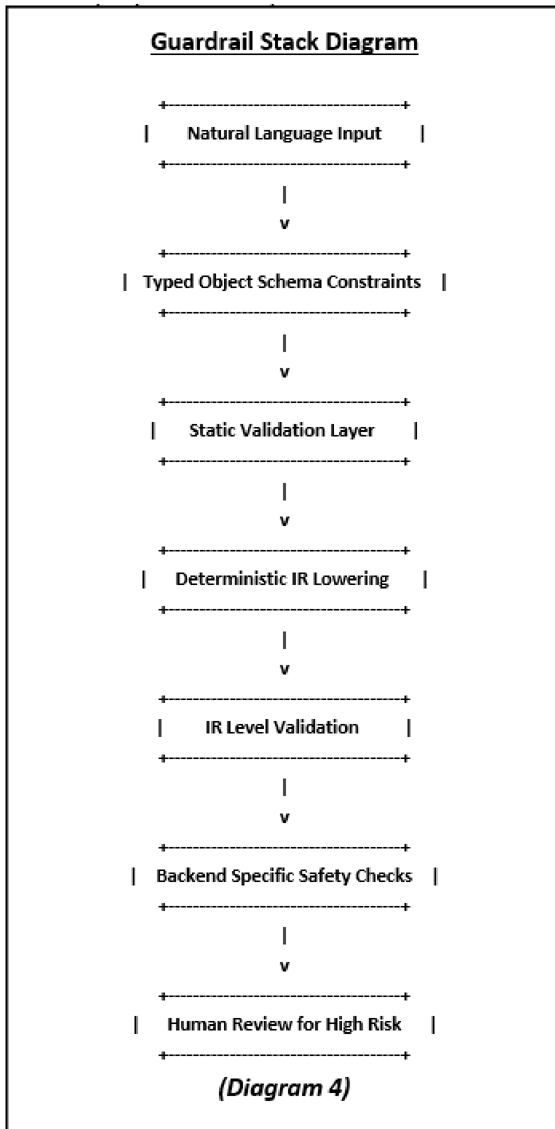
➢ **Specialized Integration Layers**

Machine Learning Integration: Deep learning frameworks TensorFlow, PyTorch, and scikit-learn are dominated by the addition of a specific layer which uses standard artifact formats as ONNX and Saved Model. It performs numerical parity validation to make models' predictions invariant with regard to different backends.

Metadata Tracking: To guarantee audit trails and the ability to reproduce results this architecture keeps records of every stage of the workflow – from the first NL prompt, through the IR, and up to the final generated code. With metadata it is possible for organizations to connect analytical workflows' progeny and fulfil regulatory obligations. The complete system is designed in such a way that it allows extending its functionality and it is modular. Developers can create new node types, backends or optimization passes without interfering into the existing layered structure.

5. LLM Guardrails and Validation

The guardrail stack implemented by the framework is the one that tackles LLM unreliability. This encompasses Typed Object Schema Constraints to prevent unsupported operations and Static Validation to check column names and data types. If the system locates high ambiguous risk, then it will invoke Human-in-the-Loop review.



(Diagram 4)

6. Machine Learning Integration and Numerical Parity

Machine Learning Integration and Numerical Parity The framework unifies TensorFlow, PyTorch, and scikit-learn in the role of first-class ModelNode within the IR architecture to perform model inference.

- **Standardized Formats**: Models can be exported as ONNX or SavedModel to encode both the architecture and weights in an encapsulated form.
- By applying the **Numerical Parity Validation,** the test inputs are run through both systems - the one that is trained and that which is exported to make outputs almost equal within narrow tolerances. This prevents differences in behaviour which may occur due to the floating-point in various run-times
- **Consistency Across Preprocessing**: Preprocessing such as normalization is represented by the TransformNodes to get the same treatment of data in training and producting system.

Model Placement Optimization

A key performance feature of the architecture is model placement. The optimizer determines the most efficient environment for a model to run based on resource constraints and complexity:

- **SQL Backend**: Lightweight models may run directly in a SQL engine using the ONNX runtime.
- **Python/C++ Backends**: More complex models are routed to dedicated Python or C++ environments to leverage high-performance libraries or real-time processing capabilities.

7. Optimization Passes

- The Language Independent Framework includes an optimization layer that improves performance without altering the meaning of the analytical workflow. This layer operates on the intermediate representation (IR), which provides a clean, typed, and structured view of the entire computation. Because the IR is a directed acyclic graph with well-defined semantics, the optimizer can apply transformations that reduce redundancy, push computation closer to the data, and simplify expressions.

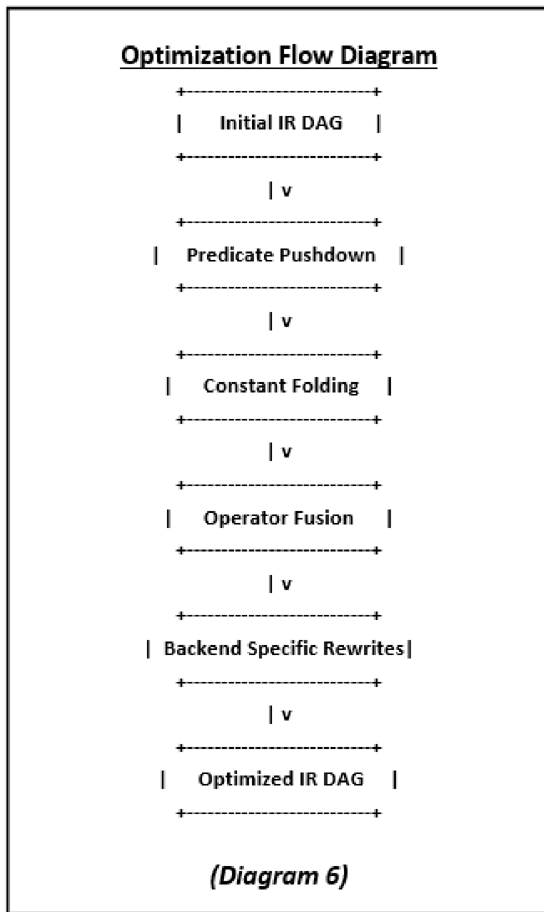
The optimization passes can be categorized into five classes:

- **Predicate Pushdown**: This first class focuses on moving filters as close as possible to the data source. By doing this, the amount of data that flows through the graph is reduced, improving performance across all backends. In SQL, this results in more selective queries. In Python, it reduces the size of DataFrame operations. In C++, it lessens memory usage and improves cache locality.
- **Constant Folding**: The second class targets expressions involving only constants, evaluating them at compile time. This reduces runtime computation and simplifies the graph. For example, multiplying a column by a constant factor can be simplified if the factor results from a constant expression.
- **Operator Fusion**: The third class combines adjacent transformations that operate on the same data into a single operation. This reduces overhead and enhances performance. In SQL, it results in fewer nested expressions; in Python, it reduces the number of DataFrame passes; and in C++, it minimizes function call overhead.
- **Backend-Specific Rewrites**: The fourth class takes into account the strengths and limitations of each backend. The optimizer tailors the IR to the target environment; for instance, the SQL backend may rewrite certain transformations into

window functions, while the Python backend may utilize vectorized NumPy functions. The C++ backend might rewrite operations to use in lined loops.

- **Model Placement**: The fifth class focuses on determining where a machine learning model should run based on performance, compatibility, and resource constraints. Lightweight models may run directly in SQL using ONNX runtime, while more complex models may run in Python or C++.

The optimization layer is designed to be extensible, allowing new optimization passes to be added without disrupting existing functionality. Each pass is modular, deterministic, and easy to reason about.



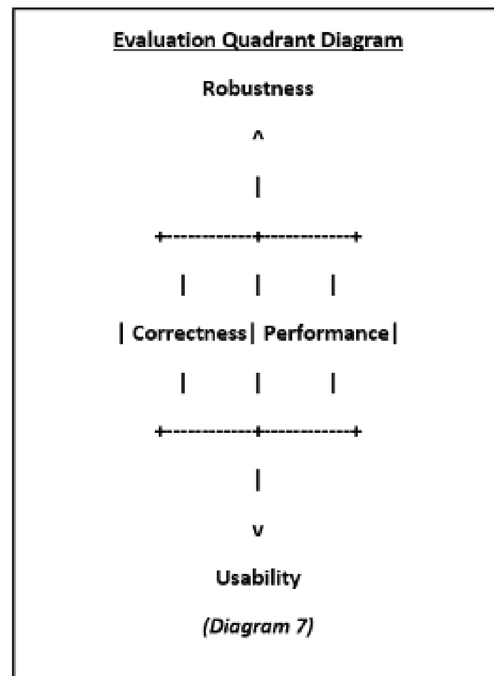
(Diagram 6)

8. Evaluation Plan

A framework that unifies analytical logic across SQL, Python, and C++ must be evaluated rigorously. The Language Independent Framework is assessed along four key dimensions: correctness, robustness, performance, and usability. These dimensions reflect the practical needs of organizations that rely on reliable analytical systems.

- **Correctness**: The first dimension evaluates whether the framework produces accurate results across all backends. It compares the outputs of SQL, Python, and C++ executions for a wide range of analytical workflows. Additionally, it measures numerical parity for machine learning models exported through ONNX and SavedModel. The goal is to ensure that the same intermediate representation (IR) yields the same results universally.
- **Robustness**: The second dimension assesses how well the framework handles ambiguous prompts, incomplete instructions, and edge cases. This evaluation compares the framework's behavior to raw LLM code generation, aiming to demonstrate that the typed object schema, validation engine, and deterministic lowering significantly reduce hallucinations and semantic errors.
- **Performance**: The third dimension measures the impact of optimization passes on execution time, memory usage, and resource consumption. It involves comparing optimized and unoptimized IR graphs across SQL, Python, and C++ backends, as well as evaluating model inference performance across different runtimes.
- **Usability**: The fourth dimension examines how easily users can express analytical intent using natural language. This includes user studies with analysts, engineers, and domain experts, measuring task completion time, error rates, and user satisfaction. The objective is to showcase that the framework makes advanced analytics more accessible without compromising precision.

To help visualize the evaluation plan, imagine a quadrant diagram where each axis represents one of the four dimensions: correctness, robustness, performance, and usability. This diagram illustrates how the framework performs across these metrics, highlighting the balanced nature of the evaluation.



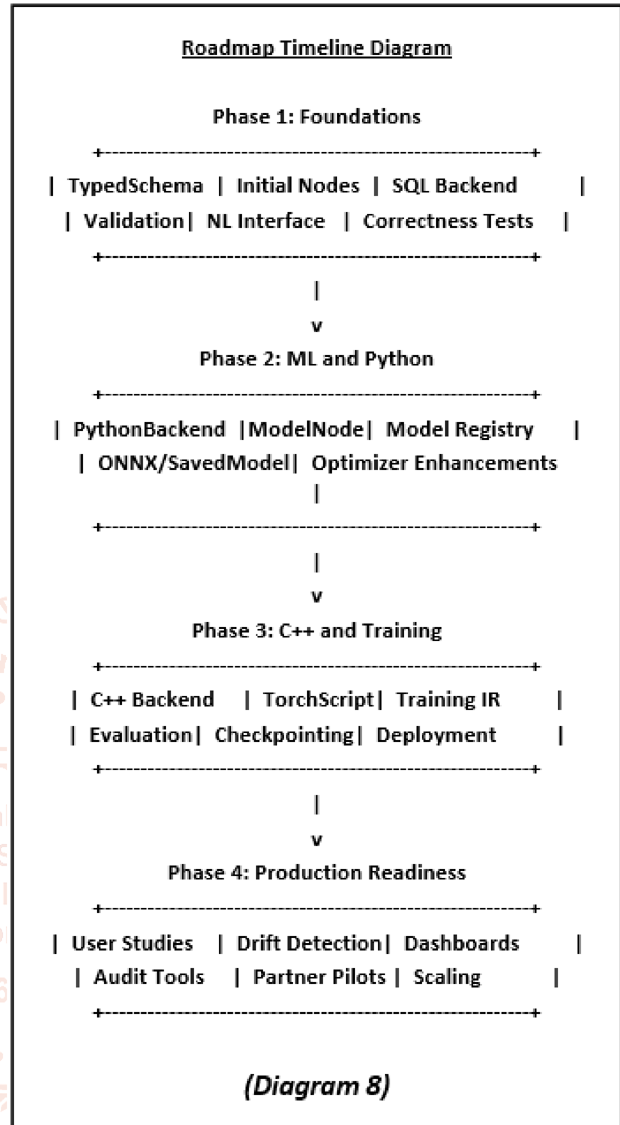
(Diagram 7)

9. Prototype Roadmap

There are phases to implement moves from foundational capabilities to production readiness:

- **Foundation (Phase 1):** This phase establishes the "vocabulary" of the framework through the typed object schema and initial node types (Condition, Transform, Aggregation, and Join). It introduces the SQL backend as the first target environment and implements the validation engine to catch errors early. The phase concludes with correctness experiments that compare raw LLM-generated SQL against the framework's structured pipeline.
- **ML and Python (Phase 2):** The second phase marks the transition into a unified platform for both analytics and machine learning. It introduces the Python backend and the ModelNode, allowing workflows to combine SQL-style transformations with Python-based model inference using ONNX, SavedModel, and TorchScript artifacts. A model registry is integrated to track versioning and lineage, while the optimizer is enhanced with predicate pushdown and operator fusion.
- **C++ and Training (Phase 3):** This phase introduces the C++ backend. It expands support for advanced model formats and adds training orchestration, enabling the IR to express complex training workflows including preprocessing, evaluation, and checkpointing. This phase provides the groundwork for automated retraining pipelines.
- **Production Readiness (Phase 4):** The final phase focuses on real-world adoption and scaling. It involves launching production pilots with partner teams, refining human-in-the-loop workflows, and deploying drift detection with automated alerts. Key deliverables include dashboards and audit tools to trace the lineage of analytical workflows from the initial natural language intent to final execution.

Based on the sources, the roadmap's progression is visually represented as follows:



(Diagram 8)

10. Limitations and Risk

The **Language Independent Framework (LIF)** is designed to be a robust unifying layer, but the sources identify several inherent boundaries, engineering costs, and technical risks that organizations must consider when deploying the system.

1. LLM-Related Risks and Ambiguity

While the framework uses guardrails to discipline Large Language Models, several risks persist:

- **Natural Language Ambiguity:** Ambiguous or underspecified prompts can lead the LLM to generate incorrect typed objects. While the validation engine catches many errors, some logic still requires **human judgment** and "human-in-the-loop" workflows for high-risk operations.

- **Misplaced Trust:** Even with deterministic compilation and validation, there is a risk that users will place too much trust in the system's interpretation of their intent. Users must remain vigilant, particularly in **high-stakes workflows**, as the framework reduces but does not entirely eliminate the risk of intent misinterpretation.
- **Fundamental LLM Unreliability:** The sources acknowledge that LLMs inherently struggle with hallucinations, inventing functions, and omitting edge cases in free-form environments.

2. Technical and Numerical Limitations

- **Numerical Parity Challenges:** Achieving perfect equivalence across backends is difficult due to subtle differences in **floating-point behavior** between environments. While the framework uses parity validation as a mitigation strategy, these discrepancies can still lead to meaningful consequences in sensitive applications.
- **Scope Boundaries:** The framework is **not intended to replace low-level compiler infrastructures** like LLVM or MLIR. It is specifically not designed for **GPU kernel optimization** or **large-scale distributed training**; rather, its strength is in unifying analytical logic across languages.

3. Operational and Engineering Costs

- **High Maintenance Investment:** Maintaining multiple backends (SQL, Python, C++) and optimization passes requires significant ongoing investment. Each backend must be updated as **SQL dialects change, Python libraries evolve, and C++ standards advance**.
- **Evolution of the Optimizer:** The optimizer must be continuously updated to handle new node types and emerging patterns of analytical logic to remain effective.

4. Organizational Learning Curve

- **Conceptual Complexity:** Although the framework aims to make analytics more accessible via natural language, it introduces complex technical concepts such as **typed objects, IR graphs, and optimization passes**. Organizations must invest in significant training and documentation to fully realize the system's benefits.

In summary, the framework provides a "disciplined collaborator" model to reduce the risks of free-form code generation, but it requires thoughtful use and continuous engineering support to manage the evolution of backends and the inherent limits of natural language interfaces.

DISCUSSION

As per recent research :

1. Language-Independent Evaluation Frameworks

Cross-Lingual Auto Evaluation (CIA Suite): This innovative framework is designed to assess multilingual large language models (LLMs) without being anchored to any specific language. Key components include:

- **HERCULE**: A fine-tuned LLM evaluator that scores model outputs across languages using an English reference, addressing the scarcity of native reference data for various languages.
- **RECON**: A benchmark featuring 500 human-annotated instructions with human judgment scores spanning six languages.

The CIA Suite has shown better correlation with human judgments compared to proprietary models and proves effective in zero-shot contexts for previously unseen languages. This underscores a shift toward language-agnostic evaluation systems that minimize dependence on English-centric benchmarks, making them applicable across various linguistic settings.

2. Extensive Multilingual Evaluation Suites

GlotEval: This lightweight, language-independent benchmark suite encompasses:

- A variety of tasks such as translation, classification, summarization, and reading comprehension.
- Coverage of numerous languages, potentially ranging from dozens to hundreds.
- Standardized diagnostics to illuminate model strengths and weaknesses across diverse language families.

Such frameworks enable consistent multilingual evaluations without necessitating customization for each unique language.

3. Cross-Lingual In-Context Learning and Generation Frameworks

MuRXLS (Multilingual Retrieval-based Cross-lingual Summarization): This framework facilitates cross-lingual summarization by:

- Dynamically selecting contextually relevant examples through multilingual retrieval for LLMs.
- Utilizing semantic similarity between texts and examples to aid in contextual learning.

It significantly enhances summarization quality in many-to-English directions and exemplifies language-agnostic retrieval strategies for utilizing large pretrained models with low-resource language pairs. This reflects a paradigm shift from fixed training

models to retrieval-enhanced frameworks for multilingual tasks.

4. Language-Agnostic Model Architectures

TxLASM (Text Documents-Language Agnostic Summarization Model): This model offers a language-agnostic approach to extractive summarization by:

- ➢ Eliminating reliance on traditional, language-specific preprocessing tools (like taggers and lexicons).
- ➢ Employing shape-encoding and language-neutral preprocessing techniques for text summarization.
- ➢ Achieving comparable performance across multiple languages without explicit linguistic adjustments.

Although it emerged earlier (2024), it is increasingly referenced in discussions about universal NLP frameworks.

5. Comprehensive Multilingual Evaluation Benchmarks

MAKIEval: This multilingual automatic evaluation framework emphasizes cultural awareness in LLM outputs across different regions, topics, and languages, utilizing Wikidata as a cross-lingual reference point. Such frameworks enhance language-agnostic evaluation through a cultural lens.

MaXIFE: A robust benchmark for multilingual and cross-lingual instruction-following encompassing 23 languages and 1,667 tasks, integrating both rule-based and model-based evaluation methods.

➢ **Key points:-**

- **Transition**: Moving from language-specific tools to overarching frameworks that efficiently evaluate and process numerous languages.
- **Multilingual Approaches**: Implementing retrieval and in-context learning to reduce dependency on explicit parallel corpora or extensive annotations.
- **Language-Agnostic Designs**: Utilizing architectures that require minimal preprocessing (e.g., TxLASM).
- **Comprehensive Evaluation Frameworks**: Establishing benchmark suites that facilitate systematic performance comparisons across multiple languages, extending beyond just English.

11. Conclusion

The **Language Independent Framework** represents a shift from "flexible but fragile" code generation to a **deterministic, validated architecture**. By channeling the power of natural language through a formal IR and rigorous guardrails, the system enables organizations to unify modern data science tasks without sacrificing the safety and precision required for production execution.

In addition to this, Analytical systems operate in a complex manner where data is spread out, logic may be written in multiple languages. Natural language interfaces at one place makes analytics more accessible, & at the same time it bring risks because of free-form code. In spite of this, a language-independent framework gives structured and portable logics by just blending the various strengths of natural language with the safety of typed schemas and specific pathways. This comes with reliability, reproducibility, and portability for tools. Ultimately, this approach doesn't replace existing tools rather it unifies them, reduces cognitive load and paving the way for future collaboration between humans and AI. It adds a step for cohesive analytical ecosystem.

With a view, humans use AI through structured interfaces, this study creates a intuitive collaboration. Further, AI understands and process input which reduces ambiguity and ensures accuracy in outcomes. This synergy forms more efficient workflows with reduced errors, and enhanced decision-making, and makes human-AI collaboration, powerful and user-friendly.

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